

Gc
929.7202
P69b
v.3,
pt.1
1788844

REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1833 00827 6039

5

BRITISH BARONETAGE;

ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS

OF THE

RANK, HONOURS, AND PERSONAL MERIT,

OF THE

Baronets of the United Kingdom,

ACCOMPANIED WITH

AN ELEGANT SET OF CHRONOLOGICAL CHARTS.

BY

WILLIAM PLAYFAIR, ESQ.

INVENTOR OF LINEAR ARITHMETIC, AUTHOR OF AN INQUIRY INTO THE CAUSES OF THE DECLINE AND
FALL OF NATIONS, EDITOR OF THE LAST EDITION OF DR. SMITH'S INQUIRY, WITH NOTES,
AND A SUPPLEMENT, &c. &c.

VOL III.

LONDON:

PUBLISHED BY THOMAS REYNOLDS AND HARVEY GRACE,
THE PROPRIETORS.

AT N° 13, THAVIES INN, HOLBORN.

1811.

89

127705

Vol. 3 Pl. 1

3
Scotland

TO

THE KING.

SIR,

IN presuming to lay before your Majesty a work intended to illustrate the character generally maintained by the British Nobility; to show the high respectability of that order, and combat the prejudices and false opinions that have prevailed in latter times, I was encouraged more by the nature of the subject, than by any pretensions founded on my own abilities.

The fortitude with which your Majesty has resisted innovations, that are more inimical to the happiness of the people than to the rights of Kings; the protection your Majesty has granted to the victims of a misguided nation and of a false philosophy; and the assistance afforded to all who are inclined to defend their rights, will excite admiration to the latest posterity.

Your Majesty's example will show, that firmness in maintaining what is already established, and has been approved by experience, in opposition to what is plausible and new, however much applauded by the popular voice, is the surest way for a Monarch to secure the happiness of his people.

Britain, the seat of true liberty, which has for ages afforded an asylum to the victims of despotism, has, under the reign of your Majesty, become the refuge of those who have fled from a pretended liberty, founded on the imaginary basis of equality, and established on the ruins of hereditary nobility.

During a revolution, not less fatal to the men by whom it was planned and executed, than to those whom it proscribed, nations and individuals have sought, and they have found protection from your Majesty.

It is, as an humble assistant, to the best of my power, in resisting the further progress of a revolution (in effecting which the pen has done as much as the sword), that I venture to hope for the patronage of a Monarch, whose reign has been as highly distinguished by his firmness and virtues, as by the singularity of the contest in which he has been compelled to engage.

I am,

SIR,

Your Majesty's most faithful Subject,

And most dutiful Servant,

WILLIAM PLAYFAIR.

INTRODUCTION

TO THE

BARONETAGE OF SCOTLAND.

BARONETS have been differently described by different writers, but the etymology of the word has not been (as it ought to have been) taken into consideration. That they are hereditary Knights, is true; that they are the first rank amongst gentlemen, is also true; but the name implies Minor Barons (*Barones Minores*), that is, lesser Barons, therefore belonging to the order of nobility.

It is true that the original signification of the word Baron is not ascertained: there have been many conjectures on that point, and some of them absurd in the extreme; but that is of no importance whatever, as the order rose during the first ages of the feudal system, and the Barons were feudal Lords who were not Earls; and though they are under the rank of Viscount, which signifies Vice-Earl, yet long before there were any Viscounts there were Barons.

The great body of feudal chiefs consisted of Barons, or Lords, and those were naturally divided into greater and lesser, according to their wealth and property, all over Europe; but, by degrees, the Barons, and nobility, in Britain, even in feudal times, assumed a different form from those of other countries.

There are not any materials from which the representation of the people in the parliaments of Scotland can be traced with any tolerable degree of accuracy. In England, history is rather defective in this point; but in Scotland the parliamentary history is a mere blank*. Originally, however, the nobility

* At the time when Robert Bruce began his reign in Scotland, the same form of government was established in all the kingdoms of Europe. The surprising similarity in their constitution and laws, demonstrates that the nations which overturned the Roman Empire, and erected those kingdoms, though divided into dif-

or Barons in Scotland, were on the same footing as those in England, or very nearly so.

The greater number of the free subjects were vassals of the crown, or of some one or other of its immediate vassals, holding by military tenure. This

ferent tribes, and distinguished by different names, were either derived originally from the same source, or had been placed in similar situations. When we take a view of the feudal system of laws and policy, that stupendous and singular fabric erected by them, the first object that strikes is the King. And when we are told that he is the sole proprietor of all the land within his dominions, that all his subjects derive their possessions from him, and in return consecrate their lives to his service; when we hear that all marks of distinction and titles of dignity flow from him, as the only fountain of honour; when we behold the most potent peers on their bended knees, and with folded hands swearing fealty at his feet, and acknowledging him to be their sovereign and their liege Lord, we are apt to pronounce him a powerful, nay, an absolute monarch. No conclusion however could be more rash, or worse founded. The genius of the feudal government was purely aristocratical; with all the ensigns of royalty, and with many appearances of despotic power, a feudal King was the most limited of all princes.

Before they sallied out of their own habitations to conquer the world, many of the northern nations seemed not to have been subject to the government of Kings, and every where though monarchical government was established, the Prince possessed but little authority. A General rather than a King, his military command was extensive, his civil jurisdiction almost nothing. The army which he led was not composed of soldiers who could be compelled to serve, but of such as voluntarily followed his standard.

These conquered, not for their leader but for themselves; and being free in their own country, renounced not their liberty when they acquired new settlements. They did not exterminate the ancient inhabitants of the countries which they subdued, but seizing the greater part of their lands, they took their persons under protection. The difficulty of maintaining a new conquest, as well as the danger of being attacked by new invaders, rendering it necessary to be always in a posture of defence. The form of government which they established was altogether military, and nearly resembled that to which they had been accustomed in their native country. Their General still continuing to be the head of the colony, part of the conquered lands were allotted to him; the remainder, under the name of fiefs, was divided amongst the principal officers, as the common safety required that these officers should, upon all occasions, be ready to appear in arms, for the common defence, and should continue obedient to their General. They bound themselves to take the field, when called, and serve him with a number of men, in proportion to the extent of their territory. These great officers again parcelled out their lands among their followers, and annexed the same condition to the grant. A feudal kingdom was properly an encampment of a great army; military ideas predominated; military subordination was established, and the possession of land was the pay which soldiers received for their personal service. In consequence of these notions, the possession of land was granted during pleasure only, and Kings were elective. In other words, an officer disagreeable to his General was deprived of his pay, and the person who was most capable of conducting an army was chosen to command it. Such were the first rudiments, or infancy of feudal governments.

But long before the beginning of the fourteenth century, the feudal system had undergone many changes, of which the following were the most considerable. Kings, formerly elective, were then hereditary; and fiefs, granted at first during pleasure, descended from father to son, and were become perpetual. These changes, not less advantageous to the nobles than to the Prince, made no alteration in the aristocratical spirit of the feudal constitution. The King, who at a distance seemed to be invested with majesty and power, appeared, on a nearer view, to possess almost none of those advantages, which bestow on monarchs

species of tenure was alone strictly feudal. The vassal, whether in the case of grant, or in that of succession, received enfeoffment or investiture from his overlord. He did homage to his Lord, upon the occasion; kneeling before him, putting his hands into his, and promising obedience and faithful service.

their grandeur and authority. His revenues were scanty; he had not a standing army; and the jurisdiction he possessed was circumscribed within very narrow limits.

But the barbarians who overran Europe, having destroyed most of the great cities, and the countries which they seized being portioned out among powerful chiefs, who were blindly followed by numerous dependants, (whom, in return, they were bound to protect from every injury), the administration of justice was greatly interrupted, and the execution of any legal sentence became almost impracticable. Theft, rapine, murder, and disorder of all kinds, prevailed in every kingdom of Europe, to a degree almost incredible, and scarcely compatible with the subsistence of civil society. Every offender sheltered himself under the protection of some powerful chieftain, who screened him from the pursuits of justice. To apprehend, and to punish a criminal, often required the union and effort of half a kingdom. In order to remedy these evils, many persons of distinction were intrusted with the administration of justice within their own territories. But what we may presume was, at first, only a temporary grant, or a personal privilege, the encroaching spirit of the nobles gradually converted into a right, and rendered hereditary. The lands of some were, in process of time, erected into baronies, those of others into regalities. The jurisdiction of the former was extensive; that of the latter, as the name of it implies, royal, and almost unbounded. All causes, whether civil or criminal, were tried by judges, whom the Lord of the regality appointed; and if the King's court called any person within his territory before them, the Lord of regality might put a stop to their proceedings, and by the privilege of repealing, remove the cause to his own court, and even punish his vassal if he submitted to a foreign jurisdiction. Thus almost every question, in which any person who resided on the lands of the nobles was interested, being determined by judges appointed by the nobles themselves, their vassals were hardly sensible of being, in any degree, subject to the crown. A feudal kingdom was split into many small principalities, almost independent, and held together by a feeble, and commonly an imperceptible, bond of union. The King was not only stripped of the authority annexed to the person of a supreme judge, but his revenue suffered no small diminution, by the loss of those pecuniary emoluments which were, in that age, due to the person who administered justice.

In the same proportion that the King sunk in power, the nobles rose towards independence. Not satisfied with having obtained an hereditary right to their fiefs, which they formerly held during pleasure, their ambition aimed at something bolder, and by introducing entails, endeavoured, as far as human ingenuity and invention can reach that end, to render their possessions unalienable and everlasting. As they had full power to add to the inheritance transmitted to them from their ancestors, but none to diminish it, time alone, by means of marriages, legacies, and other accidents, brought continual accessions of wealth, and of dignity. A great family, like a river, became considerable from the length of its course, and as it rolled on, new honours and new property flowed successively into it. Whatever influence is derived from titles and honour, the feudal Barons likewise possessed in an ample manner. These marks of distinction are, in their own nature, either official or personal, and being annexed to a particular charge, or bestowed by the admiration of mankind upon illustrious characters, ought to be appropriated to these. But the son, however unworthy, could not bear to be stripped of that appellation, by which his father had been distinguished. His presumption claimed what his virtue did not merit; titles of honour became hereditary, and added new lustre to nobles already in possession of too much power.

Nobles, whose property was so extensive, and whose power so great, could not fail of being turbulent and formidable. Nor did they want instruments for executing their boldest designs. That portion of their lands,

While he continued faithful to his engagements, he not only preserved the possession of his fief, but was under his Lord's protection against all hostility.

The term Baron was applied in Scotland to all those who held immediately under the crown, and thus included both the *nobility* and the *freeholders*. The former, with the titles of their order, were distinguished as the *greater*, the freeholders as the *lesser* Barons; and both were called to parliament. The *free* Barons, however, formed a rank only inferior in precedence to the Lords; most of whom enjoyed no other privileges than such as they derived from their charters of *free barony*. Indeed, there were no *higher* privileges conferred upon

which they parcelled out among their followers, supplied them with a numerous band of faithful and determined vassals; while that which they retained in their own hands, enabled them to live with a princely splendour. The great hall of an ambitious Baron was often more crowded than the court of his sovereign. The strong castles in which they resided, afforded a secure retreat to the discontented and seditious. A great part of their revenue was spent upon multitudes of indigent but bold retainers. And if at any time they left their retreat, to appear in the court of their sovereign, they were accompanied, even in times of peace, with a vast train of followers. The usual retinue of William, the sixth Earl of Douglas, consisted of two thousand horse. Those of the other nobles were magnificent and formidable in proportion. Impatient of subordination, and forgetting their proper rank, such potent and haughty Barons were the rivals, rather than the subjects of their Prince. They often despised his orders, insulted his person, and wrested from him his crown. The history of Europe, during several ages, contains little else but the accounts of the wars and revolutions occasioned by their exorbitant ambition. But, if the authority of the Barons far exceed its proper bounds in the other nations of Europe, we may affirm that the balance which ought to be preserved between a King and his nobles, was almost entirely lost in Scotland. The Scottish nobles enjoyed, in common with those of other nations, all the means for extending their authority, which arise from the aristocratical genius of the feudal government. Besides these, they possessed advantages peculiar to themselves: the accidental sources of their power were considerable; and singular circumstances concurred with the spirit of the constitution to aggrandize them. To enumerate the most remarkable of these, will serve both to explain the political state of the kingdom, and to illustrate many important occurrences, in that period of which we speak.

The smallness of their number may be mentioned among the causes of the grandeur of the Scottish nobles. Our annals reach not back to the first division of property in the kingdom; but so far as we can trace the matter, the original possessions of the nobles seem to have been extensive. The ancient thanes were frequently the rivals of their Prince. Many of the Earls and Barons who succeeded them, were masters of territories no less ample. France and England, countries wide and fertile, afforded settlements to a numerous and powerful nobility. Scotland, a kingdom neither extensive nor rich, could not contain many such overgrown proprietors. But the power of an aristocracy always diminishes, in proportion to the increase of its numbers; feeble if divided among a multitude, irresistible if centered in a few. When nobles are numerous, their operations nearly resemble those of the people, they are roused only by what they feel, not by what they apprehend; and submit to many arbitrary and oppressive acts, before they take arms against their sovereign. A small body, on the contrary, is more sensible, and more impatient; quick in discerning, and prompt in repelling danger; all its motions are as sudden as those of the other are slow. Hence proceeded the extreme jealousy with which the Scottish nobles observed their monarchs, and the fierceness with which they opposed their encroachments.

its subjects by the crown of Scotland, except those of *regality*, which were not always bestowed along with the dignity of Lord of *Parliament*. The *free Baron* had a very extensive jurisdiction, both *civil* and *criminal*, within his *barony*, and was enfeoffed with the power of *pit* and *gallows*; the gallows for the execution of male criminals, and the pit wherein to drown *female* malefactors. The free Barons also commanded their own *vassals* in war; and the greatest among them were usually summoned to the field by letter under the King's sign manual.

Thus were the feudal *parliaments*, in their first origin, composed. Not the greater military vassals of the crown, alone, to the exclusion of the smaller; not only the military vassals, excluding the sok-men and burgesses; but, *all vassals of the crown, holding their possessions and privileges, by the tenure of fixed and certain (not of uncertain and arbitrary) services, were entitled to receive the royal summons to meet in parliament.* After the union of the two crowns, the circumstance of political importance being attached to all peerages, rendered it necessary to be more sparing in the honours than if they had been only titular. And from that circumstance arose the expediency of creating an order of men in England who should enjoy honours without possessing political privileges; and it was extended soon after to Scotland and Ireland; and in the early part of his reign, James I. instituted the order of BARONETS, or MINOR BARONS.

Baronets have precedence of all Knights, except Knights of the Garter, Knights who are Privy Counsellors, or Knights Bannerets, made under the King's banner or standard in the field.

Though the institution of the order, in Scotland, is not two centuries ago, yet many of the Baronets are of very ancient families, and possess great wealth and property; it will therefore be necessary to trace the families exactly in the same way that we have done those of the peers, making however some observations that apply to the origin of all very ancient families.

We do not think it right to reject the regular account given of the early times of any family, provided the channel in which the information has been brought down is a fair and proper one; neither do we think it right to give such accounts with the same claim to credit as if they were of unquestionable authenticity.

It is to be considered, that as the bulk of mankind cannot trace their ancestors far, though they are all equally ancient, they have sufficient disposition to turn into ridicule those who claim honour from descent, though genealogy, from the earliest ages, has occupied much of the attention of mankind.

Whether we consult sacred or profane history, we shall find the extraction of the individual always considered as making an important object in his history.

When a man first enters into life he has, indeed, no other history than the name of his father, or of the family to which he belongs. This is the only answer which can be given to that perpetual question of—"Who is that?" No sooner do we see a stranger than we wish to know from whom he is descended. The very important inquiry, of what he does? is in general a secondary question.

Although the actions of a man himself are the truest proofs of his merit, yet it is impossible for the mind not to connect them with the opinion we have of his extraction; and whoever pays due attention to the natural sentiments of mankind (while he keeps clear of the absurd prejudice which gives honour and respect to extraction alone), will acknowledge, that the actions of men are not the only ground of respectability or estimation in the world. It is true, that a respect for ancestors seems to be founded in what (in the present times) is called prejudice, and respect for actions, on what is termed reason; but this is not altogether the fact:

It is to be considered, that the motive of a man's actions not being always known, and even the real merit of an act being frequently uncertain, it is, in a vast variety of cases, impossible to form a very decided conclusion. On the other hand, though it is absurd to honour and esteem a man merely because he is descended from great and good men, yet, even in doing so, reason mingles with prejudice; for personal merit or blame cannot, in almost any case, be measured so accurately as not to require all the assistance which circumstances will afford, in forming an opinion on this subject; it becomes therefore necessary to take into account all the collateral circumstances, of which extraction is incontestably one.

In forming a judgment of great, or of very decided actions, the former conduct of the actor will produce but little effect; because men are capable of reformation, or of becoming depraved; but in judging of ordinary actions, the general character of the actor has much weight. In like manner, the race from which a man springs, is a sort of guide to the judgment with respect to the man himself; until a man has begun to act, or until we know something of his actions or his manner of acting, the race he is descended from is the only circumstance that can guide our judgment. This, indeed, is by no means a sure criterion; but as a man's past conduct is not a perfectly certain pledge for his future actions, it becomes as unfair altogether to reject the one, as in an unlimited manner to adopt the other mode of judging.

Lineal descent seems, from the history, both of men and of inferior animals, to be an imperfect species of identity: the same qualities are often found to descend from father to son; and, therefore, may with some reason be expected to do so; and as even where the identity is personal and undeniable, the mind is capable of a great change, it seems fair to consider descent as a species of identity, though of an inferior degree; provided we can find, that the qualities or propensities of the man do often, as personal likeness, go by descent.

Without affirming that general opinion is always right, its support is a strong presumption in favour of any sentiment or doctrine. In speaking of general opinion, we do not mean *general* in one town or country, or only a temporary opinion, though ever so widely extended; but an opinion, of the truth of which all ranks and ages, the ignorant man and the well-informed, are equally persuaded: such an opinion is, for the most part, well founded.

It is, and has been common to all people in all ages, to speak of a brave race of men; an honourable, or a generous race. Thousands of instances may be drawn from history to prove that there is nothing absurd in such expressions. Even whole nations have deserved and maintained a particular character. It is, therefore, reasonable to suppose, until we find it otherwise, that the individual partakes of the qualities of the line from which he is sprung^b.

To say that some degree of prejudice is not mixed with this position in favour of a person who is well descended, would be extravagant; but it is quite sufficient if we show that there is some foundation for it in nature, and in reason.

In maintaining that respect and honour are due to ancestry, we do not by any means wish to insinuate that such claims are equal to those of personal merit, and indeed it is precisely *because we do not think so*, that we have set on foot the present inquiry into the origin of honours and of wealth, thereby connecting genealogy with biography; for we do consider that there is a wide distinction between honour and rank, and that a splendid title may, in some cases, be rather a disgrace than otherwise: but in all cases we maintain, that genealogy and biography ought to be connected together, in order to separate the solid from the shining, the intrinsic from the apparent.

In the course of the following inquiry (as well as of that already gone

^b Perhaps the fair and honourable pride of emulating the virtues of ancestors, is one of the greatest commendations of a man who is well descended. This acts strongly on youth, and therefore tends to make a man begin the world well, which is a great point; and on this account it is to be wished that the old prejudices (if they are prejudices) in favour of men of family, should not be done away to make room for modern philosophy.

through) we shall find, that though honours have, in general, been acquired by estimable actions, there are a few glaring exceptions. We shall also find, that, though once obtained, honours have often been well supported, yet that they have occasionally been very much disgraced and degraded by the actions of those who bore them. This will naturally lead more firmly to the conclusion, that nominal rank and real honour may be, and frequently are, separated.

As a rich man becomes almost equally important to society as if, besides his riches, he were in possession of a title, and as a degree of respect paid to him is not very much inferior, we shall inquire into the origin of wealth, and the nature of that conduct by which it is naturally acquired, as well as into that cast of character, and course of conduct, which do most naturally, and have most commonly, led to wealth and honours.

It would be a curious inquiry to trace the importance in which genealogy has been held in all ages, and in all nations; as it would tend to ascertain how much more men are governed in their actions by opinion than by realities. The province of opinion seems to be, to guide men when they are not under the immediate influence of necessity; but opinion yields its empire the moment that circumstances are such as to create what appears to the mind to be necessity.

Inequality of rank owes its first rise to seniority; of this we have many beautiful descriptions in the Old Testament. The father of the family was the King, and the eldest son succeeded to his power, unless where the family separated, or where superior ingenuity or strength gave that power to another. It is, therefore, a fundamental error to imagine that equality is natural. Nothing in the world is so unnatural, and nothing more impracticable, than either to establish or preserve equality: though it be clear that a boundary must be set to power, and that this boundary ought to be regulated by justice and by circumstances.

The eastern nations, which have escaped many of those convulsions and changes which war and conquest have brought on Europe and Africa, retain still much of that primeval distinction of rank, which seems to have owed its origin to the function which the father of the family assigned to his different children; for that distinction seems to have been occasioned by opinion, or unequal degrees of affection, not by force; and to have had very little connection either with state policy, or personal interest or advantage. Superstition came in aid of what arose from paternal injustice; and, accordingly, we find that in the east one set of men is exalted above, and the other depressed below, humanity.

In the western world, where revolutions and the fiercer passions have ruled, men have sometimes been guided by justice, and when they were not so, by interest. Hence it is, that, though the distinction of master and slave existed for a long period in Europe, yet it was a distinction founded upon a sort of social contract, though indeed a very unfair one. There was a species of reciprocal advantage, even between the master and slave: but there is none between the different casts in India; besides this, to be a slave, though it was humiliating, was not accounted disgraceful: as distinction of ranks is then natural to man, it is ever to be considered as unavoidable. Hereditary title is, however, by no means very ancient, and though it may be politically wise, it is not directly necessary; it may therefore be considered as an artificial, though far from useless, division of society.

In the splendid days of Greece and Rome many families were noble; but titles were personal, and attached only to offices. It is to the feudal system that we owe hereditary title. (*See Note A at the end of the Introduction.*)

Things always exist before their names. Thus it is that rank and honour existed long before titles, which were only a species of alphabet, or hieroglyphical signs, by which rank is ascertained and represented. The lineal descendants of Scipio Africanus would have enjoyed the first titles in Rome, if there had been any in that great city; as it was, they enjoyed all that rank, which opinion gives, and which a title only indicates.

There cannot be a doubt, that the invention of titles is an improvement in the social system; particularly when accompanied with the restrictions and regulations generally attended to in England, where the eldest of the family alone has been considered as noble, and enjoys the privileges attached to nobility, because it prevents that increase of nobles which takes place, where titles extend to the whole family; the evil consequences of which, to society, are very considerable.

As men live by industry, the great number ought not to be fettered with any imaginary rank that tends to interrupt those pursuits which are necessary to their existence and the maintenance of their families; and, again, as honours and titles are intended as rewards from the public to individuals, they should not become too common, or be possessed by poor or needy men; for though poverty is not in itself any reproach, and is, in some instances, very honourable, yet it does not, in any case, accord well with rank and title.

In England, the direct line in which the title is to go, is always pointed out in the patent by which the title is granted, which prevents the increase of noble

families, and extinguishes the nobility, in a great number of instances, as the line pointed out ceases to exist.

Whether that equality of condition which has of late been so loudly contended for, would be more agreeable to the order of nature, or more conducive to the happiness and prosperity of mankind than gradations of ranks, was for some time disputed; but it is no longer so now, since the French have made an experiment, which has proved that equality, in respect either to rank or fortune, is absolutely impracticable. (*See Note B at the end of the Introduction.*)

A state of perfect equality could subsist only amongst men possessing equal talents and equal virtues; but there are not men in any country of such a description.

Equality of condition must be founded on equality of moral and physical means; but as nature has endowed men very differently in those respects, it follows that equality of condition cannot possibly be maintained, and is contrary to the nature and rights of things.

Were all mankind perfectly virtuous, an artificial distinction of ranks would be unnecessary, because men would have attained all that perfection which it is intended, by the regulations of society, only imperfectly to obtain; but even then there would not be equality with respect to wealth, which is the consequence of talents and exertion.

In order to ascertain when history and records^e became authentic, and to

^e In the Preface to Playfair's *Irish Peerage* is a disquisition on the degree of credit to be given to records that go back to such times as the histories of the countries in which the families lived, are not entitled to much attention. In a note to the very ancient family of Thomond, which must be allowed to be both ancient and honourable, the same author had occasion to make some remarks on the legendary pedigree traced to a cotemporary of Moses (the great Lawgiver and Judge of Israel), at least one thousand years before either Britain or Ireland were known to writers of any description.

In order not to throw any unmerited or unnecessary ridicule on such records of private families, it has also been satisfactorily proved, that early records of private families may be, and probably often are, more accurate than those of the nations to which they belong (*See Preface to Playfair's Peerage of Ireland*). Some families are traced long previous to the Conquest of William I., and said to have flourished in the time that the Saxons were masters of England. There are in some pedigrees no less than eight generations recorded before the time of Edward the Confessor; and ten before the Conqueror. As it has been our invariable rule not to mix legendary tales with real history, or what is doubtful with what is certain, we only give such as containing what has been already given, observing, that though there would have been little cause for doubting the antiquity of the family, there is great reason to doubt the particular details. Precision of circumstance is, in certain cases, a good cause for suspicion of fabrication, though in others it is the test of truth and reality. In recent and ordinary transactions, such as come to trial in courts of justice, precision is deemed highly important towards ascertaining truth, it is therefore the common, though clumsy, expedient of those who wish to impose on the world, to deck out their fictions with circumstantial and minute detail;

show that previous to the Conquest every thing was in a wretched state, and records not to be worthy of credit, we shall give some extracts from Dr. Henry's History, without any previous remarks. And certainly Scotland was not more civilized than England at that period.

"It may be proper," says Dr. Henry, speaking of the tenth century, "to take some notice of a singular kind of money, which is often mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon monuments of this period, and which shows the rude state of society, known by the name of living money. This consisted of slaves, and cattle of all kinds, which had a certain value set upon them by the law, at which they passed current in the payment of debts, and the purchase of commodities of all kinds, and supplied the deficiency of money, properly so called. Thus, for example, when one person owed another a certain sum of money, which he had not a sufficient quantity of coin to pay, he supplied that deficiency by giving a certain number of slaves, horses, cows, or sheep, at the rate set upon them by law when they passed for money, to make up the sum. It was also very common in those times, when one man purchased an estate from another, to purchase all the living money upon it at the same time; to take all the slaves, horses, and other animals, upon it, at the rate specified upon them by law, when they were considered as money."

If living money is a proof of the rudeness of the times, the following certificate is one of bigotry and ignorance. "I, Ethelbert, a sinner, will give a true relation of what happened to me on the day before Christmas, A. D. 1012, in a certain village where there was a church dedicated to St. Magnus the Martyr, that all men may know the danger of disobeying the commands of a priest. Fifteen young women, and eighteen young men, of which I was one, were dancing and singing in the church-yard, when one Robert, a priest, was performing mass in the church, who sent us a civil message, entreating us to desist from our diversion, because we disturbed his devotion by our noise; but we impiously disregarded his request: upon which the holy man, inflamed with anger, prayed to God and St. Magnus that we might continue dancing a whole year without intermission. His prayers were heard. A young man, the son of a

but this expedient has very seldom succeeded. The human mind does not possess sufficient powers to make falsehood so complete as to stand the test as if it were truth. Of this there never was a more public or a more complete example than when young Ireland attempted to impose on the world with fabricated papers, in which the manner, and even the hand-writing, of Shakspeare were imitated, upon paper manufactured nearly about his time; yet all this only served to throw people off their guard at first, and led more completely to detection in the end, though the art, address, and industry with which the imposition was practised were astonishing beyond example, and almost beyond belief.

priest, named John, took his sister, who was singing with us, by the hand, and her arm dropped from her body without one drop of blood following. But notwithstanding this disaster she continued to dance and sing with us a whole year: during all that time we felt no inconvenience from rain, cold, heat, hunger, thirst, or weariness; and neither our shoes nor our clothes wore out. Whenever it began to rain, a magnificent house was erected over us by the power of the Almighty. By our continual dancing we wore the earth so much, that, by degrees, we sunk into it up to the knees, and at length up to the middle. When the year was ended, Bishop Hubert came to the place, dissolved the invisible ties by which our hands had been so long united, absolved us, and reconciled us to St. Magnus. The priest's daughter, who had lost her arm, and other two of the young women, died away immediately, but all the rest fell into a profound sleep, in which they continued three days and three nights, after which they arose, and went up and down the world, publishing this true and glorious miracle, and carrying the evidences of its truth along with them, in the continual shaking of their limbs." A formal deed, relating the particulars, and attesting the truth of this ridiculous story, was drawn up and subscribed by Bishop Beregrine, the successor of Hubert, A. D. 1013; and we may be certain, that a fact so well attested was universally believed.

Dr. Henry continues: "Tyranny, cruelty, and oppression of their inferiors were prevailing vices of the great men among the Danes and Anglo-Saxons towards the end of this period, when a kind of aristocracy had taken place. The poor and indigent were circumvented and cruelly treated; nay, their own persons, and those of their children, were often seized by force, and sold for slaves; widows were compelled to marry contrary to their inclinations, or, if they refused, were cruelly oppressed and reduced to misery. As the Godwin family, in particular, had become too great for subjects, so the sons of that family were guilty of the most outrageous acts of cruelty and oppression. When they beheld any country seat that pleased their fancy, they gave directions to their followers to murder the proprietor of it, and his whole family, in the night, and then obtained a grant of the house and the estate. Yet these were the men who were the judges and rulers of the land.

"Intemperance, and excess in eating and drinking, are acknowledged by all cotemporary writers to have been the most prevailing vices both of the Anglo-Saxons and Danes. The nobility (says William of Malmesbury) were much addicted to lust and gluttony; but excessive drinking was the common vice of all ranks of people: in which they spent whole nights and days without intermission. All their meetings terminated in riotous, excessive drinking, not except-

ing even their religious festivals, on which they used to drink large draughts of liquor to the honour of Christ, the Virgin Mary, the apostles, and other saints. Thus when King Edmund I. celebrated the festival of St. Augustine, the apostle of the English, at a church in Gloucestershire (26th May, A. D. 946), with all his courtiers and nobility, they were so overpowered with liquor, that they beheld their sovereign engaged in a disgraceful struggle with a lawless ruffian, by whom he was at last murdered, without having either strength or presence of mind to give him the least assistance. Edgar the Peaceable, who mounted the throne about nine years after the death of Edmund, endeavoured to give some check to those shameful excesses, which were productive of many mischiefs. One of his regulations to this purpose is so curious, that it merits a place in history. It was the custom in those times, that a whole company drank out of one large vessel, which was handed about from one to another, every one drinking as much as he thought proper. This custom occasioned frequent quarrels; some alleging that others drank a greater quantity of the liquor than fell to their share, and at other times, some of the company compelling others to drink more than they were inclined. To prevent these quarrels, Edgar commanded the drinking vessels to be made with knobs of brass, or some other metal, at certain distances from each other; and decreed, that no person, under a certain penalty, should either drink himself, or compel another to drink, more than from one of these knobs or pegs to another at one draught. This shows in what a serious light drinking was viewed, even by government, in this period." Such was the rude state of society in England; but what is more immediately to our present purpose, from the same author, is as follows:

"It is said to have been the custom of the Anglo-Saxons to give their children names as soon as they were born; and these names were generally expressive of great or good qualities. Surnames, or family names, were not in use among the English at this period, or at least not till the reign of Edward the Confessor. But as several persons, who lived near to each other, some times had the same proper name, it became necessary, in conversation and writing, in order to distinguish the person of whom they spoke and wrote, to add some word to his name descriptive of his person, disposition, &c.; as the Long—the Black—the White—the Good—the Peaceable—the Unready, &c. This word, by being constantly added to his name, became a kind of secondary name, but did not descend to his posterity, nor become the surname of his family. Sometimes a particular person was distinguished from others of the same name, by adding the name of the place where he dwelt, or the name of his father, and by several other ways. It may, however, be observed, that those words, which in this pe-

riod were used as a kind of nicknames, to distinguish particular persons of the same proper names from each other, in the next period became family names, and descended to the posterity of those persons, who probably resembled them in more particulars; and from these words many of our modern surnames are derived. By such slow and insensible degrees are the most prevailing customs established. Personal qualities, places of residence, occupations, and accidental circumstances, are the origins, undoubtedly, of the greatest part of family names. Thomson, Williamson, Smithson, Williams, Smith, &c. seem connected, as if Smithson appeared the son of Smith; but if that were the meaning, how happens it, as there are so many of the name of Carpenter, that none of their sons have been called Carpenterson, laying an accent on the penultimate syllable, that would make a very magnificent sonorous name? It is then probable that the son at the end has been merely put as a further mark of distinction, without any allusion to the connection between father and son, but rather between collaterals.

When villages, hamlets, or their proprietors, had a controversy in those days, the suit was then referred to a higher court, from a petty jury of rustics to a grand jury of Knights or Esquires, assembled in the hall of the Chief Baron. We have not much hesitation in ascribing the origin of hundred courts to these baronial courts, since Bracton assures us that the kingdom is composed of earldoms and baronies (counties and hundreds), and since, in the thirteenth century, a suit between the men of Letton and Bilsdon, is referred to an hall-mote. Even at the present day the county of Westmoreland is divided into two baronies, and Kent has two grand juries.

Under the Saxon monarchs, Earls certainly possessed a species of subordinate principality, and received part of the emoluments of the revenue of the country, independent of that hundred over which they peculiarly presided. This usage still continued subsequent to the Conquest, in those shires which were committed to favourite commanders, with unlimited powers, who held it by the right of the sword, and were invested with the liberties of their predecessors. Thus the Earl of Moreton's agents received thirty pence from each village of the county of Devon, independent of the customs of his appropriate hundred. But at this turbulent and disorganizing period the established system was relinquished or abolished. The ministers of the monarch controlled the privilege and jurisdiction of the military officer; and Viscounts, or Sheriffs, the representatives of the Prince, and receivers of his revenue, were the general magistrates of the county, and presidents of its court. These were immediately appointed by the King; were wardens of the royal demesnes; assessed the

value of the towns, villages, and manors; collected the fines of hundreds; and superintended all criminal offences and punishments. But it appears highly probable that commissioners were appointed by the royal mandate at a very early period subsequent to the Conquest, to regulate all civil controversies, and all claims relative to landed property.

It appears highly reasonable to imagine, that commissioners continued regularly to traverse the kingdom, and inquire into the conduct of the sheriffs, bailiffs, and foresters of the realm; not only in the reign of the Conqueror, but of his sons, William and Henry. The laws of Edward were sanctioned by his successor; for Charnet appeals to a jury, and rejects the Norman corsnet, or ordeal; consequently the ancient customs and usages must have been then renewed (if ever they had been discontinued), though commissioners might preside in the court of a quondam Earl. In conformity to this opinion, the oldest records of the crown now extant (those of the 5th of Stephen) transmit the names of justices, or inquisitors, who visited the several counties, and assessed their pleas, fines, aids, and farms. But the power of these men extended not to the Barons, or privileged orders, who were solely responsible to their peers, or claimed an exclusive right of being judged by the King in Council, or Chief Justiciary of the Crown.

Whatever person had fraudulently obtained possession of property, easily secured his right and title by obtaining a charter from the crown, not to plead his cause except in the royal presence. These grants are neither few, nor in particular reigns; and when the King received plunderers under his protection there was no appeal. These immunities were not to be obtained without considerable presents, termed *oblata*, and may be considered as the peace-offerings of iniquity. For when such privileges had been granted, a redress of grievances depended not on right or justice, but on the fine tendered at the Exchequer. Hence the possessions of the subject were held by a precarious tenure, and greatly depended on the dictatorial will of the Lord; his avarice, his prodigality, or his favour. Sometimes, indeed, these despotic Princes held a formal court of judicature with the splendour of a sovereign, and affected to administer justice, and sometimes decided litigated points; but those courts of justice were liable to be turned to the vilest purposes. In civil cases, those who were most in favour, or who bribed highest, gained their suit; and this was not done in a private or concealed manner: and in criminal cases justice was little better administered.

Whoever expects to trace families to any very early period, unless the lands they occupied were known, must always labour in the dark; and the trouble

will generally be taken in vain, for the state of confusion in which the country was from civil wars. The want of distinct surnames, a deficiency in the registers, and a bad administration of justice, all tend to throw obscurity and doubt upon the descent of the greater number of families that really flourished at those times. We see a strong difference, in this respect, between England and Scotland; not from law being better administered, or registers better kept, but from the single circumstance of preserving the same family name with strict care and attention. We see in England the great names of Neville, Plantagenet, Moubray, and, indeed, nearly of all those men who were Knights of the Garter at its first institution, as well as of the Barons who signed the great charter, are nearly extinct: many totally so, and scarcely any widely spread, like the Campbells, the Grems, the Stuarts, Gordons, &c. in Scotland. This is by no means any proof that the many families in England are not as ancient as those in Scotland; but the cadets, the collateral branches of the families, not retaining the name of the chief, the whole has sometimes died away, and never has multiplied in numbers, and extended, as in Scotland^a.

* The Highlanders were composed of a number of tribes called Clans, each of which bore a different name, and lived upon the lands of a different chieftain. The members of every tribe were tied one to another, not only by the feudal, but by the patriarchal bond: for while the individuals which composed it were vassals or tenants of their own hereditary chieftain, they were also all descended from his family, and could count exactly the degree of their descent: and the right of primogeniture, together with the weakness of the laws to reach inaccessible countries, and more inaccessible men, had, in the revolution of centuries, converted these natural principles of connection betwixt the chieftain and his people, into the most sacred ties of human life*. The castle of the chieftain was a kind of palace, to which every man of his tribe was made welcome, and where he was entertained according to his station, in time of peace, and to which all flocked at the sound of war. Thus the meanness of the Clan, knowing himself to be as well-born as the head of it, revered in his chieftain his own honour; loved in his Clan his own blood; complained not of the difference of station into which fortune had thrown him, and respected himself: the chieftain in return bestowed a protection, founded equally on gratitude, and the consciousness of his own interest. Hence the Highlanders,

* It was the junction of the feudal and patriarchal authority, passing by the right of primogeniture from chieftain to chieftain, in a narrow country, and where the divisions of land-property were ascertained, which has distinguished the Highland tribes from all others known in the history of mankind. The Hebrews had tribes founded on the connection of relation; but the patriarchal idea was soon lost in the want of a successive patriarch, and the love of the tribe in the too great number of individuals who composed it. The Greeks and Romans had tribes; but the only lines by which they were distinguished, were the quarters of the city in which they happened to live. The ancient Germans had tribes in their own country; but these were associations of fellow-soldiers under a commander they chose, not of relations, under the common head of the family, to whom their obedience was thought due. The ancient Scythians and modern Tartars were divided into tribes of relations; but, as they continually shifted their habitations, they wanted those arts of life and civilization, which are connected with the establishment of property in land, and with the regular transition of it from father to son. None of the barbarous bands, which made violent settlements in the Roman provinces, when that empire fell, had names common to the individuals of the band; because they were parts of nations, and not of families. The Irish had tribes, distinguished by a common name borne by the individuals, and connected by a common relation; but the rule of Thanistry in succession, which gave the election of the her to the Lord, broke all reverence for primogeniture, and was a continual source of discord among the members. The native Americans live in tribes, in a manner resembling the patriarchal life; but while, from their common relation, every member is bound to another, the whole, from the want of the feudal subordination, and from the excessive independence of individuals, are not bound to one head.

There is not a family possessed of any landed estate of the name of Campbell, for example, that cannot be traced to the chief; but though that gives an air of antiquity to the gentry of Scotland more than to those of England, it is rather an apparent than a real difference. The family of Bacon, for example,

whom more savage nations called savage, carried, in the outward expression of their manners, the politeness of courts without their vices, and, in their bosoms, the high point of honour without its follies.

In countries where the surface is rugged, and the climate uncertain, there is little room for the use of the plough; and, where no coal is to be found, and few provisions can be raised, there is still less for that of the anvil and shuttle. As the Highlanders were, upon these accounts, equally excluded from extensive agriculture and manufacture, every family raised just as much grain, and made as much raiment as sufficed for itself; and nature, whom art cannot force, destined them to the life of shepherds. Hence, they had not that excess of industry which reduces man to a machine, nor that total want of it which sinks him into a rank of animals below his own.

They lived in villages built in valleys and by the sides of rivers. At two seasons of the year, they were busy; the one in the end of spring and beginning of summer, when they put the plough into the little land they had capable of receiving it, sowed their corns, and laid in their provision of turf for the winter's fuel; the other, just before winter, when they reaped their harvest: the rest of the year was all their own for amusement or for war. If not engaged in war, they indulged themselves in summer in the most delicious of all pleasures, to men in a cold climate and a romantic country, the enjoyment of the sun, and of the summer-views of nature; never being in the house during the day, and even sleeping often at night in the open air, among the mountains and woods. They spent the winter in the chase, while the sun was up; and, in the evening, assembling altogether round a common fire, they entertained themselves with the song, the tale, and the dance: but they were ignorant of sitting days and nights at games of skill or of hazard, amusements which keep the body in inaction, and the mind in a state of vicious activity!

The want of a good, and even of a fine ear for music, was almost unknown amongst them; because it was kept in continual practice, among the multitude from passion, but by the wiser few, because they knew that the love of music both heightened the courage, and softened the tempers of their people. Their vocal music was plaintive, even to the depth of melancholy; their instrumental was successively lively for brisk dances, or martial for the battle. Some of their tunes even contained the great, but natural, idea of a history described in music: the joys of a marriage, the noise of a quarrel, the sounding to arms, the rage of a battle, the broken disorder of a flight, the whole concluding with the solemn dirge and lamentation for the slain. By the loudness and artificial jarring of their war instrument, the bag-pipe, which played continually during action, their spirits were exalted to a phrenzy of courage in battle.

They joined the pleasures of history and poetry to those of music, and the love of classical learning to both. For, in order to cherish high sentiments in the minds of all, every considerable family had a historian who recounted, and a bard who sung, the deeds of the Clan, and of its chieftain; and all, even the lowest in station, were sent to school in their youth; partly because they had nothing else to do at that age, and partly because literature was thought the distinction, not the want of it the mark, of good birth.

The severity of their climate, the height of their mountains, the distance of their villages from each other, their love of the chase and of war, with their desire to visit and be visited, forced them to great bodily exertions. The vastness of the objects which surrounded them, such as lakes, mountains, rocks, and cataracts, extended and elevated their minds: for they were not in the state of men who only know the way from one town to another. Their want of regular occupation led them, like the ancient Spartans, to conversation, and the powers of conversation: powers which they exerted in striking out the original thoughts which nature suggested, not in languidly repeating those which they had learned from other people.

is as ancient as the family of Douglas or of Hamilton, but not half so numerous as either; and we might find hundreds of similar examples. It was a very general practice in Scotland, when an estate failed in the male line, for the female to marry a relation of the same name, so that the name and estate remain-

They valued themselves, without undervaluing other nations. They loved to quit their own country to see and to hear, adopted easily the manners of others, and were attentive and insinuating wherever they went: but they loved more to return home, to repeat what they had observed, and, among other things, to relate with astonishment, that they had been in the midst of great societies, where every individual made his sense of independence to consist in keeping at a distance from another. Yet they did not think themselves entitled to hate or despise the manners of strangers, because these differed from their own. For they revered the great qualities of other nations; and only made their failings the subject of an inoffensive merriment.

When strangers came amongst them, they received them, not with a ceremony, which forbids a second visit, not with a coldness which causes repentance of the first, not with an embarrassment which leaves both the landlord and his guest in equal misery, but with the most pleasing of all politeness, the simplicity and cordiality of affection; being always proud to dispense that hospitality which they had not received, and to humble the persons who had thought of them with contempt, by showing how little they deserved it.

Having been driven from the low countries of Scotland by invasion, they, from time immemorial, thought themselves entitled to make reprisals upon the property of their invaders; but they touched not that of each other: so that, in the same men, there appeared, to those who did not look into the causes of things, a strange mixture of vice and of virtue. For, what we call theft and rapine, they termed right and justice. But, from the practice of these reprisals, they acquired the habits of being enterprising, artful, and bold.

An injury done to one of a clan, was held to be an injury done to all, on account of the common relation of blood. Hence the Highlanders were in the habitual practice of war: and hence their attachment to their chieftain, and to each other, was founded upon the two most active principles of human nature, love of their friends, and resentment against their enemies.

But the frequency of war tempered its ferocity. They bound up the wounds of their prisoners, while they neglected their own; and, in the person of an enemy, respected and pitied the stranger.

They went always completely armed: a fasces, which, by accustoming them to the instruments of death, removed the fear of death itself; and which, from the danger of provocation, made the common people as polite, and as guarded in their behaviour, as the gentry of other countries.

From these combined circumstances, the higher ranks and the lower ranks of the Highlanders alike, joined that refinement of sentiment, which, in all other nations, is peculiar to the former, to that strength and hardness of body, which, in other countries, is possessed only by the latter.

To be modest as well as brave; to be contented with the few things which nature requires; to act and to suffer without complaining; to be as much ashamed of doing any thing insolent or injurious to others, as of bearing it when done to themselves; to die with pleasure: and to revenge affronts offered to their clan or their country: these they accounted their highest accomplishments.

Their christianity was strongly tinged with traditions derived from the ancient bards of their country; for they were believers in ghosts, marked the appearances of the heavens, and, by the forms of the clouds, which in their variable climate were continually shifting, were induced to guess at present, and to predict future events: and they even thought, that to some men the divinity had communicated a portion of his own prescience. From this mixture of system, they did not enter much into disputes concerning the particular modes of christianity; but every man followed, with indifference of sentiment, the mode which his chieftain had assumed. Perhaps, to the same cause it is owing, that their country is the only one in Europe, into which persecution never entered.

and connected; and this was not only the case with the great landed proprietors, but with the smaller ones also; all which circumstances gave to the same family, the appearance of inheriting the same estate without interruption, though there might have been several interruptions. Thus, for example, the heiress of

Their dress, which was the last remains of the Roman habit in Europe, was well suited to the nature of their country, and still better to the necessities of war. It consisted of a roll of light woollen, called a plaid, six yards in length, and two in breadth, wrapped loosely around the body, the upper lappet of which rested on the left shoulder, leaving the right arm at full liberty; a jacket of thick cloth, fitted tightly to the body; and a loose short garment of light woollen, which went round the waist and covered the thigh. In rain, they formed the plaid into folds, and, laying it on the shoulders, were covered as with a roof. When they were obliged to lie abroad in the hills, in their hunting parties, or tending their cattle, or in war, the plaid served them both for bed and for covering; for, when three men slept together, they could spread three folds of cloth below, and six above them. The garters of their stockings were tied under the knee, with a view to give more freedom to the limb; and they wore no breeches, that they might climb mountains with the greater ease. The lightness and looseness of their dress, the habit they had of going always on foot, never on horseback, their love of long journeys, but above all, that patience of hunger, and every kind of hardship, which carried their bodies forward, even after their spirits were exhausted, made them exceed all other European nations in speed and perseverance of march. Montrose's marches were sometimes sixty miles in a day, without food or halting over mountains, along rocks, and through morasses. In encampments, they were expert at forming beds in a moment, by tying together bunches of heath, and fixing them upright in the ground: an art, which, as the beds were both soft and dry, preserved their health in the field, when other soldiers lost theirs.

Their arms were a broad sword, a dagger called a dirk, a target, a musket, and two pistols: so that they carried the long sword of the Celtes, the pugio of the Romans, the shield of the ancients, and both kinds of modern fire arms, altogether. In battle, they threw away the plaid and under garment, and fought in their jackets, making thus their movements quicker, and their strokes more forcible. Their advance to battle was rapid, like the charge of dragoons: when near the enemy, they stopped a little to draw breath and discharge their muskets, which they then dropped on the ground: advancing, they fired their pistols, which they threw, almost at the same instant, against the heads of their opponents: and then rushed into their ranks with the broad sword, threatening, and shaking the sword as they ran on, so as to conquer the enemy's eye, while his body was yet unhurt. They fought, not in long and regular lines, but in separate bands, like wedges condensed and firm; the army being ranged according to the clans which composed it, and each clan according to its families; so that there arose a competition in valour of clan with clan, of family with family, of brother with brother. To make an opening in regular troops, and to conquer, they reckoned the same thing: because in close engagements, and in broken ranks, no regular troops could withstand them. They received the bayonet in the target, which they carried on the left arm: then turning it aside, or twisting it in the target, they attacked with the broad sword the enemy incumbered and defenceless; and, where they could not wield the broad sword, they stabbed with the dirk. The only foes they dreaded were cavalry: to which many causes contributed: the novelty of the enemy; their want of the bayonet to receive the shock of horse; the attack made upon them with their own weapon, the broad sword; the size of dragoon horses appearing horrid to them, from a comparison with those of their country; but, above all, a belief entertained universally among the lower class of highlanders, that a war-horse is taught to fight with his feet and his teeth.

Notwithstanding all these advantages, the victories of the highlanders have always been more honourable

Loudon repeatedly married a Campbell; the heiress of Gray, a gentleman of the name of Gray; relations, it is true: but if that had not been a prevalent practice in Scotland, the ill-natured remarks of Daniel de Foe, in his poem of "The True-born Englishman" could not have even had the appearance of being well founded.

We shall find, in going through the baronetage, that many of their families are as ancient as any in the kingdom, though their titles go no further back than the time of James I.; and it has been already observed, that the higher orders of nobility are not the most ancient, being much more liable to destruction from the civil wars.

But time and accidents ripened the feudal governments for destruction. Towards the end of the fifteenth century, and the beginning of the sixteenth, all the Princes of Europe attacked, as if by concert, the power of their nobles. Men of genius then undertook, with success, what their unskilful predecessors had attempted in vain. Lewis XI. of France, the most profound and the most adventurous genius of that age, began, and in a single reign almost completed, the scheme of their destruction; but the concealed policy of Henry VII. of England, produced the same effect. The means, indeed, employed by these monarchs, were very different. The blow which Lewis struck was sudden and fatal. The artifices of Henry resembled those slow poisons which waste the constitution, but do not become mortal till some distant period. Nor did they produce consequences less opposite. Lewis boldly added to the crown whatever he wrested from the nobles. Henry undermined his Barons, by encouraging them to sell their lands, which enriched the Commons, and gave them a weight in the legislature unknown to their predecessors. But while these great revolutions were carrying on in two kingdoms, with which Scotland was intimately connected, little alteration happened there, because the Kings of Scotland

for themselves, than of consequence to others. A river stopped them, because they were unaccustomed to swim: a fort had the same effect, because they knew not the science of attack: they wanted cannon, carriages, and magazines, from their poverty and ignorance in the arts: they spoke an unknown language; and therefore could derive their resources only from themselves. Although their respect for their chieftains gave them, as long as they continued in the field, that exact habit of obedience, which only the excessive rigour of discipline can secure over other troops; yet, as soon as the victory was gained, they accounted their duty, which was to conquer, fulfilled, and ran many of them home to recount their feats, and store up their plunder; and, in spring and harvest, more were obliged to retire, or leave their women and children to die of famine: their chieftains too were apt to separate from the army, upon quarrels and points of honour among themselves and with others.

could neither extend their own prerogative, nor enable the Commons to encroach upon the aristocracy: and thus the nobles not only retained most of their ancient privileges and possessions, but continued to make new acquisitions.

This was not owing to the inattention of their Princes, or to their want of ambition. They were abundantly sensible of the exorbitant power of the nobility, and extremely solicitous to humble that order. They did not, however, possess means sufficient for accomplishing this end. The resources of their monarchs were few, and the progress which they made was of course inconsiderable. But as the number of their followers, and the extent of their jurisdiction, were the two chief circumstances which rendered the nobles formidable, in order to counterbalance the one, and to restrain the other, all their Kings had recourse to nearly the same expedients.

In Scotland, the possession of an estate that had been long in the family gave the same importance as if the possessor had been noble. The Lairds of Buccleuch, the Kerrs, Macleods, Grahams, &c. who were not noble, were just as important as if they had been noblemen of the highest rank. The attainders of disaffected nobles, or the creation of new Lords, which had so powerful an effect in England, had none in Scotland; and, till the Union of the kingdoms, the proprietors of land possessed all the power and importance of feudal Barons of the twelfth century; the only change that had taken place being that imperceptibly brought about by the alteration in the manners of the people, which always has some influence on the exercise of authority. Dr. Adam Smith says, in his celebrated work on the Wealth of Nations, that so late as the middle of the last century the Laird of Kinnoul administered justice on his own estate, like an old feudal Baron or a German Prince, which could only happen by the manners and habit of thinking, in that part of Scotland where his estates lay, remaining in the kind of situation that inclined the tenants to submit willingly to the decision of their Lord.

It was indifferent to the chief of a clan, whether he was titled or not, because custom entitled him to be respected, followed, and obeyed by his vassals in all cases; and, in their attachment and obedience consisted his importance either in fighting for the King or in resisting his authority.

There certainly was a disposition in the Scottish Kings to imitate those of England, but they had it not in their power, and therefore it was not till the happy Union took place, that Scotland participated in the advantages of liberty and the importance of the Commons as a branch of the legislature.

In attentively tracing the Barons or landholders of England, Scotland, and Ireland, we find, that, though they served their country in different ways, though

they were under circumstances not by any means alike, yet that, in their general conduct, there are many leading traits of similarity. They, in all their struggles for liberty, made a common cause with the people, and were gradually abandoning the privileges they enjoyed under the feudal system, whilst in other countries the nobility were incessant and strenuous to preserve their feudal power, no fragment of which they parted with, except when wrested from them forcibly by the sovereign of the country, or when it was become incompatible with the manners of an enlightened age*.

The nobility of England and Scotland had the same species of merit, and a very great merit it is, namely, that of assisting the people, and taking part with them in every struggle for liberty: as the ostensible marks of distinction, amongst the various ranks of mankind, have been for several centuries gradually obliterating, the real distinctions can but imperfectly be maintained without some auxiliaries. The man of worth and merit in apparent poverty meets with less respect than the affluent fool, even from persons who are not any way concerned in the wealth or poverty of either, and who are perfectly satisfied as to their respective claims to respect. This shows that the ostensible is of greater importance, in some cases, than the real, and therefore it is fair to conclude, that it is of considerable importance in all. Now as it is absolutely impossible to renovate the ancient ostensible personal distinctions, or to confine to men of rank alone that degree of affluence, which arts and industry have disseminated widely in this country, it becomes very important to examine in what way men of family may obtain that support, from public opinion, that is necessary for the preservation of gradations of rank.

In former times, great power was not only possessed by the proprietors of the soil, but their hospitable manner of living, their personal dependants, and their

* The degree of light or ignorance in which the inhabitants of a country exist, will always affect the liberties of the people in an indirect manner, as in every state of society men are governed by custom as well as by written law; and the customs that prevail depend very much on the state of knowledge and civilization. The Emperor of Russia has perhaps as much power as the Grand Turk, and certainly more than the Dey of Algiers: but he would be considered as a monster, if he were to use it in the same way. Were he with a scimeter to behead one of his ministers, his power could not be questioned, but his character would be lost. His feelings as a man, therefore, would not admit of it. Alexander the Great, in a fit of intoxication, disgraced himself by an act, which Darius, the Emperor of Persia, whom he dethroned, might have committed without any disgrace. Many of the feudal privileges that were exercised in the fifteenth century, if they existed still in their utmost force, would be discountenanced by the manners of the age, and therefore would be as completely done away as if forbidden by the most positive statutes. This operation of time and civilization had gradually and silently, in every country in Europe, diminished some of the privileges of the feudal Lords, but not all of them, for others remained in full force, and never were taken away but by violence, and after strong resistance.

superior education and accomplishments, secured them that respect which was necessary; but finding all those distinctions nearly effaced, there remains but one mode of reconciling society to the distinction of ranks.

It is to this point that I have attached myself through the whole of the Peerage; and I have not, to my knowledge, let a single opportunity escape of showing, in every way that I could comprehend or believe to be true, the advantage arising from hereditary rank as established in this country: I never let an occasion pass of enumerating the good actions of those individuals, of which it is composed, and, without concealing their faults, I have given such a view of the whole as must convince the world, that the nobility are, individually, most respectable, and, as a body, highly useful.

When I first projected the Work, I had recently arrived from a country where property had been seized, rank proscribed, and equality proclaimed; but, though the frenzy and delusion that occasioned those proceedings, are in some degree over, yet another species of error has risen in their place. To the abolition of all distinction of rank has succeeded personal pre-eminence, granted only to the adventurous and daring, who prove by their actions, that they are rather the scourge than the protectors of society. Though the idea of having only a personal nobility is not so wild as that of a total abolition of all distinction of rank, it is from that and some other causes much more dangerous. The system of equality, from its nature, could be but of short duration; for as men are not equal in talents, or the disposition to employ their talents, equality must, from the nature of things, soon be done away, and those, who had risen by their abilities and energy, would take care that it should not be restored: but it is not so with hereditary distinction, which will always find enemies in the existing race of men: the new plan is therefore calculated to be of much longer duration. Reason indeed tells us, that such a plan of distinction will find advocates in and supporters amongst the most able and energetic of every age, but it is not to reason alone that we have in this case to appeal. The history of the ancient world, so far as it is known or intelligible to us, proves that there were distinctions of rank in every country, and even titles of dignity; but we do not find that they were hereditary; on the contrary, it was not till after the reign of Charlemagne, that Hugh Capet, the first King of a new dynasty, made all the magistracies and honours of the kingdom, such as dukedoms, earldoms, &c. hereditary, which, till then, and in all ancient times, had been conferred on select and deserving persons, in general conventions of the people, and were held only during good behaviour. This took place in the end of the tenth century: so that, previously to that period, it must be admitted, that there was no such

thing as hereditary title, except for sovereigns. It may then be assumed, that, as it is but about eight hundred years since hereditary titles first existed (in 987), and as society had long been organized previous to that period, although equality never had existed, the scheme of personal nobility, where the title does not descend to the heir, is one of a very permanent nature, since, under various modifications, it had existed from the earliest ages till the tenth century. If then the wild plan of equality is done away, another, though less extravagant, but of a much more permanent nature, has succeeded, which is equally incompatible with hereditary title: it is so much the more dangerous of the two to that order, being of a nature that is not only *practicable* but of a nature *permanent*, and one that will at all times be very agreeable to men of enterprise and energy.

It so happens, that, at this very moment, the nobility that are rising up on the continent are rising up under that new form; so that, though the danger to hereditary nobility arises from another cause, that danger is even greater than it was at the beginning of the French Revolution.

It is true, that, hitherto, the principles upon which the French acted eighteen years ago, or on which they now act, have not taken such root in England as to produce any very material change. But how short a space is eighteen years? Besides, though we see no great actual change, do we not see some approximation towards a change in many institutions within these last eighteen years? Are we even to expect, that a change, originating in opinion, on a subject like that, is to proceed with rapidity at first? No; it must necessarily proceed slowly, till the majority are of one opinion, and even then it must wait for time and opportunity.

The manner of thinking of a people can only be altered by degrees; but when once altered it never fails to produce a result, whether good, or bad, of short, or of long duration. The government of America gives the speculators, on a new order of things, confidence and strength. "There (say they) is an example of a people who are free, rich, and happy, without either a King, nobles, or established religion: let us imitate that people; but let us begin with the nobility, whose distinctions are the most offensive, and of the least utility; who have besides the least means of resistance!"

The nobility were by such reasoning as this destroyed in France, and were quickly followed by the priests, and infidelity and equality marched hand in hand. There was still, however, one man in the nation above the others, the King! He, though one of the most virtuous and inoffensive men in the kingdom, and even benevolent beyond the most part, was first humiliated, then insulted, and last of all executed!

Monarchy, religion, and distinction of ranks, have all been attacked in a manner similar, that the mind of any observing and thinking man must be convinced that there is a species of revolutionary tactics as regularly understood and practised, as any military tactics whatever.

The first approach in the attack of any existing institution is by gaining over, or, (which is the same thing), alienating opinion; and therefore the mode of defence is by endeavouring to preserve opinion in favour of whatever institution is intended to be preserved.

There is no human institution can exist for any great length of time without it is either supported by opinion, or necessity; and even violence of opinion may sometimes overturn institutions that are very essential to the happiness of mankind. When the French, for example, overturned the throne and the altar, they overturned two institutions which, under one form or other, have been found necessary in every country, and consequently they could never long be suspended; yet they were overturned by the strong effort occasioned by opinion having been withdrawn from their support, and turned to act in a contrary direction.

It may be said, as it often has already been said, that those who co-operated in effecting the revolution in France were designing men, acting not in consequence of opinion, but from selfish motives, and with particular designs. That there were numbers amongst them who acted from such motives, does not admit of a dispute; but they could have effected nothing, had they not gained over public opinion to their side, by which the great majority were led to co-operate. If it be granted that the individual leaders were men acting from selfish motives, that is still a stronger proof of the wonderful power of opinion, as it proves, that by gaining it over to their side they made the other become entirely subservient to their interested views. Can any thing be a greater proof of the irresistible force of opinion than that, when men are once under its influence, they act without any other consideration than such as springs from that opinion, even when ill-founded, and productive of the most terrible consequences to themselves? For there were thousands of instances of men

¹ Had not military despotism risen up to control opinion, it is impossible to conceive how the French nation would have been reduced to order. So long as money to effect the purposes intended could be procured by the assignats, or by any other means than by forced taxes, democracy had its sway; but when there were no longer any funds, but such as were levied on the people, and those funds obtained by coercion, the consequence naturally was, that the people were reduced to obedience, and when once that victory was obtained, the reign of democracy was over. Force usurped its place; but still this is not a permanent state of things; for one of the most certain of all future events is, that the present French government, established

sacrificing every thing to support a system they ought to have hated, but which they had been persuaded to approve of.

If opinion of its goodness is necessary for the support even of a government armed with power, how much more must it be necessary to the support of an order of men, or any establishment that is not supported by power? and such is that of hereditary nobility.

But though all the reasonings, with respect to the force of opinion in a general way, prove that it is indispensable for the support of every establishment, yet there are some particular reasons that make it peculiarly necessary for the British peerage, who are not like the peers of other countries in Europe, that is before the last revolution, merely insulated noblemen with rights and privileges which they exercised separately and without connection.

The British peers have scarcely any right as individuals, but as a body they form an independent part of the legislature, and no law can be made without their consent; now this is one of the parts of the British constitution, which those who aim at what they term RADICAL REFORM in parliament, have most at heart. This, though the greatest object, is not the first; and they feel not only that it is not the first, but that their views, in that respect, must be carefully concealed. The radical reformers only show half what they intend, and not half what they would actually do, when armed with power. This was (for ambition and avarice have no bounds, but the desire increases with the success) the very way of the French philosophers, who openly attacked the altar, but carefully concealed their views against the throne.

Our reformers always speak of a reform in parliament as being confined to the Commons House; but here we must consider, whether their general practices and avowed modes of thinking agree with their ostensible intentions.

The *magical* effect which they seem to expect from a reformed House is impossible to be realized, whilst a House of Peers, acting on the present system,

entirely by force, and in contradiction to opinion, will soon be destroyed, unless it is so modified as to bring over opinion to its support. So well aware of this is the Ruler of France, that, despotic as he is, opinion, that is, the general opinion of the people, is the only thing next to military force to which he pays the least regard, and which, as far as is practicable, he trusts to gain over to his side. The remembrance of the terrible effects of demeraticral anarchy, the hope of anchoration in time of peace, and the brilliancy of the conquests of their severe ruler, together with actual force, at present supply the place of opinion, as they did in Prussia under the rigid government of Frederick; but how easily was that government overturned, and how easily will the new one of France be destroyed, when the remembrance of the past horrors becomes less impressive, when hope fails and conquests cease? Then will opinion, in its turn, gain a victory over force.

maintains its right not only to a consent, but, (except in a few cases of money bills) to an equal right of originating and altering every legislative measure. The opinion which those reformers entertain of what they term the corrupt influence of the peers in the elections for members of the House of Commons, is a very clear indication of what they would be at, and what they will try to obtain; for they never mention the influence of the peers but with acrimony, and as being of the most baneful and dangerous nature.

In publishing this work, we have had occasion to repeat, frequently, that it is the beneficial tendency it will have in showing the advantages of hereditary rank in a free country that entitles it to the great encouragement that it has met with. Nothing that is in opposition to the wild plans of the revolutionists and levellers can be misplaced in it; but as there are many persons who still consider a peerage or baronetage as a record of births, marriages, &c. more than any thing else, I take the liberty of saying, that this work was never meant merely for that purpose: that it is indeed necessary to give those as accurately as may be, but that the intention of the work is, that it may remain a barrier against such innovations as are connected with the abolition of hereditary rank; and that those who have hitherto thought that honours and titles were generally ill bestowed, and injurious to the people at large, may know that the contrary is the case, and that from the earliest dawn of English liberty, those who enjoyed hereditary rank and title were the most eager to obtain liberty, and the most forward to fight in its defence; and that, in fact, it is to them that we owe the constitution we enjoy, which, though like all the other works of men, is imperfect; yet as it is the best we have ever seen, or heard of, we, upon the common rule of reasoning, ought to consider it as infinitely valuable, and therefore ought to preserve with care every institution connected with its existence, which this work proves incontestably to be the case with hereditary rank and title.

The Order of Baronets*, in Scotland, was designed by King James I. to encourage the plantation and cultivation of the province of Nova-Scotia in America, the first settlement made by the Scots beyond the Atlantic; but he dying before his intentions were accomplished, his son, King Charles I. in the first year of his reign, put his royal father's plan in execution, and instituted this

* It is a certain fact, however extraordinary it may seem, that Dame Mary Bolles, of Ashburton, in 1635, and her heirs whatever, were created BARONETS OF SCOTLAND, and had a grant of eighteen miles square of land in Nova-Scotia. The sovereign ordained, that she should be designed, lady, madam, or dame, before her name; and that she should have rank among the ladies of the Baronets, according to the date of her patent. This is perhaps the only proof of a baronetage, either of England, Scotland, or Ireland, having been granted to a female in the first instance.

Order immediately after his accession. The first person dignified with this title was the Honourable Sir Robert Gordon, of Gordonstone, a younger son of the Earl of Sutherland, whose patent bears date May 28, 1625: many other gentlemen were soon admitted, whose titles, by their patents, till the Restoration, were uniformly descendable "*heredibus masculis quibuscunque*." Each patent, till Nova-Scotia was given up to the French, contained a grant of eighteen square miles of land in that province, three miles the one way extending along the sea shore or navigable rivers, and six miles within land the other way^b. These lands were erected into baronies, with the most ample privileges, and were destined to the patentees, their heirs and assignees; and infefment, taken on the Castle-hill of Edinburgh, was in each patent declared to be sufficient to complete the conveyance of the property. Several very honourable clauses are inserted in these old patents: some of them contain an exemption from the payment of any fee or reward, on account of procuring this dignity; and some others, from the payment of the ordinary fees of the seals, and of extending the patents. By the rules of the institution, King Charles was pleased to grant, for himself and his successors, a right to the eldest sons and heirs apparent to these baronies, when arrived at the age of twenty-one years, to claim the honour of knighthood without fees. His Majesty was so desirous of adding every mark of dignity to this his favourite Order, that four years after the institution, he issued a royal warrant, bearing date the 17th of November, 1639, granting them the privilege of wearing a ribbon and badge; which last was presented to each man by the King himself, according to the words of the warrant. All the privileges and grants of the Order, particularly this of wearing the badge and ribbon, were confirmed at the King's request, dated at Non-suche, July 14, 1630, by the convention of the Estates of the Kingdom, the 31st of July, that year: and in order to establish them on the most solid foundation, they were again confirmed by an act of the twenty-eighth Parliament

^a *Description of one of the Grants of Lands in Nova-Scotia to a Baronet, created 22d of April, 1626.*

"For the good and faithful services done and performed to his Majesty by John Moncrief of that Ilk, his Majesty gives, grants, and disposes to the said John Moncrief, his heirs-male and assigns whomsoever, heritably, all and whole that part and portion of the lordship and country of Nova-Scotia, bounded as follows: viz. having the barony of Leys Burnet on the West, and thence proceeding towards the East, by the sea-shore from the country of Dergalisbey, and thereafter towards the North on the main land, for the space of six miles; observing always three miles in breadth, between East and West, and six miles in length between South and North, until the quantity aforesaid extends to 16,000 acres of land." Then follows an erection of the whole into "a barony called New Moncrief," and the grant of the rank, title, and style of Baronet, &c.

of Scotland, which met at Edinburgh, the 28th of June, 1683. The badge of distinction belonging to this Order fell to the ground, with all the other honours of Scotland, during the usurpation of the Long Parliament, and of Oliver Cromwell: it continued in general, though not total disuse, at the Restoration. There have been several meetings of the Knights to revive the use of the badge and ribbon; one in the year 1725, in London, suggested by the revival of the Order of the Bath, that year; another in 1734; and in summer, 1775, a meeting was again held, when such measures were concerted as have effectually revived the use of the badge and ribbon, according to the full intent and meaning of the warrant; and on the 30th of November, the same year, that being St. Andrew's day, such Baronets as were in London (in number thirteen) appeared, for the first time since its revival, with the badge and ribbon at court.

A Copy of the LETTER to the PRIVY-COUNCIL of SCOTLAND, for the Badge and Ribbon, &c.

“ CHARLES R.

“ Right trusty and well-beloved Cousin and Counsellor, right trusty and well-beloved Cousins and Counsellors, and right trusty and well-beloved Counsellors, we greet you well :

“ Whereas, upon good consideration, and for the better advancement of the plantation of New Scotland, which may much import the good of our service, and the honour and benefit of that our ancient kingdom, our Royal Father did intend, and we have since erected the order and title of baronet in our said ancient kingdom, which we have since established, and conferred the same on divers gentlemen of good quality; and seeing our trusty and well-beloved Counsellor, Sir William Alexander, Knight, our Principal Secretary of that our ancient kingdom of Scotland, and our Lieutenant of New Scotland, who these many years bygone hath been at great charges for the discovery thereof, hath in end a colony there, where his son, Sir William, is now resident; and we being most willing to afford all the possible means of encouragement, that conveniently we can, to the Baronets of that our ancient kingdom, for the furtherance of so good a work; and to the effect they may be honoured, and have place in all respects, according to their patents from us, we have been pleased to authorize and allow, as by the presents, for us and our successors, we authorize and allow the said Lieutenants and Baronets, and every one of them, and their heirs male, to wear and carry about their necks, in all time coming, an orange tannie

silk ribbon, whereon shall hang pendent, in a scutcheon, argent, a saltier, azure, thereon an inescutcheon of the arms of Scotland, with an imperial crown above the escutcheon, and incircled with this motto, FAX MENTIS HONESTÆ GLORIA; which cognizance our said present Lieutenant shall deliver now to them from us, that they may be the better known and distinguished from other persons: and that none pretend ignorance of the respect due unto them, our pleasure therefore is, that by open proclamation at the market-cross of Edinburgh, and of all other head burghs of our kingdom, and such other places as you shall think necessary, you cause intimate our royal pleasure and intention therein to all our subjects: and if any person, out of neglect or contempt, shall presume to take place or precedence of the said Baronets, their wives or children, which is due unto them by their patents, or to wear their cognizance, we will, that upon notice thereof given to you, you punish such offenders, by fining or imprisoning them, as you shall think fitting, that others may be terrified from attempting the like: and we ordain, that from time to time, as occasion of granting or renewing their patents to their heirs succeeding to their dignity, shall offer, that the said power to them to carry the said ribbon and cognizance, shall be therein particularly granted and inserted.

“ And we likewise ordain these presents to be inserted and registered in the books of our Council and Exchequer, and that you cause a register of the same in the books of the Lion King at Arms, and heralds, there to remain *ad futuram rei memoriam*; and that all parties having interest, may have authentic copies and extracts thereof. And for your so doing, these our letters shall be unto you, and every one of you, from time to time, your sufficient warrant and discharge in that behalf. Given at our Court at Whitehall, the 17th day of November, 1629 years.”

“ Lion-office, 1st of June, 1755.

“ Extracted from the public register of this office by me, Keeper of the Lion Records,

“ JAMES CUMMYNG.”

In the patents granted by King Charles I. to the Nova-Scotia Baronets, previous to the year 1629, as we are informed by Mr. Nisbet, as also by Sir George Mackenzie, he declared and ordained, “ That the Baronets, and their heirs male, should, as an addition of honour to their armorial ensigns, bear either on a canton, or inescutcheon, at their option, the ensign of Nova-Scotia, being, Argent, a cross of St. Andrew, azure, charged with an inescutcheon of the

Royal Arms of Scotland; supported on the dexter by the royal unicorn, and on the sinister by a savage, or wild man, proper." And for the Crest, "A branch of laurel and a thistle, issuing from two hands conjoined, the one being armed, and the other naked;" with this motto, "MUNIT HÆC, ET ALTERA VINCIT." A misconstruction of this clause hath induced some of the Baronets of Scotland to suppose, that by virtue of their patents, they are entitled to add Supporters to their paternal coats; and they accordingly wear them in their armorial ensigns: but an impartial and deliberate consideration of the above clause will convince them of their mistake; more particularly as it is not pretended, that there ever was any other royal grant or warrant issued, whereon they can found a claim to such privilege. Further, all the patents granted to the Nova-Scotia Baronets in the year 1629, and subsequent thereunto, are made shorter than the preceding patents; are granted in general terms; omit the whole of the clause relative to the above-mentioned addition of honour to be borne on their paternal coats; and grant them a different privilege, viz. That they, and every of them, and their heirs male, shall wear and carry about their necks, in all time coming, an orange tannic silk ribbon, whereon shall be pendent, in a scutcheon, argent, a saltire, azure; thereon an inescutcheon of the Arms of Scotland, with an imperial crown above the scutcheon; and incircled with this motto, FAX MENTIS HONESTÆ GLORIA.

This new badge, or cognizance, most probably was adopted, and granted in lieu of the addition to the paternal arms, as granted by the patents previous to the year 1629, and in order to free the armorial shields of the Baronets from the difficulties, incumbrances, and inconveniences, which frequently attended the drawing the canton, or inescutcheon, with the several charges thereon, as described in the first before-mentioned patents, on the Baronets' paternal coats; as some of the charges, or figures, on such paternal coats, would by those means be either totally hid, or in a great measure obscured. Another inducement to the King's altering the badge, very probably, was, the absurdity of bearing Arms, Supporters, Motto, &c. on a canton, or inescutcheon, as ordained by the first patents, exclusive of the method of blazoning, as described in those patents, being so vague and undefined that no herald can properly make an accurate drawing from it.

NOTE A.—ORIGIN OF HEREDITARY NOBILITY.

The celebrated civilian, Francis Hotoman, who was one of the most learned men of his age, gives us the cause of making hereditary the order of nobility in France. In this work, entitled *Franco Gallia*, which is now very scarce, written in the year 1574, he says:

"We must not omit making mention of the cunning device made use of by Hugh Capet, for establishing himself in his new dominion (of King of France, anno 987). For whereas all the magistracies and honours of the kingdom, such as dukedoms, earldoms, &c. had been hitherto, from ancient times, conferred upon select and deserving persons, in the general conventions of the people, and were held only during good behaviour, whereof (as the lawyers express it) they were but beneficiaries. Hugh Capet, in order to secure to himself the affections of the great men, was the first that made those honours perpetual, which were formerly but temporary; and ordained, that such as obtained them should have an hereditary right in them, and might leave them to their children. Of this, see Franciscus Conanus, the civilian, *Comment. II. Chap. 9.*"

It is singular that this fact has escaped the notice of most of the French historians.

NOTE B.

By the foregoing note it appears, that Hugh Capet, the first King after the race of Charlemagne, was the original contriver of hereditary nobility—we mean titled nobility; for as to Barons, or nobles, by the feudal system in which they originated, they were hereditary long before the time of Charlemagne, and therefore still longer before the time of Clovis.

The first thing that the revolutionists in France aimed at was to destroy nobility altogether: now this has been considered by the present ruler as depriving him of gratifying his vanity, and rewarding services at a cheap rate; but it is worth observing in what an artful manner he has restored titles. In the first place, the titles created are only personal; they are not hereditary, as they had been since Hugh Capet's time; but, moreover, they are not official, or magisterial, as before his time, but merely dependent on the will of the chief ruler. This is a very great change; for when they were official, though they were not hereditary, they were sure to exist in succession, independent of the will of the Prince; but now they are entirely dependent on his will.

After stating this as a fact hitherto unnoticed, it may not be useless to observe, that the change is highly agreeable to revolutionists of all descriptions, who, considering themselves as men of merit, are greatly displeased with seeing rank and honours passing from father to son. They have, it must be admitted, many specious arguments in favour of personal nobility, of which the first of all is, that personal merit, or public service, being the origin of title, ought to be its attendant throughout. Now all those things added together, make the present danger to hereditary rank greater than when first attacked; for equality, being impracticable, could not last long: this being practicable, and agreeable both to rulers and people, may very possibly be established in other countries; and it is, therefore, no small advantage to have proved, as has been done in the Peerage, that the steady patriotism, the independence, the mild dignity, of hereditary nobility, all joined together furnish a rank of men whose place could not be supplied so well in the legislature by any other means; and that, therefore, so far from wishing hereditary peerage to be converted into life peerages, we ought the most carefully to preserve an order that experience tells us has been the origin and preserver of our liberties, as has been proved incontestibly in the Peerage of England.

SHORT INQUIRY

INTO

The Nature of Heraldry.

HERALDRY is a science which teaches how to represent in certain colours, represent by certain figures, or express in technical terms, whatever belongs to coats of arms; as well as the order and manner of conducting public ceremonies: such as, coronations of princes, installation of knights, or creation of peers, christenings, nuptials, funerals, &c.

Coats of arms, or arms, are marks of honour, denoting, by different figures and colours variously arranged and displayed, the descent, alliance, or service, of the bearer.

The origin of armorial bearings is, beyond all manner of doubt, the same as that of names of families or of individuals^a: a mode of distinguishing different persons by sight as the other is by sound; and they who attempt to search for any other, are only searching in the dark for what never will be found.

The origin of almost every custom or practice that is founded either in necessity or evident convenience, is prior to the authentic records of history, and therefore an useless object of research. The modifications, changes, and improvements, that time, circumstances, and experience produce, are of quite another nature, and may frequently be traced with some degree of success, though in general without any great degree of utility. To distinguish individuals in a family by different names, was not more necessary, nor evidently convenient, than to distinguish families in society, or leaders in the field.

That banners, or standards, were used in war, to distinguish different bodies in a camp, or an army, at a very early period, is evident from many parts of the history of the Bible^b. That seals, bearing particular marks, indicating to

^a We have in Homer examples of surnames. The two Ajaxes were distinguished by the names of Ajax the Less, and Ajax Telamon, and several others of the same kind.

^b Every man of the children of Israel shall pitch his own standard, with the ensign of his father's house. Num. ii. 2.

whom they belonged, were early in use, is equally certain; and the progress of reducing those marks and signs to some sort of rule or order, was a natural consequence of the first invention; and it must in candour be allowed, that the progress made in doing so has by no means been surprisingly great from the perfection it has attained. To this day the intricacy of heraldic representation is very great, and its interpretation neither very accurate, nor reducible to any fixed principle.

During ancient times heraldry seems to have made very little progress. The feudal system, the times of chivalry, and the crusades, were of such a nature as rendered particular marks extremely necessary, not only to distinguish persons, but to perpetuate the memory of great actions. The present character was given to heraldry during that period; but whatever may be said about an analogy founded in nature or reason between the figures employed to represent actions, and the actions represented, it is seldom such as to be discerned without the aid of imagination.

A **HAWK**, a **MULLET**, or **SHELLS**, have no more connection with great actions, or actions of any sort, than the sound of any one letter in the alphabet has with its form; and therefore to attempt to establish any sort of system would be absurd.

Occasionally sounds, or colours, may have some connection with the sensations to be excited. Melancholy ideas accord with black, and with slow pensive sounds; as white or brilliant colours, and quick and lively music, do with what is cheerful and gay; but to attempt to form a general system for connecting sound with sense, would be quite absurd; as is evident from different languages, in which words of very different sounds express the same thing.

To sleep, to die, are two words that a system-monger might say are expressive of the calmness of that state to which the body is reduced by sleep or death. But though the English might explain the matter thus, because by accident the sounds are soft and smooth, the rough sounding words *dormir* and *mourir*, which in French have the same signification, would completely destroy the theory.

When we read in a book of heraldry, that in many things is very correct, and in others ingenious (Ponney's Elements of Heraldry), 'the first is azure, a sun in its glory, for the name of **Kerr**;' we cannot but ask what connection the name of **Kerr** has more than many others with that glorious luminary? **Gules** a mullet between three crescents argent for **OLIVER**, is about equally intelligible.

We must cut this matter short, and take sounds and signs for the meaning

known to be intended, without losing time of inquiring into the association of ideas, the accident, or the caprice, that gave rise to them, as in the alphabet, or the telegraph^c. It is, however, more than probable, that caprice, fancy, or accident, were in general the causes for adopting the particular figures in heraldry, by variously arranging which, meanings are now expressed in a manner that, with the help of a good deal of imagination, looks something like a regular system.

Coats of arms are so called from their being formerly embroidered, or otherwise exhibited, over the arms, or coat of mail, in the manner that heralds to this day wear them over their garments.

There are eight different sorts of arms, viz. of DOMINION, of PRETENSION, of CONCESSION, of COMMUNITY, of PATRONAGE, of FAMILY, of ALLIANCES, and of SUCCESSION.

Arms of Dominion, or Sovereignty, are those adopted by princes, or states; such as the Three Lions of England, the Fleurs-de-lis of France, the Eagle of Austria, &c.

Arms of Pretension, are those of a kingdom, province, &c. on which a sovereign has some claim when he assumes the right of quartering them with his own, as the arms of Scotland and Ireland are quartered with those of England.

Arms of Concession, or Augmentation, are such as are conferred by Princes for some extraordinary service; in which case an alteration is frequently made to preserve some analogy between the action rewarded, and the figures expressing the reward^d.

Arms of Community, are those of bishoprics, cities, universities, academies, companies, &c.

Arms of Patronage, are such as governors of provinces, lords of manors, or other superiors, add to the family arms, as marks of superiority and jurisdiction.

Arms of Family, or Paternal Arms, are such as belong to one particular family, and distinguish it from all others, and which it is considered as wrong for any other person to assume.

Arms of Alliance, consist of an union, or mixture of arms, expressive of alliances by marriage.

^c The author of this work was the first who brought the alphabet of the French telegraph, together with a model thereof, made at Frankfort on the Main, to the English army. The English telegraph is, however, unlike the French, as a spider is unlike a tortoise; yet they both communicate meanings equally well.

^d Sir Cloudesley Shovell gained two victories over the French, and one over the Turks; and this was signified by a chevron between two fleurs-de-lis in chief, and a crescent in base. The arms of France and Turkey.

Arms of Succession, are such as are taken by those who inherit estates by will, intail, or otherwise; which are either empaled quarterly, or quartered with original arms.

There are a ninth sort, which may be called Illegal, but are known by the name of Assumptive Arms, taken up by persons who assume them from their own will, and without any authority, according to their own fancy, or adopt those of some person whose name they bear.

This is a very common practice, and may be termed an abuse, but it is one that cannot be prevented, and is of too harmless a nature to be punished; and, indeed, if we consider the matter well, in a free country there is no more harm in this species of vanity, than in the lower classes imitating their superiors in the manner of speaking, walking, or dressing.

The integral parts of arms, the escutcheons, and shells, admit of various changes and ornaments.

The escutcheon, or shield, signifies the field, or ground, on which the arms are represented, and the shields of various fanciful forms are like the frame of the picture, and may be squares, diamonds, &c.

Escutcheons are supposed to be divided into nine parts (See Plate I. Fig. 1.), as follows;

A, the Deester Chief.	D, Honour Point.	G, Dexter Base.
B, Middle Chief.	E, Fess Point.	H, Middle Base.
C, Sinister Chief.	F, Nombil Point.	I, Sinister Base.

Those who wish to understand the meaning of arms, and of the descriptions, should imprint these names well on the memory.

The tinctures mean the various colours.

The colours are known by names; but those names change according to the rank of the person to whom the arms belong.

If the arms are those of sovereigns, the colours are expressed by the names of HEAVENLY BODIES.

When of noblemen, by the names of precious stones.

And when of gentlemen, esquires, knights, or baronets, by the names of metals.

The colours generally made use of in heraldry are nine, viz.

<i>Colours.</i>		GENTLEMEN.	NOBLEMEN.	PRINCES.
		<i>Names.</i>	<i>Stones.</i>	<i>Planets.</i>
Yellow.	} Which are called in Heraldry,	Or.	Topaz.	Sol.
White.		Argent.	Pearl.	Luna.
Red.		Gules.	Ruby.	Mars.
Blue.		Azure.	Sapphire.	Jupiter.
Green.		Vert.	Emerald.	Venus.
Purple.		Purpure.	Amethyst.	Mercury.
Black.		Sable.	Diamond.	Saturn.
*Orange.		Tenne.	Hyacinth.	Dragon's Head.
*Murrey.		Sanguine.	Sardonix.	Dragon's Tail

By means of this nomenclature the same colour assumes three different names, according to the rank of the persons whose honours they represent, which it requires a great effort of memory to retain.

As it is necessary in engraving to be able to express the colours by means of lines or points, it is done as in the figures Plate I.

OF HELMETS.

The helmet was formerly worn as a defensive weapon to cover the head, and is now placed over a coat of arms as its chief ornament and the true mark of gentility. There are several sorts, distinguished, first, by the matter they are made of; secondly, by their form; and, thirdly, by their position.

First, as to the materials they are supposed to be made of. The helmets of sovereigns were of burnished gold (damasked); those of princes and peers of silver, embossed or inlaid with gold; and those of private gentlemen of polished steel.

Secondly, as to the forms of helmets. Those of the king and the royal family, and noblemen of Great Britain, are grated; the number of bars serving to distinguish the bearer's quality. The king's helmet has six bars, viz. three on each side; dukes and marquisses five; and the helmet with four bars is common to all degrees of peerage under a marquis. The open faced helmet, without bars, denotes baronets and knights. The close helmet is for all esquires and gentlemen*.

* The two last are seldom used.

* The charts that accompany this work in like manner denote the quality by the number of lines, though with more accuracy than the bars of the helmet.

Thirdly, their position is also looked upon as a mark of distinction. The grated helmet in front belongs to sovereign princes; the grated helmet in profile is common to all degrees of peerage; the helmet, standing direct, without bars, and the beaver a little open, denotes barons and knights; lastly, the side-standing helmet, with the beaver close, is the way of wearing it amongst esquires and gentlemen.

OF MANTLINGS.

Mantlings are pieces of cloth jagged, or cut into flowers and leaves, which in modern times serve as an ornament for escutcheons. They were the ancient coverings of helmets, to preserve them or the bearer from the injury of the weather, as well as to prevent the ill consequences of their too much dazzling the eye in action.

The French heralds assure us, that those mantlings were originally no other than short coverings which commanders wore over their helmets, and that going into battle with them, they often, on coming away, brought them back in a ragged condition, occasioned by the many cuts they had received on their heads; and therefore the more hacked the more honour, as our colours are the more esteemed for having been shot through in many places.

Sometimes skins of lions, bears, or other beasts, were thus borne, to make the bearer look more terrible, which gave occasion to the doubling of mantlings with furs.

OF CHAPEAUX.

A chapeaux is an ancient hat, or rather cap, of dignity, worn by dukes, generally scarlet-coloured velvet on the outside, lined and turned up with fur: of late frequently to be met with above an helmet, instead of a wreath, under gentlemen's and noblemen's crests. Formerly they were seldom to be found, as of right appertaining to private families; but by the grants of Robert Cook, and other succeeding heralds, these, together with ducal coronets, are now frequently to be met with in families who claim no rank above that of esquires or gentlemen.

OF WREATHS.

The wreath is a kind of roll made of two skeins of silk of different colours twisted together, which ancient knights wore as a head-dress when equipped for tournaments. The colours of the silk are always taken from the principal metal and colour contained in the coat of arms of the bearer. They are still

accounted as one of the lesser ornaments of escutcheons, and are placed between the helmet and the crest. Formerly no man under the degree of a knight had his crest set on a wreath; but this, like other prerogatives, has been infringed upon so far, that every gentleman wears a wreath.

OF CRESTS.

The crest is the highest part of the ornaments of a coat of arms. It is called crest, from the Latin word *crista*, which signifies comb, or tuft, such as many birds have upon their heads; called in French *crête*. Crests were formerly great marks of honour, because they were only worn by heroes of great valour, or by such as were advanced to some superior military command, in order that they might be the better distinguished in an engagement, and thereby rally their men if dispersed: but they are at present considered as a mere ornament. The crest is frequently a part either of the supporters, or of the charge borne in the escutcheon. Thus the crest of the royal achievement of Great Britain is a 'lion guardant crowned;' the crest of France is a 'double fleur-de-lis.' There are several instances of crests that are relative to alliances, employments, or names, and which, on that account, have sometimes been changed.

OF THE SCROLL.

The scroll is the ornament placed above the crest, containing a motto, or short sentence alluding thereto, or to the bearings, or to the bearer's name: it has sometimes reference to neither, but is merely a short apophthegm. Others are enigmatical; as that of the royal achievement, which is, *Dieu et mon droit*, i. e. 'God and my right;' introduced by Edward III. in 1340, when he assumed the arms and title of King of France.

OF SUPPORTERS.

Supporters are figures standing on the scroll, and placed at the side of the escutcheon, appearing to support or hold up the shield. The rise of supporters is, by H. Menestrier, traced up to ancient tournaments, when the knights caused their shields to be carried by servants, or pages, under the disguise of lions, bears, griffons, blackamoors, &c. who also held and guarded the escutcheons, which the knights were obliged to expose to public view for some time before the lists were opened. Sir George Mackenzie thinks differently, and says, in his *Treatise on the Science of Heraldry*, 'That the first origin and use of them was from the custom, which ever was and still continues, of two people

leading such persons as are to be invested with any badge, or honour, to the Prince who confers it.

Bearing coats of arms supported, is, according to the heraldical rules of England, the prerogative only of those called *nobiles majores*; viz. Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Viscounts, and Barons; or of Knights of the Garter, even though they should be under the degree of Barons^f; Knights of the Bath; and, lastly, of such persons as the King chooses to permit the use of supporters. By act of parliament, 10th September, 1672, none are allowed to use either arms or supporters, under a penalty and confiscation of all moveables whereon arms are put, without the Lord Lion's authority. The recent regulation, laying a tax on arms painted on carriages, or engraved on plate, has, probably, however, altered this act; that is, nevertheless, a legal question not yet decided.

^f It will be seen, in the course of this work, that though in the present times the honour of the Garter is seldom bestowed but on the higher order of the nobility, formerly many Knights of the Garter were simple gentlemen.

SCOTCH BARONETS.

STRACHAN.

(PREMIER BARONET.)

THE early misfortunes of Scotland, both from civil wars and from hostile invasions, have always operated as drawbacks on the labours of the genealogist; and when it is recollected how many of the family records were destroyed by Edward I. and that the greatest part of the public archives, between that period and the revolution, were lost, either in the time of Cromwell, or subsequently by shipwreck, whilst reconveying from London to Edinburgh, the candid reader will make every allowance for apparent deficiencies.

In order, however, to guard against error, and to insure the greatest possible accuracy, we have transmitted our manuscripts to the chiefs of the various families, requesting their correction and emendation: many of these have been returned, and we feel highly grateful for the honour that has been done us by the marked attention to our request, exemplified in the additions and improvements they have received. Still, however, there are some not yet come to hand. But as much of the interest of a work of this kind depends on its being presented to the world with the *latest* corrections, and in the most accurate state, we feel ourselves imperiously called on not to delay a moment in its execution, and shall therefore be unavoidably obliged to postpone the yet uncorrected manuscripts for insertion in an Appendix.

For the particulars of this ancient family, see the APPENDIX to this Volume, the manuscript not having been yet returned.

INNES.

THIS family is of great antiquity in Scotland, and derives its surname from the lands of *Innes*^a, a word supposed to be derived from Gaelic *Inch*, part of that barony being an island formed by the two branches of a stream running through the estate. The date of its assumption is as ancient as the period when surnames became hereditary in Scotland; but the family can be traced several generations further back, and the first we have upon record is

Berowaldus, who appears to have been a man of considerable rank and distinction. He made a great figure in the reign of Malcolm IV. who succeeded to the crown of Scotland in 1153.

He got a charter from the said King Malcolm, for good services done against the rebellious Murray, in these words^b: *Malcolmus rex, &c. dedisse, &c. Berowaldo Flandrensi in provincia de Elgin, Innes et Easter Urchard, &c. testibus Willielmo Moraviensi episcopo, Merlisiano filio Colbani, Willielmo Friskin, &c. Apud Perth, in natali domini proximo post concordiam Regis et Sumerlerdi, &c.* Berowald was father of

John, who lived in the reign of King William, who succeeded Malcolm in 1165. He left a son,

Walter, who was the first that assumed Innes for his surname, and was undoubtedly progenitor of all the Inneses in Scotland. He got a charter of confirmation from King Alexander II. (who succeeded King William in 1214).

^a This barony is in the parish of Urquhart, in Moray, but contains not any ancient ruins of the feudal mansion. The present house of Innes is a modern building, partly destroyed by lightning in 1737, but since that repaired and completely restored. This estate is, however, no longer in the family, having been sold, in 1767, to James, Earl of Fife; the family themselves now residing chiefly at Innes, in Devonshire.

^b This charter, as was the practice in those days, is dated from a remarkable era; and, as there were two reconciliations of the Somersets to the crown, on account of their disobedience, one in 1154, and the other in 1162; and as William, the Bishop, died in 1162, the date of this charter must refer to 1154, which makes it granted at Christmas 1155 or 1156.

But as it cannot, at this distance of time, be positively ascertained whether this Berowald had the epithet of *Flandrensis* given him as a foreigner from the country of Flanders, according to Sir James Dalrymple; or, that he was one of the ancient inhabitants of this country, and got a new charter from the King of his own land, wherein he was designed *Flandrensis*, as a traveller, which may perhaps be justly inferred from the tenor of the charter, &c. we must submit this to the judgment of our readers.

In a transaction between Andrew, Bishop of Murray, and Walterus de Moravia, concerning the lands of Ardtullan, Walterus de Innes is a witness, in 1226. He is also witness to a convention between the same Bishop of Murray and David de Strabogie, son of Duncan, sixth Earl of Fife, in 1233. He died in the end of the reign of King Alexander II. and was succeeded by his son,

Sir Alexander de Innes, who in his father's lifetime had the honour of knighthood conferred on him, and died in the reign of Alexander III. He left a son,

William, who was designed *Dominus de Innes*. There is still extant an indenture between Simon, Prior of Pluscardine, and *Willielmus Dominus de Innes*, by the arbitration of Archibald, Bishop of Murray, and William, Prior of Urquhart, about the settling of their marches, &c. This William died in the beginning of the reign of Robert Bruce, who was crowned King of Scotland in 1306, leaving a son,

William de Innes, who is witness to an agreement between the monks of Pluscardine and the town of Elgin, dated December 4, 1330, and is then designed *Willielmus Baro de Innes, &c.* He died in the reign of King David Bruce, and left a son,

Robert de Innes, who, in a charter of the said King David, of the forestry of Boyne, is designed *Robertus de Innes, Dominus ejusdem, &c.* He died in the beginning of the reign of Robert II. leaving a son,

Alexander, who, in an indenture between Alexander, Bishop of Murray, and Sir Thomas Dunbar, eldest son of John, Earl of Murray, is designed *Alexander de Innes, Dominus ejusdem*, in 1389. He died soon after 1393, leaving one daughter, Giles, wife of Ferquhard M^cIntosh, of that Ilk, and three sons; viz. 1. Sir Walter, who succeeded him, but died unmarried; 2. Robert, who continued the line; and 3. John, who was, in 1406, consecrated Bishop of Murray, and died in 1444, after giving great assistance to the rebuilding of that cathedral, as appears from his tomb, which is still in existence.

Sir Robert Innes, the second son, was called the good Sir Robert. He married Dame Janet Aberkerder, daughter and heiress of Sir David, thane of these lands, by whom he had a son,

Sir Walter de Innes, *Dominus de eodem*, who succeeded his father and mother. There is a charter of the lands and barony of Aberkerder from John, Lord Landsay of Byres, superior thereof, to Janet, of Aberkerder, and Walter, of Innes, her son, &c. dated January 16, 1426. He married, first, Eupham Fraser, daughter of Hugh, first Lord Lovat, by whom he had three sons and

two daughters : (viz. 1. Sir Robert, his heir ; 2. Berowaldus-Rufus, or the Red, designed of Hatton, of whom some of the Inneses in Caithness are descended ; and 3. John, who, being bred to the church, became Bishop of Caithness, and died in 1448. The daughters were, Isabel, wife of James Dunbar, Earl of Murray, but uncanonically ; by whom, however, she had a son, Alexander, ancestor of the Dunbars, Sheriffs of Murray, &c. : and Margaret, wife of Patrick Maitland, of Netherdale) and by his second wife he had a son John, of Ardmilly, from whom several families of the name of Innes are descended. Sir Walter was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Robert Innes, of that Ilk, who was a man of great bravery, and often distinguished himself in the service of his King and country, particularly at the battle of Brechin, in 1452. He married ———, daughter of ———, Baron of Drumlanrig, by whom he had three sons : viz. 1. James ; 2. Walter, ancestor of the Inneses of Innermarkie, &c. of whom the Inneses of Balveny are descended ; and, 3. Robert, progenitor of the Inneses of Dreue, &c. : and also three daughters ; of whom Margaret became wife of Sir James Ogilvie, of Deskford, ancestor of the Earl of Finlater ; and ———, wife of ——— Barclay, of Towie. Sir Robert died before the year 1464, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

James Innes, of that Ilk, nick-named James with the Beard, who was armour-bearer to James III. He married, first, Janet Gordon, daughter of Alexander, Earl of Huntley, (by whom he had two sons, 1. Alexander* ; and 2. Robert, first

* Alexander Innes, of that Ilk, who succeeded him, possessed a vast estate ; having got no less than six charters, under the Great Seal, of lands and baronies, in the years 1493, 1507, and 1533. He married Christian, daughter of Sir James Dunbar, of Cumnock, by whom he had two sons : 1. Alexander ; and 2. William, who succeeded his brother ; and one daughter, Margaret, wife of her cousin James Innes, of Cromy. He died before 1541, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Alexander Innes, of that Ilk, who got four charters, under the Great Seal, of several lands and baronies, in the years 1541 and 1542, and is there designed *filius et haeres Alexandri Innes, de eodem*. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John, sixth Lord Forbes, by whom he left only one child, Margaret, wife of William Sinclair, brother to the Earl of Caithness, who got with her a considerable estate, and had issue. Alexander had several natural sons, to whom he gave estates, and dying November 9, 1553, was succeeded by his brother,

William, designed of Forrester Seat, who, in his brother's lifetime, got a charter, under the Great Seal, *Willielmo Innes, apparenti de eodem, et Elizabethæ Hepburn ejus sponse, terrarum de Forrester Seat, Dunkemply, St. Andrews, Kirkton, &c. Feb. 7, 1547*. He was Member of Parliament in 1560, and was active in the establishment of the Reformation. By the said Elizabeth Hepburn he had two sons and one daughter : ———, wife of Robert Innes, of Innermarkie. The sons were, 1. Alexander ; and 2. John, who became heir to his brother. William was succeeded by his eldest son,

Alexander Innes, of that Ilk, who married Janet Gordon, daughter of John, fourteenth Earl of Suther-

designed of Cromy, and then of Rathmakenzie, who carried on the line of his family, as will be shown hereafter: and also two daughters: viz. 1. Elizabeth; and 2. Janet): and by his second wife had four sons: viz. 1. William; 2. George; 3. James; and 4. Thomas, of whom several families of the name of Innes are descended, who was possessed of an opulent fortune, and gave all his younger sons a share of it.

Robert Innes, second son of James, of that Ilk, or James with the Beard, was first designed by the title of Cromy, afterwards by that of Rathmakenzie. He got several charters, under the Great Seal, in 1498, 1511, 1527, and 1531, and married —— Meldrum, daughter of the Baron of Fyrie, by whom he had two sons: viz. 1. James; and 2. Alexander, ancestor of the Inneses of Cotts, &c. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

James Innes, of Rathmakenzie, who got two charters under the Great Seal, from James V. in 1542 and 1545. He married, first, Catharine Gordon, daughter to the Baron of Gight, by whom he had no issue; and, secondly, his cousin-german, Margaret, daughter of Alexander Innes, the thirteenth generation of this genealogy, as before mentioned, by whom he had a son, Alexander, his heir. James died in the flower of his age, fighting gallantly in defence of the liberties of his country, at the battle of Pinkie, in 1547, and was succeeded by his son,

Alexander Innes, of Cromy, who was very young at his father's death. He married, first, Elizabeth Dunbar, who died soon after this marriage, without issue; and, secondly, Isabel, daughter of Arthur Forbes, of Balfour, brother of John, Lord Forbes, by whom he had one son Robert, hereafter noticed. After the deed of mutual entail, betwixt John, of Innes, and Alexander, of Cromy, was executed in 1577, as in the note below, we find this Alexander took upon

land; but having killed a kinsman of his own in the streets of Edinburgh, was incarcerated, tried, and executed for the same, in 1576, and, having no lawful male issue, was succeeded by his brother,

John Innes, of that Ilk, who married Elizabeth Abernethy, daughter of Alexander, sixth Lord Salton, by whom he had no issue*.

* In consideration of his having no male issue, he entered into a mutual bond of tailzie with Alexander Innes, of Cromy, his cousin, and nearest heir-male, whereby it was concluded, that failing heirs-male, of either of their bodies, the other should succeed to their whole estates, &c. This entail was executed March 15, 1577. Though this deed was concerted with all the prudence and justice imaginable, yet it occasioned great contests, and even bloodshed, among the friends of the family, particularly those of Innermarkie and Innes, as may be seen at large in the MS. history of this family; but as it is inconsistent with the brevity of this work to give a particular detail thereof, we shall only here observe, that on the decease of this John without issue, with him ended the whole male-line of Alexander, eldest son of James, the twelfth Baron of Innes; the representation, therefore, undoubtedly, devolved upon Alexander Innes, of Cromy, who was lineally descended from Robert, second son of the said James, and grand-uncle to this John; whereas the family of Innermarkie was one degree further off.

him the title of Innes, of that Ilk, and acted as the head of the family, even when Laird John was alive; which so incensed Innermarkie, and some others of their friends, that they were determined to have him destroyed; and at last got him barbarously murdered, at Aberdeen, in the year 1581, or 1582. In which bloody tragedy, Innermarkie having been the chief actor, he was afterwards put to death by Robert, son of the said Alexander, of Innes, in 1584.

Robert Innes, of that Ilk, succeeded his murdered father, and was infeft in the lands of Rathmakenzie, and others in the forestry of Boyne, as heir to him in 1583. But the animosity between the families still subsisted, till all differences were accommodated, and the parties reconciled, by a mutual contract, dated 1587, (still preserved in the family) from which period this Robert and his posterity enjoyed the estate and dignities of the House of Innes ever after. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert, third Lord Elphinston, father of Alexander Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, by whom he had two sons and three daughters: viz. 1. Sir Robert, his heir; and 2. Sir John, designed of Cromy, who was father of Sir Robert Innes, of Muirton, &c. The daughters were, 1. ———, married to the Laird of Guthrie; 2. ———, to George Monro, of Milton; and 3. ———, to Alexander Douglas, Bishop of Murray. Robert was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Robert Innes, of that Ilk, who was created a Baronet of Scotland in 1625. He was made a Privy Counsellor for life, and appointed one of the Committee of Estates by the parliament, in 1641. Yet he seems to have been a loyalist, for, when he was forced to acknowledge the parliament in 1649, he was obliged to get his eldest son, Robert, to become surety for his good behaviour in time to come. This arose principally from the circumstance, that, when the King's friends under Middleton retired to the North, the Earl of Seaforth, who had always been, though in secret, a friend to the royal cause, joined cordially with him, and was highly instrumental in bringing in the rest of the northern Barons, not, however, with a view to persuade them to declare openly for Montrose, but in order to induce them, in which he succeeded, to subscribe a bond of confederation, whose object was to preserve a national peace, against all who should attempt to break it, and bind themselves to take up arms for its preservation. Amongst these northern Barons the Inneses stood very conspicuous, and they were joined by the M'Intoshes, Monroes, &c. but a copy of the bond having been sent to Edinburgh, the Committees, both of the estates and of the kirk, condemned it openly, and directions were also sent to all the ministers to condemn it from their pulpits. In consequence of this, the Earl of Sutherland sent a penitential letter to the Committees, excusing himself for having joined

in the business, and the Laird of Innes, accompanied by those of Tarbat and Brodie went to Edinburgh in person, and in presence of the Committee, not only disclaimed it, but offered to remove the scandal they had given by solemn repentance! To *this*, were they forced by men who pretended to be contending for liberty of conscience!

Sir Robert married Grizel Stewart, daughter of James, Earl of Murray, by whom he had three sons: viz. 1. Sir Robert; 2. James, of Lochnet; and 3. William, a Captain in the Guards: and also five daughters; viz. 1. Elizabeth, wife, first, of John Urquhart, of Craigtoun, by whom she was mother of Sir John Urquhart, of Cromerty, and, secondly, of ——— Brodie, of that Ilk, by whom she had no issue; 2. Mary, wife of James Stewart, of Rosyth; 3. ———, wife of Sir Robert Innes, of Muirtown; 4. Barbara, wife of Robert Dunbar, Sheriff of Murray; and 5. ———, who married Alexander, Lord Duffus. Robert died before the restoration of Charles II. and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Robert Innes, of that Ilk, the second Baronet, who got a charter under the Great Seal, *Domino Roberto Innes, de eodem, Militi, Baronetto, &c.* of the lands and barony of Innes, &c. in the counties of Elgin and Forres, dated July 15, 1661. He married Mary, daughter of James, fifth Lord Ross, of Halkhead, by whom he had two sons, viz. 1. Sir James; and 2. John, who died unmarried; and six daughters, viz. 1. Margaret, wife of Hugh Rose, of Kihavock; 2. ———, wife of Duncan Forbes, of Culloden; 3. ———, wife of Alexander Ross, of Clova; 4. ———, wife of Sir James Calder, of Muirtoun; 5. ———, wife of ———, Laird of Echt; and 6. ———, wife of Mr. Sutherland. Sir Robert was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir James Innes, of that Ilk, the third Baronet, who married Margaret, daughter of Henry, Lord Ker, only son and heir-apparent of Robert, Earl of Roxburgh, by whom he had three sons, viz. 1. Robert, who died in France, before his father, unmarried; 2. Sir Harrie; and 3. Hugh, who died in Flanders, unmarried; and also three daughters, viz. 1. ———, wife of ——— Macdougall, of Mackerston, in the county of Roxburgh; 2. ———, who died unmarried; 3. ———, wife of Captain Innes, of Ireland. Sir James made a resignation of his whole estate, in favour of his son, Sir Harrie, and dying soon after, was succeeded by

Sir Harrie Innes, of that Ilk, the fourth Baronet, who married Jean, daughter of Duncan Forbes, of Culloden, by whom he had a numerous issue, but only three sons and two daughters came to maturity: viz. 1. Robert, who died in 1795, a Captain in the army, before his father; 2. Sir Harrie; and

3. John, of Inchbroom, an officer in the army. Sir Robert was succeeded by his son,

Sir Harrie Innes, of that Ilk, the fifth Baronet, who married Anne, daughter of Sir James Grant, by whom he had three sons: viz. 1. Harrie, who died under age; 2. Sir James Noreliff; and 3. Robert, now in the East Indies; and also five daughters: viz. 1. Anne; 2. Jean; 3. Margaret; 4. Sophia; and 5. Ludovica. Sir Harrie was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir James Noreliff Innes, of Innes, the sixth and present Baronet. He married, on the 4th of August, 1807, Harriet, second daughter of the late Benjamin Charlewood, Esq. of Windlesham, Surrey.

At the death of the late Duke of Roxburgh, in 1805, several competitors appeared for the estates; in consequence of which, the Court of Session in Scotland, on legal application, sequestrated the rents, and appointed a factor to manage them until some decision should take place. The late Duke, it appears, conceived himself to be the last of the line to whom the entails could possibly descend, and, if that had been the case, he would have been the unlimited proprietor of the estates, and of course competent to make the arrangement, whereby he devised them to Mr. Bellenden Gawler Ker, a relation of the family by the female line: but, on the death of the Duke, (who died without issue, leaving only a widow, since married to John Manners, Esq.) two claimants immediately appeared, both for the estates and honours. These were Sir James Noreliff Innes, and Brigadier-General Ker, each of whom stated himself to be heir male under the family entails; Sir James claiming as heir of Margaret, daughter of Henry, Lord Ker, only son and heir-apparent of Robert, Earl of Roxburgh. Actions on both sides have been brought to set aside the deeds in favour of Mr. Bellenden Gawler Ker; and the first great point decided was, that the last Duke was barred, by the existing entails, from granting the deeds in question, which, of course, were rendered null by this decision. The next point was, whether Sir James Noreliff Innes, or General Ker, was the heir male next in succession; a point depending on the critical construction of a clause in the original deed of tailzie, made so far back as the year 1648. This decision was completely in favour of Sir James Noreliff Innes; but both these great points have been brought under review of the court, by reclaiming petitions, which were answered and judged of by the court, and the first decision confirmed. These decisions were, consequently, final in Scotland; but the whole business was, for some time, before the House of Lords; but is now decided in Sir James Noreliff Innes' favour.

LESLIE.

FOR the account of this ancient family, see the APPENDIX.

LIVINGSTON.

THE first of this family was an Hungarian nobleman, who came to Scotland with Margaret, Queen to King Malcolm-Canmore, about the year 1078, and began to make a figure in this country soon after that time.

It is clear, from the records of Holyrood-House Abbey, that Livingus, the ancestor of this ancient family, flourished in the reigns of King Alexander I. and King David, who succeeded Alexander in 1124. He was possessed of the barony of Livingston, in West Lothian, and called it Livingston, after his own name, which afterwards became the chief title and surname of the family. He was father of

Thurstanus, who was witness to the foundation charter of the abbey of Holyrood House, in 1128. He made a donation to that abbey, "*ecclesiam de Livingstoun cum dimidia carucata terræ, et una tofta, &c. pro salute animæ sue,*" &c. and is then designed "*Thurstanus filius Livingi.*" He left issue two sons: 1. Alexander; 2. William. In a donation to the priory of St. Andrew's, "*Thurstanus filius Livingi et Willielmus filius ejus,*" are witnesses, "*temp. regis Willielmi.*" Thurstanus was succeeded by his eldest son,

Alexander, who, in a charter of King William, is designed "*Alexander filius Thurstani filii Livingi,*" &c. The charter has no date; but must have been in or before 1214, in which year King William died. He having succeeded to the lands and barony of Livingston, assumed that for his surname, and was progenitor of all the Livingstons in Scotland. He died in the end of the reign of King Alexander II. leaving issue a son and successor,

Sir William Livingston, who acquired the lands of Gorgyn, near Edinburgh, and is then designed "*Williclmus de Livingston, miles,*" in 1263. He is witness in a charter of Malcolm, Earl of Lennox, together with Sir William de Keith, Gilbert Drummmond, &c. in 1270. He had issue three sons: 1. Sir William, his heir; 2. Sir Archibald, progenitor of the Livingstons of Calendar and Linlithgow, as will be shown hereafter; 3. Adam de Livingston, who swore fealty to King Edward I. of England, in 1296. He died before the year 1300, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

William Livingston, of that Ilk, who is witness in a charter of Donald, Earl of Lennox, together with Malcolm Fleming, Earl of Wigton, &c. and is then designed Sir William Livingston, Knight, in the year 1300. He was a steady friend of King Robert Bruce, and died soon after that great monarch, leaving issue two sons: 1. Sir William, his heir; 2. Robert de Livingston, who, being a man of great learning, was one of the Scotch Commissioners appointed to treat with the English about King David's liberty, in 1348. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir William Livingston, of that Ilk, a man of staunch honour, great abilities, and a true patriot. He was one of the hostages for John, Earl of Murray, in 1340. He was afterwards employed in all the negotiations and public transactions with the English, during King David's captivity, from 1346 to 1357, in which last year he was named one of the hostages for his ransom, and is then designed "*Williclmus de Livingston, miles,*" &c. He died about the year 1370, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir Patrick Livingston, of that Ilk, who, in his father's lifetime, was one of the noble Scotch heirs appointed sureties for King David's ransom, and is then designed "*Patricius filius et haeres domini Williclmi,*" &c. in 1357. He died before 1400, leaving issue a son,

Sir Robert Livingston, of that Ilk, who succeeded him, and was one of the hostages for the ransom of King James I. in 1424. This family made a considerable figure in Scotland, and continued in the male line till the reign of King James IV. that Sir Bartholomew Livingston, of that Ilk, grandson of this Sir Robert, died without sons, and left issue only three daughters, his co-heiresses. Agnes, the eldest, married ——— Learmont, whose son James made a donation to the prioress and convent of Senys, near Edinburgh, "*unum anuum redditum decem mercarum usualis moneta regni Scotiae, annuatim levand. et percipiend. de tota et integra mea tertia parte terrarum et baroniae de Livingston, cum pertinen. jacen. infra vicecom. de Linlithgow,*" &c. dated at

Edinburgh, the 15th of November, and confirmed by King James V. the last day of December, 1533. The male line of the ancient house of Livingston, of that Ilk, thus ended, we now return to the ancestor of this noble family, viz.

Sir Archibald Livingston, second son of Sir William Livingston, of that Ilk, the fourth generation of this genealogical account before mentioned. This Sir Archibald, with many others of his countrymen, was forced to swear fealty to King Edward I. of England, when he had overrun Scotland in 1296. He died soon after, leaving issue a son,

Sir William Livingston, who, in an old manuscript account of this family, is designed of Easter-Wemyss. He lived in the reign of Robert Bruce, and married a daughter of Sir John Erskine, of that Ilk, ancestor of the family of Mar, by whom he had a son and heir,

Sir William Livingston, a man of great courage and resolution, and highly esteemed by King David Bruce, whom he accompanied in his unfortunate expedition into England, and for his gallant behaviour had the honour of knight-hood conferred upon him under the banner. He was taken prisoner with his royal master, at the battle of Durham, in 1346, but was released soon after. He was appointed one of the Commissioners to treat with the English about the King's liberty, in 1348, and is then designed "Willielmus Livingston bannetretus," &c. He married Christian, daughter and heiress of Patrick Calendar, of that Ilk, whose estate had been forfeited to the crown by King Robert Bruce, for his adherence to the Baliols' interest: but King David restored it to Sir William Livingston, and the said Christian his wife heiress thereof, and Calendar afterwards became the chief title of his family. He is witness in a confirmation charter of King David Bruce to the monastery of Kelso, together with Malcolm, Earl of Wigton, William, Earl of Sutherland, Robert de Erskine, Knt. &c. in 1354. He got a charter under the Great Seal, to him and Christian Calendar his wife, of the lands and barony of Kilsyth, &c. in Dumbartonshire, dated at the castle of Kildrumny, the 3d of October, the thirty-third year of his reign, in 1362. By the said Christian, he left issue a son,

Sir William Livingston, of Calendar, who died in the end of the reign of King Robert II, and left issue a son,

Sir John Livingston, of Calendar, who was one of the arbiters in a submission betwixt the Abbot and convent of Cambuskenneth, and Robert de Dumbarny, &c. 17th of February, 1389. In a donation of David Fleming, Lord of Bugar, to the monastery of Cambuskenneth, the witnesses are, Robert, Duke

of Albany; Earl of Fife and Monteith; Murdoch, his son and heir; Thomas de Erskine, Lord of Alway; Sir John Livingston, of Calendar; Alexander Livingston, &c. 1399. He married, first, ———, daughter of ——— Monteith, of Carse, by whom he had three sons: 1. Sir Alexander, his heir; 2. Robert, ancestor of the Livingstons of Westquarter, of the first branch of whom the Earls of Newburgh, &c. are descended; 3. John, ancestor of the Livingstons of Bontan, &c. He married, secondly, Agnes, daughter of Sir James Douglas, of Dalkeith, by whom he had a son, Sir William Livingston, first of the house of Kilsyth. He was killed in the service of his country, at the battle of Homildon, in 1402, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Alexander Livingston, of Calendar, who was one of the Magnates Scotiæ, that sat on the trial of Murdoch, Duke of Albany, in 1424. He was a man of good parts, and much esteemed for capacity and integrity. After the murder of King James I. he was by parliament appointed Governor to the young King, which occasioned great animosities betwixt the Queen-mother, Chancellor Crichton, and him; but at last all differences were made up betwixt her Majesty and him, by a solemn indenture yet extant, and narrated at large in Crawford's Peerage, dated 4th of September, 1439. However, this harmony did not long subsist amongst them: for the Queen, the Chancellor, and Sir Alexander, continued wrangling, till the King began to take the management into his own hands in 1444. Sir Alexander's enemies then prevailed with his Majesty to call a parliament, to which Sir Alexander was summoned to appear. He was accused of having alienated the crown lands, &c. and was found guilty, his estate confiscated, and himself sent prisoner to Dumbarton Castle, which treatment, it was thought, he by no means deserved. Whether the King was sensible that he was not guilty of what was laid to his charge, or whether he continued to have a friendship for the man that had the care of him in his younger years, we shall not pretend to determine; but certain it is, the King soon after, not only gave him his liberty, but restored to him his whole estate, and he continued ever after in great favour with his Majesty, who constituted him Justice-General of Scotland, in 1449, in which year he was also nominated one of the Ambassadors to the Court of England, and is then designed Alexander Livingston, "dominus de Calendar, Justiciarius Scotiæ." He died soon after, having married ———, daughter of ——— Dundass, of that Ilk, by whom he had two sons and two daughters: 1. James, his heir; 2. Alexander. 1. Daughter, Janet, married to James, first Lord Hamilton; 2. Elizabeth, married to James Dundass, of that Ilk. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir James Livingston, of Calendar, a man of great worth and merit, who was appointed Captain of the castle of Stirling, and had the tuition of the young King conferred upon him by his father, which great trust he discharged with fidelity and honour. He was one of the Commissioners appointed to treat with the English, in 1452, and is then designed Sir James Livingston, of Calendar. He got a safe conduct to go up to England, in 1453, and is then designed James, Lord Livingston; so that he was certainly raised to the dignity of the peerage in the end of 1452, or beginning of 1453, in which last year he was appointed one of the Privy Council to his Majesty, Master of his Household, and Lord Great Chamberlain of Scotland, which high office he enjoyed as long as he lived, with universal applause. He got charters under the Great Seal, "*Jacobo domino Livingston,*" of several lands and baronies, in 1454 and 1465. He sat as a peer in the parliaments called to meet in 1462, &c. He married Marian, but of what family we know not, though she is designed widow of James, Lord Livingston, in 1478. By her he had issue two sons and two daughters: 1. James, his heir; 2. Alexander, who carried on the line of this family, as will be shown hereafter. 1. Daughter, Elizabeth, married to John, Earl of Ross, and Lord of the Isles; 2. Eupheme, married to Sir Malcolm Fleming, son and heir of Robert, Lord Fleming. He died in 1467, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

James, second Lord, who got charters under the Great Seal, "*Jacobo domino Livingston,*" of the lands of Baldoran, Slamannan, Muir, and many others, in 1470 and 1492. He married, first, a daughter of Sir John Erskine, of Kinnoul; secondly, a daughter of Sir Robert Crichton; but dying without issue, his estate and honours devolved upon his nephew, Sir John, son of his brother Alexander, before mentioned.

Sir John Livingston, son of Alexander, second son of James, first Lord Livingston, succeeded his uncle James, the second Lord, as before observed, and was third Lord Livingston. He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert, Lord Fleming, by whom he had a son, William, his heir. He married, secondly, a daughter of Sir John Houston, of that Ilk, by whom he had another son, Alexander, ancestor of the Livingstons, of Glentyran, whose male line is now extinct. He died about the year 1510, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

William, fourth Lord, who got charters under the Great Seal, "*Willielmo domino Livingston,*" of the lands and barony of Calendar, castle thereof, &c. in 1511. He married Agnes Hepburn, daughter of Adam, Lord Hailes, sister

of Patrick, first Earl of Bothwell, by whom he had a son, Alexander, and two daughters; 1. Margaret, married to John, fourth Lord Hay, of Yester, ancestor of the Marquis of Tweeddale; 2. Isabel, married to Nichol Ramsay, ancestor of the Earl of Dalhousie. He was succeeded by his son,

Alexander, fifth Lord Livingston, who, in his father's lifetime, got charters under the Great Seal, (to Alexander, son and apparent heir of James, Lord Livingston), of the lands and barony of Calendar, castle thereof, &c. &c. in 1511 and 1516. He afterwards got charters from Queen Mary, of many lands and baronies, "*Alexandro domino de Livingston*," in 1542 and 1548. This Lord was a man of great integrity and honour. He was intrusted with the care of Queen Mary's education in her young and tender years, and discharged his duty with great fidelity. He married, first, Janet Stewart, by whom he had no issue. He married, secondly, Lady Agnes Douglas, daughter of John, second Earl of Morton, by whom he had three sons and four daughters: 1. John, a youth of great intrepidity and merit, who married a daughter of Malcolm, Lord Fleming, but was killed at the battle of Pinkie, without issue, his father being then alive; 2. William, his father's heir; 3. Thomas, ancestor of the Livingstons, of Haining. 1. Daughter, Elizabeth, married to John Buchanan, of that ilk; 2. Janet, married to Sir Alexander Bruce, of Airth; 3. Magdalane, married, first, to Arthur Erskine, of Grange, brother to John, Earl of Mar; secondly, to John Scrimgeour, of Glastre, ancestor of Lord Dundee; 4. Mary, married to John Semple, of Beltree, son of Lord Semple. He died in 1550, and was succeeded by his son,

William, sixth Lord Livingstone, who got charters under the Great Seal of several lands and baronies in 1550 and 1558. He was a man of remarkable integrity and loyalty, a firm and steady friend of Queen Mary. He behaved gallantly at the battle of Langside, though her Majesty's troops were totally defeated; but Lord Livingstone never deserted her interest to the very last, and had always a large share of her Majesty's confidence and esteem. He married Agnes, daughter of Malcolm, Lord Fleming, ancestor of the Earl of Wigton, by whom he had five sons and two daughters*.

* Alexander, the first son, who succeeded his father, and became the seventh Lord Livingstone, was raised to the rank and dignity of Earl of Linlithgow, Lord Livingstone of Calendar and Falkirk, by patent, to his heirs male whatsoever, anno 1600, and his second son, James, was created, in 1633, Lord Almond, by patent, to his heirs male for ever; and in 1641 was raised to the rank and dignity of Earl of Calendar, Lord Livingstone, of Almond. The above-mentioned titles continued in the male descendants of Alexander, the seventh Lord Livingstone, &c. (see our Peerage, Vol. III. p. 688) until the death of James, Earl of Lin-

Sir George Livingstone, of Ogleface in Linlithgowshire, and Shanerochan in Ireland, fourth son of William, sixth Lord Livingstone, and younger brother to Alexander, first Earl of Linlithgow, married Margaret, daughter of the Honourable William Crichton, son of Lord Viscount Frendraught, and by her left issue one son,

William, who succeeded him, and married Margaret, daughter of Patrick Stewart, Earl of Orkney, grandson to King James V. and by her left issue one son,

Alexander, who died anno 1649, and was succeeded by his only son,

Sir Alexander Livingstone, designed of Craighenall and Bedlarmie, who married Susannah Walker, heiress of Bedlarmie, and by her had issue one son,

Alexander, who succeeded him, and married Henrietta, daughter of Alexander Scott, Esq. and by her had issue seven sons and three daughters: 1. George, his heir; 2. Alexander, who succeeded his brother George; 3. James, who died without issue, anno 1743; 4. William, designed of Westquarter and Bedlarmie, succeeded his brother Alexander, of whom hereafter; 5. Robert, who carried on the line of the family, married Isabella, daughter of Thomas Baillie, Esq. of Polkemmet, and by her left issue one son, Alexander, who succeeded his uncle William, and a daughter, Anne, married to Thomas Shults, of Shults, Esq. This Robert lost his right arm, in battle with the rebels, 1745. He died 1759; 6. Thomas, 7. Michael, both died unmarried. 1. Daughter, Henrietta, married to Walter Graham, Esq.; 2. Margaret; 3. Susanna.

Sir George, the eldest son, succeeded his father, and married Frances, daughter of Lord John, the third son of the first Marquis of Lothian, but died without issue in 1729. He was succeeded by his brother,

Livingstone and Calendar, Lord Livingstone, Calendar, Almond, and Falkirk, without male issue, in 1729. In this Earl's person the whole of the titles had become concentrated, and he being the last male descendant of Alexander, eldest son of the sixth Lord, the succession devolved upon the male descendants of Sir George Livingstone, of Ogleface, the fourth son of the said sixth Lord; and as the present Sir Thomas Livingstone is the lineal male descendant, he would now be Earl of Linlithgow, Lord Livingstone, Calendar, Almond, and Falkirk, but for the attainder of Earl James, for being concerned in the rebellion of 1715. The other titles of Earl of Calendar, Lord Livingstone of Almond, became extinct upon the death of Earl James. & John; 3. Henry; both died young, and unmarried; 4. Sir George Livingstone, of Ogleface, who carried on the line of the family; 5. William, afterwards Sir William Livingstone, of Westquarter and Cultre, one of this branch, was created Baronet in 1699. 1. Daughter, Jane, married to Alexander, the fourth Lord Livingstone; 2. daughter, Margaret, married, first, to Sir Lewis Ballantyne, of Broughton, Lord Justice Clerk in the reign of King James VI.; secondly, to Patrick Stewart, Earl of Orkney, grandson to King James V.

Sir Alexander, who died unmarried in 1766, and was succeeded by his brother,

Sir William, designed of Westquarter and Bedlarmie, who married Miss Parker, daughter of John Parker, Esq. of London, but died without issue in 1769, and was succeeded by his nephew,

Sir Alexander Livingston, designed of that Ilk, Westquarter and Bedlarmie, son of Robert before mentioned, succeeded his uncle William, anno 1769. He married, first, Anne, daughter of John Aitkinson, Esq. of London, and by her had seven sons and one daughter, viz. 1. Alexander-Small, 2. William, both died unmarried; 3. Thomas, of whom afterwards; 4. John-Robert, unmarried; 5. Thurstanus, died without issue; 6. James, died an infant; 7. George-Augustus, killed in battle. Anne, the only daughter, married to the Rev. John Fenton, Vicar of Torpenhow, Cumberland. He married, secondly, Jane, daughter of the Honourable Captain Cranston, son of Lord Cranston, and by her had two sons and one daughter, viz. 1. Francis, in the 90th regiment, unmarried; 2. David, killed in battle; Eliza, only daughter, married to J. Kirrsopp, Esq. of the Spittal, Northumberland. This Sir Alexander died anno 1794, and was succeeded by his third son,

Sir Thomas Livingston, of that Ilk, Ogleface, Westquarter, and Bedlarmie, the present Baronet, a Post-Captain, Captain in the royal navy, and Keeper of his Majesty's castle of Blackness and palace of Linlithgow, married, in 1809, Miss Stirling, only daughter of Sir James Stirling, Baronet^b.

Creations—of Ogleface in 1625, and Westquarter* in 1699.

* Sir Thomas is the male heir and representative of the ancient and noble family of Livingston. Sir Thomas (had it not been for the attainder for treason of Earl James in 1715), would now be Earl of Linlithgow, and Lord Livingston, Calendar, Almond, and Falkirk.

The family were Hereditary Governors of his Majesty's castle of Blackness and palace of Linlithgow; but these offices were forfeited to the crown, along with the titles and estates. His present Majesty has notwithstanding been graciously pleased to grant them to Sir Thomas Livingston, in consideration of his being the person who would have succeeded to them had there been no forfeiture.

* Sir Thomas is heir and representative of this branch of the family.

DOUGLAS.

IF a long succession of illustrious ancestors, distinguished by the highest titles, and connected with the most august and noble families in Europe, can make any name remarkable and great, there are no subjects can adduce more indisputable claim than the family of Douglas. This family has been allied by marriage with the first nobility in Scotland, England, and France, and even with crowned heads, having married eleven times with the royal house of Scotland, and once with that of England.

Besides the honours conferred on them by their own sovereigns, they have been Dukes of Terouenne, Counts of Longueville, and Marshals of France; yet they were still more distinguished by their virtue and merit than by their rank and titles; and the lustre of their actions outshone the splendour of their birth. We see them often at the head of armies in Scotland; supporting, by valour, the crown of France tottering on the head of the feeble Charles VII. when reduced to the last extremity; conquering the Saracens in Spain; with many other acts of military glory, that have raised high the fame of Douglas throughout all Europe.

The traditional, and probably fabulous, account of the origin of this noble family is, that about the year 770, in the reign of Solvathius, King of the Scots, one Donald Bane, of the Western Isles, having invaded the Scottish territories, and routed the royal army, a man of rank and figure came seasonably, with his friends and followers, to the King's assistance; he renewed the battle, and obtained a complete victory over the invader. The King being desirous to see the man who had done him so signal a piece of service, he was pointed out to him by his colour or complexion, in these words of the old Gaelic or Celtic language: *Sholto du-glas*; in English, "Behold that black or swarthy-coloured man;" from which he was named Sholto the Douglas.

The King rewarded his great services with liberality, and gave him a grant of several lands and large possessions in the county of Lanark, which were called Douglas; and from hence came the surname of the family. This Sholto is said to have left issue two sons: first, Hugh, ancestor of the Douglasses in Scotland; second, William, progenitor of the Scoti Douglassii in Italy.

But as we cannot, from certain documents, connect their descent till about three hundred years after Sholto, we shall pass over the traditional account, and deduce their genealogy where we have vouchers from history or records. The want of authentic records arises from the burning of the ancient deeds by Edward I.: the Douglasses being in the south of Scotland, their records were the most certain to perish.

William de Douglas, said to be lineally descended from the above Sholto, was created Lord of Douglas, by King Malcolm Canmore, at a *Conventus Procerum*, held at Forfar, in 1037; but, according to Boethius, in 1061. He lived till after the year 1100, and left issue two sons: first, Sir John de Douglas; second, William of Glendening, of whom the Douglasses of Strabrock, Pomphreston, Pittendreich, &c. are descended.

Sir John, second Lord Douglas, succeeded; and, in his father's lifetime, was designed of Douglas-burn; which lands lie in the shire of Selkirk, and were long in the possession of the family of Douglas. He flourished, and made a figure, in the reign of King David I.; and dying about the year 1145, was succeeded by his son,

Sir William, third Lord of Douglas, who, in a charter granted by King David II. to the town of Air, in the twenty-seventh year of his reign, is designed *Wilichmus de Douglas Dominus de eodem*, in 1151. He is also witness in another charter with Jaceline, Bishop of Glasgow, which must have been betwixt 1174 and 1199. He married Margaret, daughter of Friskinus de Kerdal, upon the river Spey, by whom he had six sons and one daughter*.

Archibald, eldest son of the latter, and fourth Lord Douglas, appears to have been possessed of a vast estate; and, being a man of great abilities, was much in favour with King Alexander II. and was witness to many of his public deeds; particularly to a confirmation of a charter of David de Lindsay, of a donation to the monastery of Newbottle, in 1220; and in another charter of confirmation of the Earldom of Lenox, by the same Prince, to Earl Maldwin, in 1238.

* First, Archibald, Lord Douglas; second, Brecius Douglas, who was bred to the church, a man of great piety, learning, and benevolence. He was first Prior of Lismahago, then Dean of Murray, before the year 1200, and made Bishop of that see in 1203; he bestowed many donations on the religious. He died in 1222. Third, Alexander Douglas, who is mentioned in several charters of his brothers, was Vice Comes de Elgin before 1220; and in a composition betwixt the Archbishop of Murray and Walter de Moravia, Alexander de Douglas is a witness, in 1226. Fourth, Henry de Douglas. Fifth, Hugo de Douglas.

The above Henry and Hugo were both designed brothers of Bishop Brecius in many charters; previous to 1222. His daughter Margaret was married to Sir Henry Keith, Great Marshal of Scotland. Sir William died before the year 1200, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

He married Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Crawford, by which marriage he got a considerable addition to his estate in lands, &c. and dying about 1240, left issue two sons; first, Sir William, his heir; second, Sir Andrew de Douglas, ancestor to the Earls of Morton.

Sir William, fifth Lord of Douglas, succeeded his father, and is said to have married Martha, sister to the Earl of Carrick. He is mentioned in several charters, betwixt 1240 and 1250. He was appointed one of the Counsellors to the King in 1255. He entered into an indenture, or contract, with Sir Hugh, Lord of Abernethy; by which, Hugh de Douglas, his elder son and heir, was to marry Margaret, sister of the said Sir Hugh, &c. The indenture is dated in 1259, to which his brother Andrew de Douglas is a witness. He died in 1276, leaving issue two sons; first, Hugh, his heir; second, William, who succeeded his brother.

Hugh, sixth Lord of Douglas, succeeded his father, and was a man of singular valour and courage: when a young man, he eminently signalized himself at the battle of Largs, in Cunningham, where King Alexander III. commanded in person, and obtained a complete victory over Haco, King of Norway, who had invaded Scotland with a numerous army in 1263^b. He married Margaret,

^b The Orkneys and the Shetland Isles were at that time possessed by the Norwegians. The Æbuda and Hums, ruled by petty lords, confessed the supreme sway rather of the Norwegian than the Scottish King: yet wavered in their duty between the two, and from this confusion of interests, disputes were continually renewed between the Norwegians and the Scots. Haco, of Norway, slighting, or at least evading the mediation of the King of England, now came with a mighty fleet against the Hæbuda and the western coasts of Scotland. His ships were one hundred and sixty in number, and conveyed a force of twenty thousand men. He landed upon Newtown upon Ayr; besieged, about the same time, and took the two castles upon the Isles of Bute and Arran; ravaged the adjacent coasts, and plundered the religious houses; then proceeding with his fleet and army to Largs, in Cunningham, was there met and routed by the Scottish forces, under the command of Alexander Stewart, of Dundowald. A tempest, propitious to the Scotch, at the same time shattered the Norwegian fleet. Numbers perished amidst the waves; and many who escaped by swimming, or on the fragments of the broken vessels, were cut to pieces by the Scots, as they reached the shores. Haco with difficulty accomplished a retreat to Orkney, where, broken in spirit, and worn out with fatigue and disaster, he died, without having been able either to return to Norway, or to renew the invasion of Scotland. The plain of Largs, on which this battle was fought, has been but lately deprived by the hand of Agriculture of those rude obelisks, monuments, stone collins, urns, and bones, with broken weapons, buried here and there, which remained monuments of the bloody battle, and the memorable contest of which it had been the scene. The death and burial of Haco have been commemorated even in the familiar and traditionary history of the Orkneys. The Norwegian invasion being thus defeated, the chieftains of the Hæbuda, together with the petty King of Man, were left at the mercy of the victorious Scots. Magnus, King of Man, anticipated the Scottish sovereign on his way to subdue that island, by meeting him at Dumfries with ready offers of homage and submission. Alexander exacted from him five galleys of twenty-four oars, and as many of twelve oars, for the use of the expedition, which he was next to prosecute

daughter of Patrick, and sister of Hugh, Lord of Abernethy, as before noticed ; but dying without issue was succeeded by his brother,

William, seventh Lord of Douglas, who, on account of his singular boldness and intrepidity, was called William the Hardy. He was amongst the first men of rank that joined Sir William Wallace, and embraced every opportunity of exerting his valour and courage against the English, who had overrun and subdued nearly all Scotland. He confined William de Abernethy, &c. in the castle of Douglas, for the murder of Duncan, Earl of Fife, in 1288^c.

He was one of the great Barons that signed a letter to the King of England about the marriage of Queen Margaret of Scotland to his eldest son, in 1290. In 1295 he was Governor of Berwick, then in the hands of the Scots, which he gallantly defended for a long time, against King Edward I. and the English army, but was at last overpowered, and forced to surrender.

When almost the whole country was afterwards overrun by the English, William, Lord Douglas, was the only man of rank in Scotland that could never be prevailed upon to submit, or swear fealty to a Prince who had no title or right to the kingdom but such as force gave him. He was afterwards carried prisoner to England, where he remained confined for seven years. He married, first, the eldest daughter of Alexander, who was sixth Lord High Steward of Scotland, and great grandfather of King Robert I. by whom he had issue three sons; first, James, Lord Douglas: second, Hugh de Douglas; third, Archibald, nick-named Tyneman, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.

He married, secondly, ———, daughter of Sir William Keith, Great Maréchal of Scotland; and his third wife was the eldest daughter of Ferrars, Earl of Derby. Dying prisoner in England, he was, in 1303, succeeded by his eldest son,

James, eighth Lord Douglas, called *the Good*, who was one of the greatest heroes of his time, and contributed much to the future greatness of the House of Douglas. "The Saxon families," says Walter Scott, "who fled from the exterminating sword of the Conqueror, with many of the Normans themselves,

against the Hebrudeans. The Earls of Buchan and Moray were sent upon this service. The Æbudeans were finally reduced; their islands plundered, and laid waste.

^c When Bruce and Baliol contended for the throne of Scotland, Edward I. of England contrived to get both competitors to refer their claims to him; and inviting the principal Scotch nobility to Norham Castle, got a power and influence in Scotland not very unlike what the French have lately obtained in Spain by a similar stratagem. Though Scotland was overrun, ravaged, and oppressed, for about seventy years, it finally threw off the yoke, and established its independence.

whom discontent and intestine feuds had driven into exile, began at this time to rise into emineuce on the Scottish borders. They brought with them arts, both of peace and war, unknown to Scotland; and among their descendants we soon number the most powerful border chiefs. Such, during the reign of the last Alexander, were Patrick, Earl of March, and Lord Soulis, renowned in tradition; and such were also the powerful Comyns, who early acquired the principal sway upon the Scottish Marches. In the civil wars between Bruce and Baliol, all those powerful chieftains had espoused the unsuccessful party. They were forfeited and exiled; and upon their ruins was founded the formidable House of Douglas. The borders, from sea to sea, were now at the devotion of a succession of mighty chiefs, whose exorbitant power threatened to put a new dynasty upon the Scottish throne. It is not my intention," he adds, "to trace the dazzling career of this race of heroes, whose exploits were alike formidable to the English and to their own sovereign." This James, Lord Douglas, joined King Robert Bruce as soon as he began to assert the title to the crown. He assisted at his coronation at Scoon, in 1306, and never deserted him when reduced to the last extremity, but was always assisting to him in his greatest distress.

In 1313 he assaulted and took the castle of Roxburgh, then in the hands of the English; and the following year commanded the left wing of the Scotch army at the battle of Bannockburn^d, and had no small share of the glory gained

^d When the English had approached within a small distance of the Scotch, they were not a little struck by the formidable and martial appearance which Bruce's squadrons made by the advantageousness of the ground which they had chosen, and by the cool and steady courage with which they remained in their ranks, appearing to await an attack. The first object of the English leaders in these circumstances was to draw the Scotch, if possible, from their ground, or to relieve the garrison at Stirling, before coming to an engagement; with a view, probably, to both those ends, Sir Robert Clifford, with eight hundred horsemen under his command, was ordered to make a circuitous march, so as to avoid the left wing of the Scottish army, and without coming to any rencounter with them to join the garrison. This gallant and well appointed troop had arrived between the field of the Scottish encampment and the town of Stirling before their march was observed, or their purpose suspected, by the Scotch. Randolph, whose concern it was to watch and check the motions of the enemy upon that side, was stung with indignant shame and grief when he heard his King suddenly reproach his negligence; and when he saw Clifford and his men so far advanced towards Stirling, that it seemed now no longer possible to intercept or overtake them: yet the brave Scot, resolving to perish or recover the honour of the day, took five hundred spearmen from among the infantry under his command, and instantly hastened after at full speed, taking a shorter way than that by which Clifford led his party. Randolph had soon so nearly come up with those whom he pursued, that Clifford could not with safety proceed to Stirling, but was forced to turn and attack his pursuers. Randolph, overjoyed to see that Clifford's company were thus, in some measure, balked of their first purpose, hastily commanded his followers to form themselves into a circular troop, and to maintain their ground with firmness: extending all around their long spears to resist the onset of the enemy. The English rushed upon the Scottish troops at full

by the Scotch against the English on that memorable day; where, on account of his gallant behaviour, he received from King Robert the honour of knight-hood, under the banner in the field, which, in these days, was in higher esteem than the peerage.

speed with the greatest impetuosity. At the first attack Sir William Darnley, one of the bravest Knights who accompanied Clifford, being separated from his companions, fell under the Scottish spears. His death did not discourage, but exasperated the English. They pressed upon the Scotch with increased fury, and with redoubled vigour, till they at last broke through the outer line of that valiant troop, and began to cut them down with dreadful havoc. Meanwhile both armies, from their respective camps, beheld the combat with mute, eager, trembling, impatient attention, anticipating every man, in his mind, the event of a general engagement from the fortune of this skirmish; and ready, at almost every stroke of death which they saw dealt in the fight, to issue furiously forth, and to mingle in one general battle. The valour of Randolph and his followers seemed about to be overpowered by the weight, the force, and the superior numbers of Clifford's cavalry. The generous and ardent soul of Douglas could not endure the sight. By the force of urgent and angry remonstrance with the King, who could, as yet, hardly forgive the want of vigilance in his nephew, by which he had suffered Clifford to draw him into this skirmish, Douglas at last obtained leave to hasten with a reinforcement of fresh troops to succour and rescue Randolph, his friend and brother in arms. But Douglas had not yet reached the scene of combat, when he saw that the English, wearied out by the resistance they had met with, and alarmed at his approach, had begun already to slacken their efforts, and to retire before Randolph: while, on the other hand, Randolph's soldiers, animated by seeing their friends advancing to support them, were so victoriously following up the yielding English, that the brave five hundred could not fail to rout the enemy, without further aid: "Stay, then," cried Douglas, with magnanimous disinterestedness to his followers; "Stay! the English already flee; let us not lessen the glory of our companions in arms by undeservedly dividing it with them!" So saying, he halted with his company. Randolph and his fellow combatants soon joined them victorious; for the English army, however indignantly they might behold the event of the skirmish, could not advance to support Clifford without attacking the whole force of the Scotch upon the advantageous ground which these then occupied; and it was, for the present, better to leave Clifford to his fate. In the meantime, the main army of the English advanced in order of battle, almost close up to the Scots; and endeavoured by insults, and every other means of provocation, to draw them from their ground. The bravest warriors of either army rode about with a sportful ostentation of valour, on the open space between the two opposite front ranks; thus hurling mutually contemptuous defiance, and challenging one another to single or to general combat. Amid the general suspense and expectation there occurred an incident, which, combining with the fortune of the rencounter between the parties of Randolph and Clifford, had a remarkable tendency to kindle new hope and courage in the souls of the Scotch; and to inflame the breasts of the English with more ardent shame and indignation, now not altogether unminged with doubt and fear. While Bruce rode along the foremost line of the van division of his own army, encouraging his soldiers, giving out his orders to them, and inspecting, as he passed, the force and arrangements of the enemy, he was perceived, and was distinguished to be the Scottish sovereign by the English Knights, who rode about in the same manner, in the front of their own lines. At the sight of him, so near them, and exposing his person so incautiously, Henry de Bohun, one of those Knights, issued hastily from among his companions, aspiring to achieve a deed which might cover his own name with immortal honour, and might perhaps put an end to the war at once. The King perceived his hostile intent, and awaited his approach. They both raised their battle-axes to strike, as they came together, Bohun, making a mighty effort, hoped to fell Bruce at once to the ground; but erring in his aim, did not even touch the armour of his royal adversary. Ere he could recover his erect posture on his horse, Bruce wielded his battle-axe with

He was constituted Warden of the Marches towards England. He often invaded that country, and always returned with success. According to Fordun, he killed three chief commanders, in three different engagements, with his own hands.

such terrible sureness, force, and velocity, that he cleaved, at a single stroke, the helmet and skull of the English Knight; and Bohun fell lifeless to the ground, in sight of both armies.

Astonished at the wonderful dexterity and strength which the Scottish King had displayed in this combat, those English Knights who had come up at some small distance behind Bohun, instead of advancing to avenge his fall, retreated back within the ranks of their own army. The Scots, with a loud shout of joy and gratulation, received their King into the midst of his forces, as he returned from performing this glorious deed. When his nobles gathered around him, blaming, with friendly and loyal zeal, his too rash exposure of his own life to danger, he, without exultation or excuse, expressed only his concern that, in slaying Bohun, he should have broken his trusty battle-axe. These events, the defeat of Clifford and the fall of Bohun, happened on a Sunday, 24th day of June, in the year 1314. It was now the eve of a day big with the fate of one of the most eventful battles ever fought in Scotland. All night the two armies rested under their arms. At dawn of day the English moved onward to the attack. Among the Scots, in the meantime, mass was solemnly celebrated, on an eminence, within sight of the whole army. After this religious ceremony, the King conferred the honour of knighthood, as was usual on such occasions, on Douglas, Stewart, and some other young nobles; then exhorted all his host to maintain their ground with firmness till they should conquer or gloriously perish; reminding them of the unpardonable wrongs they had suffered, and of the ills which they had, in their turn, inflicted; warmly suggesting to their hopes and fears, that the secure independence, or lasting slavery, of their country depended on the fortune of this day's engagement. The foremost division of the English army, led on by the Earls of Hereford and Gloucester, advanced in one compact squadron, and began the battle by attacking the right wing of the Scots, which was commanded by Edward Bruce. The rest of the English army came up under the immediate command of their King himself, to support and pursue the movements of the van. Whilst the English were seen to begin the fight by the attack of the Scottish right wing, Randolph eagerly led on his victorious troops of the left wing to attack the English opposite to them. Douglas and Walter Stewart, in the same manner, soon brought into action the central columns that were under their command; and the battle was thus formed from one side of the field to the other. The English, warned by the defeat of Clifford's cavalry on the preceding day, had brought their infantry, and particularly their archers, foremost into this day's engagement.

The battle raged with dreadful fury. The combatants rushed together with loud shouts; and to these succeeded the clangour of shields, the crash of breaking spears, the rattling of quivers, the twanging noise of bowstrings, the cries of the wounded, and the groans of the dying. The long shafts of the spears were, for the greater part, quickly broken; and the spearmen, then penetrating mutually through the adverse lines, fought hand to hand with their smaller arms. But the archers, and those armed with other missile weapons, who wore little defensive armour, and fought from a distance, made a much greater reciprocal havoc than took place among the spearmen. The Scottish King, with that part of his army which was retained in reserve, beheld from a height, in the back ground of the field, the execution of those movements which he had concerted with his Generals, and the fluctuating course of the battle. He soon observed that the English bowmen, by their superior dexterity, and perhaps by the wider range of their bows, greatly overmatched the Scottish. With a coolness and promptitude of mind, not inferior to that daring courage which he had, at other times, displayed; he instantly dispatched Sir Robert Keith, with five hundred light-horsemen, upon the perilous service of riding into the thickest throng of the English archers, where they appeared the most

He got a grant from King Robert, to him and his heirs, of the town, castle, and forest of Jedworth, &c. The charter contains many noble and honourable clauses; and that it might remain for ever, he was invested with the King's emerald ring at Berwick the 8th of November, and 19th year of his reign, in 1324. There was then added to his armorial bearing a noble compartment, viz. a wreath of stakes, in commemoration of his having wreathed in the English in the said forest, so that they could not escape, and then defeated them. He afterwards obtained a new charter from King Robert Bruce of all the lands and town of Douglas, tenement of Kirkmichael, &c. in which he is designed *Jacobus Dominus de Douglas, filius et hæres quondam Willielmi de Douglas, Militis*,

sorely to annoy the Scottish; and of thus dispersing them, or hewing them in pieces with the battle-axe. Keith and his company taking a circuitous course, came upon those archers at one side, before they were aware of his approach or intentions, and accomplished his enterprise with complete success. The fortune of the battle was thus restored to an equality in the only part of the field in which it had threatened to turn against the Scotch; and they now appeared to fight with a fair prospect of victory. The conflict was, however, still obstinately prolonged with desperate valour and great slaughter on both sides. It might seem here and there, over the field, to languish, but this was only where the vigour of the combatants was wearied by long exertion; not because their mutual rage was, in any degree, satiated or overcome. Bruce thought it at length time to conduct into the battle those fresh troops which he had hitherto kept in reserve. All the English forces were now engaged, as far as the disadvantages of the ground would allow. But the field was too narrow to permit them sufficiently to expand the wings on either side, or even to open and spread out their central column with due effect: they were, in some places, crowded together, so as to be hindered from freely wielding their weapons. The banks of Bannockburn, and the deceitful pits prepared by the Scots, either prevented the greater part of the English cavalry from advancing into the action, or entangled, or disabled them, as they came rashly onwards. Already relaxing their efforts, the English began to give way, and to lose ground rapidly, when Bruce and the Scottish reserve showed themselves on the fore front of the battle. The English leaders strove to rally their troops; but whilst they made the last despondent exertions, the stragglers, and loose unembodied attendants, belonging to the Scottish army, in number about fifteen thousand persons, who had been dismissed from the camp before the battle, suddenly appeared upon the western heights, and seemed to be another great army approaching to reinforce the Scots. This sight struck a general terror into the hearts of all the English, which no efforts or encouragements of their leaders could counteract. Aymer de Valence perceiving that the rout became universal, and that all was lost, hurried King Edward from the field. The carnage was now terrible; the Scotch making a great slaughter among those who fled, without resistance; and many of the bravest of the English Knights turning to rush upon certain death, rather than to survive to share the ignominy of their vanquished King and fellow soldiers. The gallant Earl of Gloucester honourably fell in the last attempt to rally the English soldiers around him. Sir Giles D'Argentine, one of the most renowned Knights of the age, who had served with great glory in the Holy Land against the Saracens, and in other wars, having here attended the English King till Edward was about to betake himself to flight, refused to flee with the monarch, or to turn his back now, for the first time, before his foes; but spurring his horse furiously on, and shouting, "An Argentine! an Argentine!" rushed with a desperate impetuosity among the enemy, where he saw them thickest, and was soon buried, with his horse, under their spears.

dated at Berwick, 11th April, 1329. He obtained also from King Edward of England a right to all the lands and castles that belonged to his father William, Lord Douglas, in Northumberland. This grant was in May, 1329.

King Robert finding himself near his end, and unable to undertake a journey to the Holy Land, to perform a certain vow he had made, requested his faithful friend, Sir James Douglas, to carry his heart to Jerusalem, and bury it near our Saviour's sepulchre. Sir James cheerfully undertook the task, and had the good fortune to execute it, though it cost him his life; for which the family got added to their armorial bearing; *argent*, a man's heart; *gules*, ensigned with an imperial crown, *proper*.

Sir James, in his expedition to the Holy Land, took with him three valiant Knights: viz. Sir William Sinclair, of Rosslin; Sir William Keith, and Sir Robert Logan; with about two hundred gentlemen of approved courage; where, having interred King Robert's heart at the holy sepulchre, he joined the King of Aragon against the Infidels, and was killed in Spain, in August 1331, after having been thirteen times victorious against the Turks and Saracens; and, according to the same author, fifty-seven times against the English. Thus died the brave and valiant Sir James Douglas, who, having never married, left only a natural son*, and was succeeded by his brother,

James, Lord Douglas, who was succeeded by his brother,

Hugh, ninth Lord Douglas, second son of William the Hardy, who never married, but resigned his lands in favour of his nephew, William, afterwards Earl of Douglas, in 1342: in which resignation he is styled brother and heir of James, Lord Douglas. He was succeeded by his nephew, William, son of his brother Archibald, to whom we now return.

Archibald, tenth Lord Douglas, commonly called Tyneman, third son of William the Hardy, obtained from King Robert Bruce a charter, "*Dilecto ac fidei nostro Archibaldo de Douglas, pro homagio et servitio suo*," of the lands of Ralbray, Ormond, Caringlass, &c. in Buchan, in the shire of Aberdeen, towards the end of his reign.

Mr. Crawford says, that King Robert Bruce, who had conferred the title of Galloway upon his brother Edward, Earl of Carriek, after his death bestowed it upon this Archibald; and that he was designed Lord of Galloway, is attested

* Archibald de Douglas, a brave and gallant officer, who accompanied William, first Earl of Douglas, to the battle of Poitiers, in France, in 1356. According to the manuscript history of the family he settled near Bourdeaux, married there, and was progenitor of some considerable families of the name of Douglas.

by many historians, both Scotch and English. He was a man of great bravery and courage, of which he gave many proofs in several rencounters against the English; and, though he was not always successful, yet he still came off with honour, even when discomfited.

He was a faithful and steady friend to King David Bruce; and had the chief command of the Scotch forces against Baliol, whom he totally routed at Anand, in 1332, according to Fordun, who designs him *Archibaldus de Douglas*. He was appointed Governor of Scotland in King David's absence; and, at last, lost his life in the service of his country, at the battle of Halidon Hill, in 1333, leaving issue by his lady, daughter of John Cummin, a son, William, afterwards Earl of Douglas, and a daughter.

William, only son of Archibald, Lord of Galloway, succeeded his father in 1333; and to the estate and lordship of Douglas upon the death of his uncle, Hugh, in 1343. He was, though very young, at the battle of Halidon Hill with his father, where he was taken prisoner.

This William was, in every respect, a great man, a loyal subject, and a true patriot; and was concerned in all the public transactions of his time, both in peace and war. He was one of the Commissioners appointed to treat with the English at Newcastle, for which he got a safe conduct for himself, and forty horsemen in his retinue, in 1335, and again in 1342. He accompanied the King in his expedition into England in 1346, and was then created Earl of Douglas. He was taken prisoner, with his royal master, at the battle of Durham, and was not released till the year 1352; for we find him confined prisoner in the Tower of London in 1347. Yet we find him one of the nobles that met the English Commissioners at Norham in 1351.

In 1355 he reduced all Galloway, and the south parts of Scotland, to the King's obedience. In 1356 he was sent to France, by the estates of the kingdom, with three thousand auxiliaries; was at the battle of Poitiers, where he behaved with remarkable bravery and conduct, was wounded, and narrowly escaped being taken prisoner with John, King of France, by the Black Prince; after which he returned to Scotland. In 1357, *Williclmus comes de Douglas*, was sent to England as one of the hostages for King David's ransom. This is the first time we find him designed earl in any public record. In 1361 there was a safe conduct obtained from the King of England to William, Earl of Douglas, to pass through that country with a retinue of thirty Knights; and several times after on similar occasions. He was appointed *custos marchiarum* by Robert II. with power to settle all debates betwixt the Douglasses and Percies of Northum-

berland, in 1373. At last all differences upon the borders were adjusted, and a truce betwixt Scotland and England concluded in 1380, of which he was one of the guarantees. He married Lady Margaret, daughter of Donald, sister, and, at last, sole heiress, of Thomas, Earl of Mar, by whom he had a son, James, Earl of Douglas; and a daughter, Lady Isabel Douglas, who, after her brother's death, became Countess of Mar, as heiress to her mother. She married, first, Malcolm Drummond, of Cargill, who, in her right, became Earl of Mar; by whom she had no issue; and, secondly, Sir Alexander, Earl of Buchan, son of King Robert II. in whose favour she conveyed the earldom of Mar, in 1404.

The Earl having been divorced from his first lady, married, secondly, Lady Margaret Dunbar, daughter of Patrick, and sister of George, Earl of March, by whom he had a son, Archibald, who obtained from King David II. a grant of the lands and lordship of Galloway, in the 40th year of his reign; after which he was designed *Dominus Galvidie*, till he succeeded to the Earldom of Douglas, in 1388. He married, thirdly, Lady Margaret Stuart, Countess of Angus, and Dowager of Mar, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Thomas, Earl of Angus, by whom he had a son, George Douglas, who succeeded to the Earldom of Angus, upon his mother's resignation, and was ancestor of the Earl of Angus, the Marquisses, and Duke of Douglas. Earl William died in 1348, was buried in the Court of Melrose, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

James, second Earl of Douglas, who was also Earl of Mar, in right of his mother. He was a man of great bravery and resolution, and obtained many signal victories against the enemies of his country. At last he invaded England, and was met near Newcastle by the English army, commanded by the Earl of Northumberland's valiant sons, the Lords Henry and Ralph Percy, where the memorable battle of Otterburn was fought with incredible courage and obstinacy on both sides, in 1388.

The Scots obtained the victory, though far inferior in numbers to the English, which was chiefly attributed to the remarkable bravery and conduct of their General, the Earl of Douglas, who there lost his life.—“The young hero died in the field of battle, much regretted, but had been much more so, had he not been succeeded by his brother Archibald the Grim, great and virtuous, like unto himself and the illustrious house from which he descended.” He married

* This battle occasioned the beautiful ballad of Chevy Chase, which interests the reader in a particular manner in favour of the brave Douglas.

The particulars of that celebrated action are related by Froissard, with the highest eulogiums on the valour of the combatants on each side. James, Earl of Douglas, with his brother, the Earl of Murray, in

Lady Isabel Stewart, daughter of King Robert II. but by her had only one son, who died an infant, and was succeeded in the Earldom of Douglas by his brother Archibald, and the Earldom of Mar by his sister Isabel, as before observed.

1387, invaded Northumberland, at the head of three thousand men; and while the Earls of Fife and Strathern, sons to the King of Scotland, ravaged the western borders of England with a still more numerous army, Douglas penetrated as far as Newcastle, where the renowned Hotspur lay in garrison. In a skirmish before the walls, Percy's lance, with the pennon or guidon attached to it, was taken by Douglas, as most authors affirm, in a personal encounter betwixt the two heroes. The Earl shook the pennon aloft, and swore he would carry it as his spoil into Scotland, and plant it upon the castle of Dalketh. "That," answered Percy, "shalt thou never!" Accordingly, having collected the forces of the Marches to a number equal, or (according to the Scottish historians) much superior to the army of Douglas, Hotspur made an attack by night upon the Scottish camp, at Atterbourne, about thirty-two miles from Newcastle. An action took place, fought by moonlight, with uncommon gallantry and desperation. At length, Douglas, armed with an iron mace, which few but he could wield, rushed into the thickest of the English battalions, followed only by his chaplain and two squires of his body. Before his followers could come up, their brave leader was stretched on the ground, with three mortal wounds: his squires lay dead by his side; the priest alone, armed with a lance, was protecting his master from further injury. "I die like my forefathers!" said the expiring hero, "in a field of battle! and not on a bed of sickness. Conceal my death; defend my standard; and avenge my fall! It is an old prophecy, that a dead man shall gain a field—and I hope it will be accomplished this night."—With these words he expired; and the fight was renewed with double obstinacy around his body. When morning appeared, however, victory began to incline to the Scottish side. Ralph Percy, brother to Hotspur, was made prisoner by the Earl Marischal, and, shortly after, Harry Percy himself was taken by Lord Montgomerie. The number of captives, according to Wyntoun, nearly equalled that of the victors. Upon this, the English retired, and left the Scots masters of the dear-bought honours of the field. But the Bishop of Durham approaching, at the head of a body of fresh forces, not only checked the pursuit of the victors, but made prisoners some of the stragglers, who had urged the chase too far. The battle was not however renewed, as the Bishop of Durham did not venture to attempt the rescue of Percy. This action was fought August 15, 1388.

The ground on which the memorable engagement took place is now the property of John Davidson, Esq. of Newcastle, and still retains the name of Battle-Cross. A cross, erroneously termed Percy's Cross, has been erected upon the spot where the gallant Earl of Douglas is supposed to have fallen.

The ballad published in the "Relics" is avowedly an English production; and the author, with a natural partiality, leans to the side of his countrymen; yet, the ballad, or some one similar, modified probably by national prejudice, must have been current in Scotland during the reign of James VI. for Godscroft, in treating of this battle, mentions its having been the subject of popular song, and proceeds thus:—"But that which is commonly sung of the *hunting of Chiviot*, seemeth indeed poetical, and a mere fiction, perhaps to stir up virtue; yet a fiction whereof there is no mention, either in the Scottish or English chronicle. Neither are the songs that are made of them both one; for the *Scots song made of Otterbourne* telleth the time, about Lammas; and also the occasion to take preys out of England; also the dividing the armies betwixt the Earls of Fife and Douglas, and their several journeys, almost in the authentic history. It beginneth thus:—

"It fell about the Lammas tide,
When yeomen win their hay,
The doughty Douglas 'gan to ride,
In England to take prey."

Archibald, third Earl of Douglas, and Lord of Galloway, succeeded his brother, Earl James, in 1388, who, on account of his black and swarthy complexion, was commonly called Archibald the Grim. He was inferior to none of his brave ancestors in magnanimity, resolution, and courage. He was sent Ambassador to France in his father's life-time, and managed his negotiation with honour, fidelity, and success. He married Jean, daughter and heiress of Thomas Murray, Lord of Bothwell, with whom he got the lordship of Bothwell, the superiority of Drumsargard, &c. and added to his armorial bearing, *azure*, three stars, within a double tressure, *or*. By her he had a son, Archibald, fourth Earl of Douglas; and a daughter, Lady Margery, married to David, Prince of Scotland. He had also another son, William, Lord of Nithsdale, Prince of Danskin, and Duke of Spruce. He was a man of eminent parts, great strength of body, and undaunted courage; and was often engaged in battles and rencounters against the English. He performed, likewise, many glorious actions in foreign countries, for which he had those high titles of Prince, Duke, &c. conferred upon him.

King Robert II. on account of his singular probity and merit, bestowed his beautiful daughter Egidia upon him in marriage, and gave him a grant of the lordship of Nithsdale. The charter expresses, "*Dilecto et fideli nostro Willielmo*

I cannot venture to assert that the stanzas here published belong to the ballad alluded to by Godscroft; but they come much nearer to his description than the copy published in the first edition, which represented Douglas as falling by the poniard of a faithless page. Yet we learn, from the same author, that the story of the assassination was not without foundation in tradition. "There are that say, that he (Douglas) was not slain by the enemy, but by one of his own men, a groom of his chamber, whom he had struck the day before with a truncheon, in ordering of the battle, because he saw him make somewhat slowly to. And they name this man John Bickerton, of Laffiness, who left a part of his armour behind, unfastened; and when he was in the greatest conflict, this servant of his came behind his back, and slew him thereat."

I cannot dismiss the subject of the battle of Otterbourne without stating a doubt which occurs to me as to the account given of "Sir John of Agurstone," one of the Scottish warriors, in the learned and excellent notes subjoined to the ballad, in the *Reliques of Ancient Poetry*. This personage is there supposed to have been one of the Haggerstons, of Haggerston, a Northumbrian family, who, according to the fate of war, were sometimes subjects of Scotland. I cannot, however, think, that at this period, while the English were in possession both of Berwick and Roxburgh, with the intermediate fortress of Wark, Cornwall, and Norham, the Scots possessed any part of Northumberland, much less a manor which lay within that strong chain of castles. I should presume the person alluded to rather to have been one of the Rutherfords, Barons of Edgerstane, or Adgerston, a warlike family, which has long flourished on the Scottish borders, and who were, at this very period, retainers of the House of Douglas. The same notes contain an account of the other Scottish warriors of distinction, who were present at the battle. These were the Earls of Monteth, Buchan, and Huntley; the Barons of Maxwell and Johnston; Swinton of that ilk, an ancient family, which, about that period, produced several distinguished warriors: Sir David (or rather, as the learned editor well remarks, Sir Walter) Scot, of Buccleuch; Stewart, of Garhes; and Murray, of Cockpool.

de Douglas, militi, filio, Archbaldi de Douglas domini Galovidie, et Egidie felie nostre carissime, in matrimonium inter ipsos Willielmum et Egidiam legitime faciendum, &c." This great man was treacherously assassinated, it is said, by contrivance of Lord Clifford, leaving only one daughter, married to Henry Sinclair, Earl of Orkney.

The Earl dying in 1400 was succeeded by his eldest son,

Archibald, fourth Earl of Douglas, Lord of Bothwell, Galloway, and Annandale, who obtained from Robert, Duke of Albany, Governor of Scotland, a charter of confirmation of the lordship of Annandale, &c. upon the resignation of George, Earl of March, (who was his grand-uncle's son) to him and the heirs male of his body.

He, like many of his brave ancestors, distinguished himself in the military art. He was wounded, lost an eye, and taken prisoner at the battle of Homildon, in 1402, but was released in 1403. He defended the castle of Edinburgh against King Henry and the English army, and obliged them to raise the siege in 1409. In 1420 he invaded England, laid waste the country as far as Alnwick, and returned to Scotland with great booty. Being highly esteemed for his valour and conduct, he was sent to France with a reinforcement of ten thousand men, where he had the chief command, and did such signal service to the crown of France, that King Charles VII. gave the duchy of Terouenne to him and his heirs for ever, and made him a Mareschal of France. He signalized himself greatly at the battle of Verneuil, against John, Duke of Bedford, where he lost his life, with his heroic son-in-law, the Earl of Buchan. They were both buried with great solemnity in St. Grotian's Church, at Tournay, in 1424. He married Lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of King Robert III. by whom he had two sons and four daughters; viz. 1. Archibald, Earl of Douglas; and, 2. James, Earl of Abercorn, and Lord Bilvenie, afterwards Earl of Douglas. The daughters were, 1. Lady Margaret, married to William, Earl of Orkney; 2. Lady Elizabeth, married to John Stewart, Earl of Buchan, Constable of France, and Chamberlain of Scotland; 3. Lady Helen, married to Alexander Lander, of Hatton; and, 4. Mary, married to Sir John Glendining, of Glendining.

Archibald, fifth Earl of Douglas, Lord of Bothwell, Galloway, and Annandale, second Duke of Terouenne, Count de Longueville, and Mareschal of France (who, in his father's lifetime, was designed Earl of Wigton, and succeeded him in 1424); went to France in 1419, when a young man, together with the brave Earl of Buchan, his brother-in-law, and seven thousand auxiliaries; where, having performed many great and heroic actions, he got the lordship of Longueville bestowed upon him, and was made a Mareschal of France. In 1422, he

returned to Scotland for more recruits; but being in bad health, was not in a condition to return to France with them in 1423, when his father obtained the chief command, as before observed. In 1424, he was sent Ambassador to England, together with Henry, Bishop of Aberdeen, and Sir William Hay, of Errol, to treat about King James's ransom, which they happily accomplished, and returned to Scotland with their royal master that same year. He was Lord Lieutenant and Governor of the kingdom, in the beginning of the reign of King James II. He married, first, Lady Matilda Lindsay, daughter of David, Earl of Crawford, (by whom he had no issue); and, secondly, Lady Eupheme Graham, daughter of Patrick, Earl of Strathern, by whom he had two sons and a daughter; viz. 1. William; and, 2. David-Douglas. His daughter, Lady Margaret, called the Fair Maid of Galloway, got the estates of Galloway, Wigton, and Balvenie, &c. and was married, first, to her cousin William; secondly, to James, (both Earls of Douglas, but she had no issue by either); and, thirdly, to John, Earl of Atholl, who got with her the lordship of Balnorie, by whom she had two daughters: the first of whom married the Earl of Errol, and the second Lord Gray. He died in February, 1440, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

William, sixth Earl of Douglas, third Duke of Terouenne, &c. a youth of a fine genius, a noble and undaunted spirit, and of great expectation. Soon after his father's death he came to assist in parliament at Edinburgh, with a splendid and numerous retinue, and behaved with all due obedience and submission; was in great favour with the young King, and gave all the marks of a sincere, generous, and loyal disposition. However, it seems his grandeur made him to be looked upon with a jealous eye by the ruling faction at the time, though he was then only about sixteen years of age. He and his young brother were invited to an entertainment in the castle of Edinburgh, by the Chancellor Crichton: they went without the least suspicion or distrust, and were both barbarously assassinated, with their trusty friend, Sir Micolm Fleming, of Cumbernauld, in the King's presence, who beheld the tragical event with the utmost abhorrence, and wept bitterly, but had not the power to prevent it. This happened upon the 24th of November, 1440; and the Earl and his brother being both unmarried, the estate and honours devolved upon their uncle James, Earl of Abercorn, to whom we now return.

James, seventh Earl of Douglas, fourth Duke of Terouenne, &c. second son of Archibald, fourth, and brother of Archibald, fifth Earl of Douglas, was Warden of the Marches towards England in the reign of King James II. and married Beatrix, daughter of Robert, Duke of Albany, Governor of Scotland:

by whom he had six sons and four daughters; viz. 1. William, Earl of Douglas; 2. James Douglas, who succeeded his brother; 3. Archibald, Earl of Murray: a man of great courage, conduct, and magnanimity, who had the chief command of the Scottish army at the battle of Sark*, and married Lady Mary,

* If, before the battle of Sark, the English had ravaged Annandale, the Scots had more than retaliated those ravages upon Cumberland; when the English, to anticipate any new enterprise by the Scots, collected an army of several thousand men, and placed them under the command of the Duke of Northumberland, John Rennington, and Magnus Redman, (a Knight who had distinguished himself in the French wars by many acts of the hardest and most heroic valour) to invade the western borders of Scotland, from which they had been of late most grievously annoyed by invasion. While this storm of invasion approached, the Scots indignantly prepared to meet, and to dispel it. The western Marches, more especially, were under the wardenship of the Earl of Douglas; for on him, his family, and adherents, now depended the whole concerns of the national defence. Archibald Douglas, therefore, Earl of Murray, and his brother the Earl of Douglas, was commissioned to repulse the invaders. All the friends, dependants, and vassals of his house, joined him in arms. Wallace, of Cragie; Johnston, of Johnston; Maxwell, of Caerlaverock, leaders of tried skill and courage, were the principal captains who mustered and conducted this army under Ormond's command. Hardly had the English advanced across the Solway, and pitched their tents at the small river of Sark, when the Scottish host were ready, at no great distance, to oppose them in battle array. Alarmed by the news of the near approach of the Scots, the English were obliged to call in those ravaging parties which they had just begun to send out from their head-quarters to spoil the country. Scarcely could they make themselves ready for the fight, when the Scots, impetuously advancing, were ready to attack them in their tents. The English then, in haste, drew out in order of battle; their vanguard being led by Redman, Northumberland placing himself in the centre, while Rennington, with the Welshmen, who made a considerable proportion of the army, were stationed in the rear. On the side of the Scots, again, the brave Wallace, of Cragie, allied by collateral descent to the ancient champion of Scottish freedom, led on the van; Ormond, the Commander in Chief, was at the head of the central column; Maxwell and Johnston commanded in the left wing. The trumpets sounded: the battle was joined. In spite of those regulations which had been made by James I. for the accomplishment of the Scottish commonalty in the use of the bow, the Scottish archers were still altogether unequal to the English. With the first volleys of their arrows, darts, and perhaps some musketry, these had almost driven the Scottish column under Wallace into disorder, before the latter could, with the weapons which they wore, make any impression. But Wallace, with all the fire of his illustrious ancestor, at last, impatiently calling to his companions to follow, rushed impetuously forward into close fight with the opposite host; was followed by all the brave men under his command; and when thus so nigh, that the English could no longer empty their quivers with advantage, so powerfully employed their spears and their battle-axes, that the current of success was quickly turned against the English; and rank was driven back upon rank, and column upon column, with the most dreadful confusion and havock. Redman, with a chosen band, endeavoured to withstand this impression, and to break the force of the enemy by which it was made. Terrible was then, for some moments, the struggle of the combat over all the field: fury in every heart braced each soldier's frame to the most vigorous exertion; here the overthrow of one opponent gave new energy to hew down others; their wounds and defeat made the fallen bite the earth with doubly exasperated rage: here was the struggle between two warriors, whose force and dexterity were so equally matched, that while neither was worsted, each could with difficulty make the necessary resistance: there a rabble were fighting, fleeing, advancing, all in one confusion; here the vanquished surrendered themselves, for the sake of life, into captivity; there the pains of death were rendered more excruciating to the dying, and while their life issued from mortal wounds, they were torn in pieces, and trampled

daughter and co-heiress of James Dunbar, Earl of Murray, with whom he got the earldom; 4. Hugh, Earl of Ormond, whose son Hugh was Dean of Brechin, and died without issue; 5. John, Lord Balvenie, who died without issue; and, 6. Henry Douglas, went into holy orders. The daughters were, 1. Lady Margaret, who married James, Earl of Morton; 2. Lady Beatrix, married to Robert Stewart, Lord D'Aubigny; 3. Lady Janet, married to Robert, Lord Fleming, ancestor of the Earl of Wigton; and, 4. Lady Elizabeth, married to ——— Wallace, of Craigie. The Earl lived but three years after the murder of his nephews; and, dying in 1443, was succeeded by his eldest son,

William, eighth Earl of Douglas, fifth Duke of Terouenne, &c. who had large possessions, great superiorities, and an incredible number of vassals and followers; so that he was envied by some, and dreaded by others. He was long in great favour with King James II.; was one of his Privy Council in 1444; and Lord Lieutenant of the kingdom. He had the disposal of all offices and places of trust till 1449, when the King took the management into his own hands; and, in that year, he was appointed one of the guarantes of a treaty with the English: but, upon some changes happening at court, he laid down all his employments, and retired to the country, where, it is reported, he lived more like a sovereign prince than a subject, which gave great offence to the King and ministry. But it seems he was conscious to himself of no ill intentions; and, apprehending no danger, he went to Rome, accompanied by a splendid retinue of gentlemen of the first rank, in 1450, being the year of the jubilee. The enemies of his family, who had been accomplices in the murder of his cousins, being jealous of his power, and afraid of his return, endeavoured to instil bad notions of him into the mind of the King, and got several suits and processes commenced against his friends and family during his absence. The Earl being informed of what was doing against him, thought it necessary to return home. He dismissed his great retinue, and, passing secretly through

underfoot, amid the fluctuating tumult of the battle. Redman, after efforts of incredible valour, was slain; nor did Wallace, the brave Scottish commander, to whom he was opposed, escape nearly the same fate. But the English were driven into general flight; and the flowing of the tide had, in the meantime, so much swollen the streams which they had to pass, that many perished in the waters as they fled; and many were slain while they had turned their backs to the foe, yet hesitated to plunge into an impassable current. The prisoners taken were many; and of these not a few were persons of rank, whose ransoms were sufficient to enrich their captors. There was likewise taken in the English camp much precious spoil, which was divided among the soldiery. The principal captives were placed in custody in the castle of Lochmaben. The victory added new splendour to the name of Douglas, and contributed to enhance that influence which was already almost all-powerful. Robertson says, that the usual retinue of William, sixth Earl of Douglas, consisted of two thousand horse.

England, sent a message to the King of Scotland expressive of obedience and submission. The King accepted it most graciously, received him kindly, and he got again greatly into his Majesty's favour. In April, 1451, he was one of the Ambassadors sent to England, to confer and make up the differences about the breaches of the late truce. After which, having been guilty of some arbitrary proceedings in his own country, he went to the Court of England, where King James was informed he had been engaged in some treasonable practices. Upon his return he was ordered to attend the King at Stirling; but, knowing he had many enemies at court, he refused to come without a safe conduct, which the King granted him in the strongest terms, and most ample form. He went to Stirling accordingly, was introduced to the King, who retired with him into a closet, where they had a long conference. Dr. Abercrombie acknowledges he answered the King dutifully and submissively to all the points insisted on, till he desired him to cancel and give up a treasonable league, or association, entered into by him, with the Earl of Crawford, and others of the nobility. He answered, that the bond, or contract, in question, was not in his possession at the time; that it contained no treason; and that he could not give it up without the consent of his associates. The King, being incensed at his refusal, drew out a dagger, and stabbed the Earl, who died instantly. Thus, in the short space of twelve years, fell three chiefs of the House of Douglas by assassination, in the presence of the sovereign, and the last by the King's own hand.

James, ninth Earl of Douglas, and sixth Duke of Turenne, &c. in resentment of his brother's slaughter, took up arms against his lawful sovereign, and soon got together a far greater army than the King was able to raise in so short a space. It is alleged by most of our historians, that this rebellion subsisted, without intermission, till it was entirely extinguished in 1455. The Earl died without issue at Lindores, in 1488; was the last Earl of Douglas; and in him ended the first branch of this noble and illustrious house, whose ruin was chiefly owing to their grandeur, riches, and power; which were rather too great for subjects in a monarchical state. The male line of the first and second sons of William, first Earl of Douglas, thus ending, his third son, George, who was ancestor of the Earls of Angus, and Duke of Douglas, and also heir male of the Earls of

* From the preface to this work, as well as all the histories of Scotland, an intelligent reader may learn, that the difference between the King and one of the great Lords was totally another thing from what it is in modern times. Scotland was a sort of baronial republic, or it may be compared to what the German Empire has been in modern times. A war between Prussia and the chief of the empire was not termed a rebellion, though Prussia had sworn submission to the Emperor. But what sort of submission? Into the submission that Douglas owed King James we must also inquire, before we condemn his conduct.

Douglas, was the next great branch of this illustrious family; to whom we now return.

George, son of William, first Earl of Douglas, by Lady Margaret Stewart, Countess and heiress of Angus, and Dowager of Mar, was put into possession of his mother's estate and honours when very young, by her resignation in parliament of the earldom of Angus, lordship of Abernethy, &c. &c. "to and in favour of George of Douglas, her son, and the heirs of his body; whom failing, to her sister Elizabeth, wife of Sir Alexander Hamilton, and the heirs of her body, &c." upon which this George got a charter under the Great Seal from King Robert II. dated 10th of April, 1389, to which the King's sons, John, Earl of Carrick, his *primogenitus*; and Robert, Earl of Fife, &c. are witnesses: and he was the first Earl of Angus of the name of Douglas. He married Lady Mary Stewart, daughter of King Robert III. He accompanied his cousin, the Earl of Douglas, to the battle of Hamildon, where he was taken prisoner; and soon after died, in 1402, leaving issue two sons and one daughter: viz. 1. William, Earl of Douglas; and, 2. Sir George Douglas, who afterwards succeeded to the earldom. His daughter, Lady Elizabeth, was first married to Sir David Hay, of Locharret, ancestor of the Marquis of Tweeddale, and afterwards to married Alexander, Lord Forbes.

William, second Earl of Angus, succeeded his father, and was sent to England to negotiate for his uncle King James I.'s ransom, in 1423, which was happily accomplished the following year, when the Earl had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him, at the solemnity of the King's coronation, and was one of the hostages for his ransom. He was one of the *Magnates Scotiæ* that sat on the trial of Murdock, Duke of Albany, in 1424; appointed one of the Ambassadors to treat with the English, in 1430; and had the chief command of the army at the battle of Piperden, where the Scots obtained a complete victory over the English, commanded by the brave Percy, in 1436. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Hay, of Locharret, ancestor of the Marquis of Tweeddale, by whom he had a son and successor,

James, third Earl of Angus, who was one of the conservators of the peace with England, in the reign of King James I. and married Lady Mary Stewart, daughter of King James II.; but dying without issue, the estate and honours devolved upon his uncle George, to whom we now return.

George, fourth Earl of Angus, second son of George, the first Earl, and brother-german of William, the second Earl, was a man of eminent loyalty, a true patriot, and of great ability, both in the cabinet and in the field. In 1449 he was one of the Scotch Commissioners that concluded a treaty with the Eng-

lish at Berwick, and was made a Warden of the East and Middle Marches. He was again appointed one of the Ambassadors Extraordinary to the Court of England, in 1451. He had the chief command of the King's forces during the Earl of Douglas's rebellion, which he effectually suppressed in 1455; and, upon the attainder of that great branch of this illustrious family, he obtained a grant of the whole lands and lordship of Douglas, being next heir male, as before observed, upon which he got a charter, under the Great Seal, in 1457. In 1459 he was again appointed one of the Commissioners to treat with the English: a truce was concluded, and he was made one of the Wardens of the Marches on the borders. About the year 1461, King Henry VI. of England being dispossessed of his kingdom by Edward, Duke of York, retired to Scotland, and was kindly received by the States in the minority of King James III.; and finding the Earl of Angus the greatest man then in the kingdom, he entered into an indenture with him, wherein he bound himself to erect into a dukedom, or lordship, as much land betwixt the Humber and Trent as would yield two thousand marks sterling of yearly rent, to the Earl and his heirs for ever; as a return for his assistance in restoring him to his kingdom, &c. The Earl immediately began to perform his part of the contract by a singularly gallant action. Mr. Brisac, with the French troops under his command, being then closely besieged in the castle of Alnwick, the Earl raised an army of ten thousand horse, marched into England as far as Alnwick, and brought off the French troops in sight of the whole English army, and marched with them into Scotland, to the great satisfaction of King Henry. Upon the death of King James II. he was appointed one of the Governors of King James III. which office he discharged with honour and reputation. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Andrew Sibbald, of Balgonie, by whom he had two sons and four daughters: viz. 1. Archibald, Earl of Angus; and, 2. George, ancestor of the Douglasses of Bonjedworth. The daughters were, 1. Lady Anne, married to William, Lord Graham, ancestor of the Duke of Montrose; 2. Lady Elizabeth, married to Sir Robert Graham, of Fintry; 3. Lady Margaret, married to Sir Duncan Campbell, of Glenurchy; and, 4. Lady Isabel, married to Sir Alexander Ramsay, of Dalhousie. The Earl, dying in 1463, was succeeded by his eldest son,

Archibald, fifth Earl of Angus, commonly called the Great Earl, who was a man of very eminent qualities, and no less a great statesman than a great soldier. He was Warden of the East and Middle Marches, and one of the Privy Council to King James III. He got a grant of the lands and castle of Tantallan, all erected into a free barony in 1479. There is one stain in this great man's character: he was one of several of the nobility that consented to

the execution of two of the King's favourites upon Lauder Bridge, without legal trial, in 1481: and were there any excuse of this, it would arise from these mean-born men having given bad council, and put the King upon many wrong measures in the management of public affairs. We find, however, this Earl soon in favour with his Majesty, and appointed Warden of the Marches the year following, in very ample form; and with many singular privileges, in 1482. He was also appointed one of the Commissioners to treat with the English in 1483. In the beginning of the reign of King James IV. he was again appointed Warden of the East Marches by act of parliament, and one of the Privy Council to his Majesty; and, in 1493, was constituted Lord High Chancellor of Scotland: all which offices he discharged with honour, fidelity, and reputation. He obtained from John, Earl of Crawford, a right to the lordship of Crawford; and was one of the guarantees of a treaty with the English, renewed and confirmed in 1509. The Earl being a man of great experience and knowledge in military affairs, was asked by the King for his advice and opinion the day before the battle of Flodden, which he gave honestly and with great judgment, and alleging it was highly imprudent to fight the English at that time, for which he advanced many strong arguments: but this wholesome council has been most unjustly censured by some historians, as proceeding from cowardice or disloyalty, he not being in the action himself; though it appears, from good authority, that nothing but his great age and infirmities hindered him from attacking with the rest; for his two sons, and about two hundred of his name and family, were killed on the spot in that fatal field, on the 9th of September, 1513. At length, oppressed with years and sorrow for the loss his country had sustained in the death of their sovereign, the flower of the nobility, the fate of his two sons, and so many of his family, at that unfortunate battle, he retired to a religious house, and died in the beginning of the year 1514. He was thrice married; first, to Elizabeth, daughter of Robert, Lord Boyd, Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, (by whom he had three sons and three daughters: viz. 1. George, Master of Angus; 2. Sir William Douglas, of Braidwood, afterwards of Glenbervie, who carried on this line of the family, of whom afterwards; and, 3. Gavin-Douglas, Bishop of Dunkeld. The daughters were, 1. Lady Margery, married to Cuthbert, Earl of Glencairn; 2. Lady Elizabeth, married to Robert, Lord Lyle; and, 3. Lady Janet, married to Robert, Lord Herries); and, secondly, Catharine, daughter of Sir William Sterling, of Keir, (by whom he had a son, Sir Archibald: whose son, Sir Archibald Douglas, of Kilspindie, was Lord High Treasurer of Scotland in the reign of King James V.) And thirdly, Jean, daughter of John, Lord Kennedy, by whom he had no issue.

Sir William, the second son, first of the Douglasses of Glenbervie, got from his father in patrimony the lands and barony of Braidwood, in Lanarkshire, about 1510. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir John Auchinleck, of Auchinleck¹, in Airshire, (with whom he got the lands and barony of Glenbervie², in the shire of Kincardine, which afterwards became the chief title of this family; and, in consequence of this marriage, he, and his posterity, have ever since continued to quarter the arms of Auchinleck with their own). And being killed in the flower of his age, with his elder brother George, at the fatal battle of Flodden, in 1513, left issue a son,

Sir Archibald Douglas, of Glenbervie, who succeeded him, and had the honour of knighthood conferred on him by King James V. He married, first, Lady Agnes Keith, daughter of William, third Earl Marischal, (by whom he had only one son, Sir William, his heir, and, secondly, Mary, daughter of Sir Alexander Irvine, of Drum¹, by whom he had two sons: viz. 1. the Re-

¹ This family name has sometimes been corrupted into Affleck; but it is originally from the lands of Auchinleck, in the shire of Angus, for which the family had a charter. These of Angus are supposed to be the chief: but there was a branch of this family, or at least a family of the same name, in the district of Kyle in Airshire, whose appellative was also Auchinleck, of that Ilk. In 1499 lived Sir John Auchinleck, of that Ilk, who, having only two daughters to inherit his estates, bestowed the eldest in marriage upon William Cunningham, of Craicens, and settled the estate upon them and their heirs male, on condition of their bearing the name and arms of Auchinleck. It appears, however, that the consent of the King, James IV. had not been obtained for this settlement; he immediately therefore, as superior, set it aside, and gave the lands to Thomas, a younger son of the family, of Balmuto, in Fife, who had married the youngest daughter of Sir John. The family of Auchinleck, of Balmanno, in Perthshire, acquired that estate by a marriage with the heiress, and afterwards bore the arms of Balmanno.

² Glenbervie is a parish in the county of Kincardine, and takes its name from its local situation, signifying the glen or vale through which the river Bervie runs. The kirk contains a vault, in which lie the remains of all the early possessors of the barony. On a stone chest, still preserved, are many inscriptions; those relating to Douglas are as follow:

"Militi, filio secundo Archibaldi Comitis Angusie, vulgo Bell the Cat, Gulielmo Duglasio, a Bredwood, Jacobum patrem Luetricae a Glenbervy, nupla, Elisabetha Malvil, nupla Johanni Affect, de eodem peperit—Ille jacet vir illustrissimus, Gulielmus Duglasius, Angusie comes, primus Glenbervii comarchus, qui dicto comitatu hereditario jure successit; obiit kalend. Julii, anno salutis 1591; ætatis suæ 59.—Ille jacet illustrissima femina, Domina Egidia Graham, præfati comitis uxor, quæ cum 40 annis cum ipso conjunctissime vixisset, ac vidua marito et sibi, hoc monumentum possuisset. Obiit—anno ætatis—Die, anno Domini."

¹ This family of Irvine is of great antiquity, and the name is considered by antiquaries to be derived from Erevine, or Erin-fein, signifying "a stout western man." It is said, that the colonists from the western coasts of Spain settled in that part of Scotland now called Cunningham, giving their name to the river, and to the town now called Irvine, or at least to the district in which it stands. How far this may be relied on we will not pretend to say, but it is certain that the chief of the Erevines was Abthane, of Dull, an ancient title of honourable signification, for Erevine the Abthane is stated by Major to have married the daughter of Mal-

verend James Douglas^a, parson of Glenbervie, ancestor of Lord Glenbervie, and from whom the families of Whiteriggs and Brighton are descended; and, 2. John, progenitor of the Douglasses of Cruckston, Quarrellholes, and Blackmell: and also six daughters; viz. 1. Isabel, married to the Laird of Dysart; 2. Ale-son, married to ——— Guthrie, of Kincaldrem; 3. Sarah, married to Captain John Carmichael, of Crawford; 4. Margery, married to ——— Irvine, of Billic; 5. Euphame, married to ——— Melville, of Perdovie; and, 6. Grizel, married to ——— Erskine, of Dunsemell. Sir Archibald was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir William Douglas, of Glenbervie, a man of great honour and integrity, and a steady friend of Queen Mary. He accompanied her Majesty on her expedition to the North, and behaved with the utmost fortitude and resolution at the fight of Carrichie, in 1562, where the Earl of Huntley was slain; but, afterwards inclining to the Protestant religion, he became a great promoter of the Reformation. In the beginning of 1591, he obtained from King James VI. a charter, confirming all the ancient privileges of the family

colm II. in 1004. A junior branch of the family settled on the river Esk, and got possession there of the lauds of Bonshaw by marriage. The elder son of this house, Sir William Irvine, was secretary and armour-bearer to King Robert Bruce, and, for his inviolable fidelity to that monarch, got a grant of the lands of Drum, and also of the three holly leaves for his coat of arms, in imitation of the laurel leaves which formed the private cognizance of that monarch. This Sir William, first Laird of Drum, married the daughter of Sir Robert Keith, Knight Marischal, by his wife, Margaret, daughter of Gilbert Hay, the first Lord Constable. His successor, Sir Alexander, led the Lowland forces at the battle of Hailaw, in 1441, where he fell, but not until he had slain Maclean, a potent Highland chief. He was succeeded by his brother, who, it is remarkable, was also named Sir *Alexander*, and who was one of the Commissioners appointed by the Estates of Scotland to proceed to England, and treat for the ransom of King James I. In the second parliament held by this monarch at Perth, the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him. He married his relative, a daughter of the Lord Keith, Knight Marischal of Scotland, by whom he had Alexander, his successor, and another son, to whom he gave the lands of Redmine and Whiteriggs in the Mearns, to hold of Dium. Alexander married a daughter of Abernethy, Lord Salton; and it was a daughter of this marriage, as far as can be ascertained by cotemporary dates, who was married to Sir Archibald Douglas, of Glenbervie.

^a James Douglas, brother to the ninth Earl of Angus, was a clergyman, and minister of the parish church of Glenbervie, and grandfather, by Robert Douglas of Kilmonth, his eldest son, of the Right Reverend Dr. Robert Douglas, Bishop of Dunblain. He was born in 1626, and had his grammatical education in the country: from whence being sent to the University of Aberdeen, he proceeded to the degree of Master of Arts, pursuing his theological studies with great assiduity. From Renfrew he was removed to the provosty of Bothwell, and not long after that to the deanery of Glasgow and parsonage of Hamilton, where he continued to exercise his ministerial function till the death of Dr. Robert Lawry, (who had presided over the episcopal see of Brechin) in 1682. Dr. Douglas was consecrated in his room; and, on the 29th of June, 1683, translated to the see of Dunblain, where he continued in the exercise of his episcopal function till the year 1689, when he was deprived of his bishopric. He lived peaceably in the reign of King William, &c. and died at an advanced age in the year 1716.

of Douglas, viz. the first vote in council or parliament; to be the King's Hereditary Lieutenant; to have the leading of the van of the army in the day of battle; and to carry the crowns at coronations, &c. to him and his heirs male. All these were again confirmed by a charter under the Great Seal, in 1602. On the death of Archibald, the eighth Earl of Angus, without issue, he succeeded to that earldom, as heir male in 1588, and became the ninth Earl of Angus. (*See our Scotch Peerage.*) He married Giles, daughter of Sir Robert Graham, of Morphy*, by whom he had six sons and four daughters: viz. 1. William, Earl of Angus; 2. Sir Robert, of whom hereafter; 3. Gavin-Douglas; 4. John; 5. Archibald; and, 6. Duncan. The daughters were, Margaret, married to Sir Thomas Gordon, of Clunie; Sarah, Elizabeth, and Jane.

Sir Robert Douglas, second son of William, the ninth Earl of Angus, had from his father, in patrimony, the lands of Glenbervie. He was knighted by King James VI. and married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir George Auchinleck, of Balmanno, by whom he had five sons: viz. 1. Sir William, his heir; 2. George, who afterwards carried on the line of the family; 3. Robert; 4. John; and, 5. Alexander: and also three daughters; viz. 1. Margaret, married to Sir Thomas Burnet, of Leys; 2. Jean, married to William Rate, of Hallgreen; and, 3. Elizabeth, married to ——— Irvine, of Monboddie. Sir Robert was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir William Douglas, of Glenbervie. He was, by King Charles I. created one of the original Baronets of Nova Scotia, (by his royal patent to him and his heirs male for ever, of the lands, barony, and regality of Douglas, within the region of Nova Scotia, in America, extending to sixteen thousand acres of land, dated the 30th of May, 1625;) and married Janet, daughter of Alexander Irvine, of Drum, Esq. by whom he had one son,

Sir William Douglas, the second Baronet of Glenbervie, who married Anne, daughter and heiress of James Douglas, of Stoneypath and Airdit, with whom he got a great accession to his estate, and by whom he had one son and three daughters: viz. 1. Catharine, married to ——— Burnet, Esq. who afterwards acquired the lands of Glenbervie; 2. Elizabeth, married to Captain Livingston; and, 3. Jean, married to Mr. Gordon, of Buckie. Sir William died in the reign of King Charles II. and was succeeded by his son,

* The Grahams, of Morphy, were an ancient branch of the house of Graham, in the reign of Robert Bruce, and got their lands confirmed to them by a charter of King David.

• George Douglas, D.D. married Cicely Drury, daughter and coheir of Sir Robert Drury, of Rucham, in Sussex; and had a son, William Douglas, of Airdit, who married Agnes, daughter of Sir Patrick Scot, of Auncrum, and had Sir Robert, the fourth Baronet.

Sir Robert Douglas, the third Baronet of Glenbevie. He was a brave General officer, and Colonel of the Scotch Royals, or first regiment, at the battle of Steenkirk, in 1692, where he was killed, and having no male issue, the representation devolved on his cousin and heir male,

Robert Douglas, of Airdit, D. D. and Rector of Stepney, London. Sir Robert married, first, Mary, eldest daughter of Sir William Ruthven, of Douglas, by whom he had one son, Sir William, his heir. He married, secondly, Jane Paterson, Lady Dunmure, by whom he had Robert, afterwards Sir Robert, three other sons, Andrew, Patrick, and John, and four daughters: 1. Agnes, married to David Pitcairn, of Pitcairn; 2. Catharine died in infancy; 3. Janet, married to Thomas Spense, of Lathalan, Esq. having five sons and three daughters. Sir Robert died in 1750, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir William Douglas, the fifth Baronet, of Glenbevie, a lawyer of great abilities, knowledge, and learning, of a most amiable disposition, of great benevolence, a worthy and most agreeable member of society. In the year 1726 he was chosen Provost of the city of St. Andrew's, and was annually re-elected for nineteen years successively. He was appointed one of the General Inspectors for the customs upon tobacco in Scotland, which office he enjoyed as long as he lived. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Douglas, of Garvald, Esq. by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of William and Isabel Douglas, so that she was the sixth generation of that name by both father and mother's side. With her he lived forty-six years in perfect happiness and felicity, but dying without issue in July, 1764, the representation devolved upon his brother,

Sir Robert^r, who married, first, Dorothea, daughter and coheirress of Antony Chester, Esq. Attorney General of Barbadoes, but by her had no issue.

* This Sir Robert in early life had imbibed high ideas of national and family genealogy, and it is not therefore matter of surprise, that what some may call the prejudices of early youth, should, in manhood, have induced him to give form and consistency to the produce of those researches to which he was led, both from taste and from a conviction of their interest and utility. From an accurate investigation of the human mind, he well knew that every feeling of the heart, not absolutely vicious, was productive both of individual and of general good; and he also knew, that a fondness for the memory of our progenitors was a passion which had been displayed even in the earliest stages of society, thus proving itself, perhaps, an original principle of man. He well knew that the pride of ancestry, in a retrospective, and the desire of perpetuating a name in a prospective point of view, were, if not carried to excess, among the best incentives to present virtue, as well as among its best rewards. As such, he hailed them as rational coadjutors in the cause of social

He married, secondly, Margaret, eldest daughter of Sir James Macdonald, of Mac Donald, Bart. by whom he had three sons: 1. Robert, who died young; 2. Alexander, the present Baronet; 3. William, who died in infancy: and a daughter, Janet, who married Kenneth Mackenzie, Esq. and had four sons and four daughters, and whose eldest son, Kenneth, is now a Colonel in the army. Sir Robert married, thirdly, Anne, daughter of Alexander Hay, of Huntingdon, Esq. one of the senators of the College of Justice, but by her had no issue. He was succeeded by his son,

Sir Alexander Douglas, the seventh Baronet, a man of most amiable character, great learning, and abilities. He is a Physician, and Fellow of the Royal Colleges of London and Edinburgh, and one of the Physicians to the Army, who has practised for upwards of fifty years in Edinburgh, and was father and founder of the Dispensary for the poor, established in Edinburgh in 1781, and of the first loyal armed association that was formed on the north side of the Forth in 1793. Sir Alexander, in 1775, married Barbara, daughter of James Carnegie, of Finhaven, Esq. a lady of great beauty and accomplishments, and by her had one son, who died in infancy.

The present head of the family of Douglas, as the nearest descendant of the main stock, (Sir William the Hardy, or Lord Douglas) and who possesses the name, the ancient estates, and (though by renewal, and new creation) the

order and of public virtue; and he was well convinced, that even if they had not sufficient incitement from individual vanity, still were they just objects of encouragement from the statesman and the active moralist. He also reflected, that the recording of facts connected with this subject answered two specific purposes, inasmuch as they served not only to encourage the middling and lower classes to imitate their superiors, but also to prompt to active exertion those of the higher classes, on whom the blandishments of fortune, and the absence of necessity might have operated as a kind of moral and political sedative, and thus left them a burden to themselves and a nuisance to society. Urged on by these united feelings and considerations, he planned an extensive work, which should combine the family annals not only of the greater, but also of the lesser nobility of his native country. The former work he was enabled to present to the public; the latter he left in an unfinished state, but it has, notwithstanding, been published, and as far as it proceeds must in justice be considered as the text book for all future genealogists. The first work was considered as a very valuable addition to that species of literature, and was hailed as such by the periodical critics of that day, who acknowledged that none but a native of Scotland could possibly be qualified to give even a tolerable view of the peerage and descents of that kingdom, in which the limitations of hereditary honours and of family connections differ so very much from those of England; and they also acknowledge that he has accomplished with fidelity his original object, which was, in a plain and distinct manner, to deduce the history of each family from its origin to the present generation, and to ascertain their genealogy and chronology by undisputed documents. From his works may be seen at once the indefatigable industry and antiquarian knowledge of the author. Such then was the man whose character we have faintly attempted to delineate.

original title, is Archibald Douglas, the present Lord Douglas, of Douglas, son to Lady Jane Douglas, who was sister of the late, and only Duke of Douglas.

The next nearest male lineal descendants from that main stock are, Archibald, the present Duke of Hamilton, and his two sons, Alexander, Marquis of Douglas, and Lord Archibald Hamilton; who, though Hamiltons only by the marriage of their ancestor, (a second son of the Marquis of Douglas) have taken that name.

Next to them in descent are, Thomas, the present Earl of Selkirk, and his son. This branch is sprung from the same second son of the Marquis of Douglas, but has resumed the name of Douglas.

The next in descent are, the Reverend Frederick Hamilton, of Riccarton, and Robert Hamilton, his son; and the next to them Sir Alexander Douglas, Bart, of Glenbervie.

All of these come before Lord Glenbervie in the direct male representation of Sir William, or Lord Douglas, surnamed "the Hardy;" of his descendant, Archibald, the fifth Earl of Angus; and of his second son, Sir William Douglas, who was the first Douglas designed of Glenbervie.

Creation—May 30, 1625.

COLQUHOUN.

THE remote antiquity of this family precludes all accuracy in the development of their origin: in fact, the traditional accounts are various; some authors deducing their descent from a younger son of the old Earls of Lenox, because of the similitude of their armorial bearings; others saying that their progenitor was a younger son of Conoch, a King of Ireland, who came to Scotland in the reign of Gregory the Great, and obtained from that Prince some lands in Dumbartonshire, to which he gave the name of Conochon; that soon after it came to be corrupted into Colquhoun, which name their lands have retained ever since; and it is well known, that it was the custom of those early times for proprietors to assume their surnames from their lands. This name seems still to be preserved in that of a small island in Loch Lomond, called "Inchconagan," situated on the eastern side; which being about half a mile in length, and about two furlongs and a half in breadth, containing, in the whole, about ninety-four acres, may probably have been the residence of the family, in the early days of feud and rapine.

However, we shall insist no further upon these traditional stories, but proceed to our documents. The immediate ancestor of this family was,

Umphridus de Kilpatrick, who, in the reign of Alexander II. obtained a grant of the lands and barony of Colquhoun, in Dumbartonshire, "*pro servitio unius militis*," &c. whereupon he quitted the name of Kilpatrick, and assumed that of Colquhoun, which he and his posterity have enjoyed ever since.

Ingelram de Colquhoun, his son, succeeded him, and lived in the reign of Alexander III. In a charter of Malcolm, fourth Earl of Lenox, of the lands of Luss, "*Malcolmo filio et heredi domini Johannis de Luss, &c.* Ingelramus de Colquhoun" is a witness, 1280. He was father of

Umphridus de Colquhoun, who is a witness in a charter of Malcolm, fifth Earl of Lenox, "*Johanni de Luss*," &c. confirmed by King Robert Bruce, anno 1316. He left a son,

Sir Robert de Colquhoun, temp. King David Bruce, who married ———, daughter and heiress of Umphridus de Luss, head or chief of an ancient family of that name which flourished in Dumbartonshire long before that time; this Umfrey being the sixth or seventh generation in a direct male line from Maldo-

vius de Luss, who lived in the reign of William the Lion. After this marriage we find him designed "*Robertus, dominus de Colquhoun et de Luss*," in a charter dated 1368. By the said heiress of Luss he had three sons: 1. Sir Humphry; 2. Robert, first of the family of Comstrodden^a, from whom several other

* Robert, second son of Sir Robert, fourth Baron of Colquhoun, lived in the reign of King Robert III. and obtained from his brother, Sir Humphry, a charter of the lands of Comstrodden, Achirgahan, &c. "*dicto et speciali fratri suo Roberto de Colquhoun*," &c. dated the 4th of July, 1395, which is confirmed by Duncan, Earl of Lenox, the superior, that same year. He died in the reign of King James I. and left issue a son, John, his heir; and a daughter, Janet, married to Andrew Dennistoun, of Auchindeunan. He was succeeded by his son,

John Colquhoun, second Baron of Comstrodden, who, in a service of John Macroger, as heir to his father in the lauds of Glenmakern, is designed "*Johannes de Colquhoun dominus de Comstrodden*," anno 1439. He died soon thereafter, and was succeeded by his son,

Robert Colquhoun, of Comstrodden, who obtained a charter of his whole lands, of Comstrodden, &c. anno 1443. He died in the reign of King James III. and left issue a son and successor,

John Colquhoun, of Comstrodden, who is one of the witnesses to Sir John Colquhoun of Luss's infeftment in the lands of Roseneath, anno 1473. He left issue a son, Robert, his heir; and a daughter, Elizabeth, married to John Blair, of Adanton, and had issue. He died in the beginning of the reign of King James IV. and was succeeded by his son.

Robert Colquhoun, who was served heir to his father, and infeft in his lands of Comstrodden, anno 1490. He married Jean, daughter of Walter Macfarlane, of that ilk, by whom he had a son,

John Colquhoun, of Comstrodden, who succeeded him, and, anno 1518, married Christian Lindsay, daughter of the Laird of Bonhill, by whom he had three sons: 1. Robert, his heir; 2. John; 3. William, of whom — Colquhoun, late Provost of Edinburgh, was descended. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Robert, who got a charter of his whole lands of Comstrodden, anno 1540. He married Janet Lauder, a daughter of the Laird of Bass, by whom he had several sons: 1. Robert, his heir. Of the younger sons, several Colquhouns about Dumbarton are descended. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Robert, who was served heir to his father, and got a charter of the lands of Comstrodden, anno 1554. He married Margaret Murray, daughter of the Laird of Strowan; which Margaret was infeft in the hill of Comstrodden for her jointure, the 6th of February, 1572. By her he had three sons: 1. John, his heir; 2. Alexander; 3. Walter, of whom the Colquhouns in Appin, &c. are descended. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

John Colquhoun, of Comstrodden, who, anno 1590, married Bessy Dennistoun, daughter of the Laird of Colgreen, by whom he had a son, Robert, his heir. He was afterwards infeft in the lands of Comstrodden, anno 1603, to which Robert his father and Robert his son are witnesses. He was succeeded by his son,

Robert Colquhoun, of Comstrodden, who, anno 1620, married Margaret Macaulay, a daughter of the Laird of Arncaple, by whom he had a son, Alexander, his heir; and a daughter, Marian, married to John Colquhoun, of Auchintorley, and was great grandmother of the present Sir George Colquhoun, Baronet. He married, secondly, Janet, daughter of George Buchan, of Auchmar, by whom he had several children, whose names are not come to our knowledge. He was infeft in the lands of Comstrodden, anno 1644, and died soon thereafter, was succeeded by his son,

Alexander Colquhoun, of Comstrodden, who, anno 1645, married, first, Anne, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of John Graham, of Rednoch, by Margaret his wife, daughter of Sir William Douglas, of Drumlaing. By her he had a son, John, his heir. He was infeft in the lands of Comstrodden, anno 1666,

families of the name of Colquhoun, in Dumbartonshire, are descended ; 3. Patrick, who is mentioned in a charter from the above Sir Humphry to his brother Robert, 1395. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Humphry, who being the heir and representative of the families of Colquhoun and Luss, he and his posterity were ever after promiscuously designed by both these titles. He had two sons and two daughters : 1. Sir John ; 2. Patrick,

and, in 1670, married, secondly, Anne, daughter of Robert Colquhoun, of Balernock, by whom he had several children. He was succeeded by his son,

John, who was infeft in the lands of Comstrodden, and, anno 1676, married Margaret, daughter of John Zuil, of Darleith, by whom he had a son, John, his heir, and several other children. He died in the reign of Queen Anne, and was succeeded by his son,

John Colquhoun, of Comstrodden, who, anno 1707, married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. James Donaldson, of Muroch, by Anne Stirling his wife, only daughter of ——— Stirling, of Coldoch, brother-german to the Laird of Keir, by Nicolas his wife, daughter of Sir George Bruce, of Carnock, afterwards Earl of Kincardin. By her he had a son, Robert, his heir ; and a daughter, Anne, married to Duncan Graham, of Gienny, and has issue. He was succeeded by his son,

Robert Colquhoun, of Comstrodden, the fourteenth generation of this family in a direct male line, as above deduced. In November, 1740, he married Helen, only daughter of James Johnston, merchant in Glasgow, by whom he hath two sons and four daughters, still in life : 1. Walter, his apparent heir ; 2. James. 1. Daughter, Elizabeth ; 2. Agnes ; 3. Helen ; 4. Margaret.

This particular branch of the family must have been of some importance in those days, for near the middle of the Bay of Comstrodden, when the water is low, there is a heap of stones to be seen, where they are said once to have had their residence ; and it is described by Camden, in his *Atlas Britannica*, as an island existing at his day, with a house and an orchard.

* From this person the family of the Colquhouns of Garscudden are descended. Robert Colquhoun had also other sons, who settled in and near the royal borough of Dumbarton ; from one of which the descent of Patrick Colquhoun, Esq. of Westminster, is traced, viz. Humphrey Colquhoun, who possessed land in Dumbarton, living in 1580 : he married and left issue a son David, living in 1625. He left issue a son, Adam, who was Treasurer of the royal borough of Dumbarton. He died in 1685, leaving a son, David, born 1671, a magistrate of Dumbarton from the year 1707 to 1716. He married the daughter of James Duncanson, of Garshake, Esq. and died in 1756. His eldest son, Adam, born 1711, was Sheriff-Substitute, or Local Judge, of the county of Dumbarton, and Keeper of the registers of the Seasins for the said county. He married Isabel Colquhoun, daughter of Patrick Colquhoun, Esq. of Miltoun and Colquhoun, (she was born 1714, and died 1778. She was grand-daughter of Jane Graham, of the family Killeum, who was great, great grand-daughter of the Earl of Montrose,) and she was also descended from the family of the Colquhouns of Kelnuiding by her father. He died in 1753, leaving issue by her three sons and two daughters : 1. David, (of Tors, in the county of Renfrew, married, and has issue, Dr. John Colquhoun, Physician in Greenock, and two daughters, Janet and Ellen) ; 2. Patrick Colquhoun, Lord Provost and Chief Magistrate of the city of Glasgow in 1782, 1783, and 1784 ; and appointed a Magistrate of the counties of Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, and Essex, the city and liberties of Westminster, and the liberty of the Tower of London, 1792 and 1793. He married Janet Colquhoun, daughter of James Colquhoun, Esq. Chief Magistrate of Dumbarton in 1755. They have issue, James, and four daughters ; Frances, Isabella, Jane, and Margaret : their father living in October, 1810. James married to Catharine, daughter of James Deacon, Esq. of James Street, Westminster ; Isabella married to Robert Barclay, Esq. Lieutenant-Colonel of the 52d regiment ; and Jane, married to Dr. Grant David Yeats, Physician at Bedford.

ancestor of the family of Kennmure^c, of whom the Colquhouns, of Barrowfield, Piernont, and others, are descended: 1. Margaret, wife of Sir Patrick Houston, of that ilk; 2. Christian, wife of James Cunningham, of Glengarnock. He was succeeded by his son,

Sir John Colquhoun, who was Governor of the castle of Dunbarton in the minority of James II. He had been very active in suppressing the depreda-

^c Patrick Colquhoun, second son of Sir Humphry, and brother-german of Sir John Colquhoun, of that ilk, and of Luss, lived in the reign of King James II. He was possessed of a considerable estate near Glasgow, and was designed by the title of Glinnis. He died in the beginning of the reign of King James III. and left issue a son,

Patrick, who got a charter under the Great Seal, "*Patricio Colquhoun de Glinnis, dimidietat. terrarum de Baldorin*," &c. dated the last day of July, 1465. He married Margaret, daughter of ——— Hamilton, of Bathgate, descended of the illustrious house of Hamilton, by whom he had issue three sons: 1. John, his heir; 2. Patrick, of Barrowfield, who carried on the line of this family, as will be shown hereafter. 3. Adam, who, being bred to the church, was Rector of Stobo, Prebend of Glasgow, &c. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

John Colquhoun, of Glinnis, who married Lady Catharine Stewart, daughter of Matthew, Earl of Lennox, by whom he had one son,

George Colquhoun, of Glinnis, who married Margaret Boyd, daughter of Alexander, son of Robert, Lord Boyd, Great Chamberlain of Scotland, by whom he had only one daughter, Mariotte Colquhoun, married to Robert, Lord Boyd, her own cousin-german, which is instructed by a charter under the Great Seal: "*Mariotte Colquhoun sponse Roberti domini Boyd, quinque mercat. terrarum de Law in vitali redditu*," &c. dated the 11th of February, 1548. This George dying without issue male, in him ended the male line of John Colquhoun, eldest son of Patrick Colquhoun, of Glinnis; the representation, therefore, devolved upon the descendants of Patrick, second son of the said Patrick before mentioned, to whom we now return.

Patrick Colquhoun, of Barrowfield, second son of Patrick Colquhoun, of Glinnis, by Margaret Hamilton, was father of

Mungo Colquhoun, who married a daughter of ——— Maxwell, of Newark, and died in the reign of Queen Mary, leaving issue a son,

Arthur Colquhoun, the first we have found designed by the title of Kennmure, who had a disposition to these lands, anno 1597. He married Catharine, daughter of ——— Lockhart, brother-german of John Lockhart, of Barr, by whom he had a son and heir,

John Colquhoun, of Kennmure, who married Margaret, daughter of Alexander Wardrope, of Dalmarwick, by whom he had two sons: 1. Arthur, his heir; 2. Humphry, who carried on the line of the family. He died in the end of the reign of King James VI. and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Arthur Colquhoun, of Kennmure, who having been engaged in a duel, retired to Ireland, where he died unmarried, and was succeeded by his brother,

Humphry Colquhoun, of Kennmure, who married his cousin Margaret Wardrope, sister and heiress of Alexander Wardrope, of Carntyne, by whom he had a son and successor,

John Colquhoun, of Kennmure, who married Elizabeth, daughter and one of the coheirs of Mr. James Wybran, of Wistoun, by his wife Susan Sandilands, daughter of William Sandilands, a son of Lord Torphichen, commonly called "*tutor of Calder*." By her he had a son,

Alan Colquhoun, of Kennmure, who married Margaret, daughter of William Colquhoun, of Craigton, by Mary, his wife, daughter of William Stirling, of Law, and by her had two sons: 1. Alan, who is now dead, and left no issue; and 2. William Colquhoun, Esq. of Kennmure, merchant in St. Christopher's.

tions of the Highlanders, who often committed great outrages in the low country, consequently was very obnoxious to these lawless men, who were therefore determined to destroy him. He at last received a civil message from some of their chiefs, desiring a friendly meeting with him, in order to accommodate their differences. He, suspecting no fraud, went out of his garrison to meet them, but slightly attended: he was immediately attacked by a numerous body of these Highlanders, was soon overpowered, and most barbarously put to death, 1440^d. He married Jean, daughter of Robert, Lord Erskine, by whom he had a son,

Malcolm, a youth of great abilities and spirit, who was one of the hostages for King James I.'s ransom; and in a charter of Sir James Scrimzeour, Constable of Dundee, is designed "*Malcolmus Colquhoun, filius et hæres apparens domini Johannis Colquhoun, de Luss,*" &c. November 13, 1433. He died before his father, leaving a son,

Sir John, who succeeded his grandfather. He possessed great personal abilities, which, in addition to his alliance with the noble and powerful house of Boyd, procured him great political connections, and brought him into the ministry, when he filled the office of Comptroller of the Exchequer, from 1465 until 1469; in which year, but for what reason does not appear, he was superseded by Adam Wallace, of Craigie. From the changeable politics of the times, the ruin of the Lord Boyd ensued soon after; yet Sir John, by his loyal and prudent behaviour, still maintained his interest with his Sovereign, and was not only appointed Sheriff-Principal of Dumbartonshire, but in the following year received a grant of the lands of Rosneath. The tide of good fortune still followed him, and he soon stood so high in personal favour with the King, that in 1474 he was elevated to the rank of Great Chamberlain of Scotland. Whilst exercising the duties of this high office, he was deputed in commission with Spence, the Bishop of Aberdeen, Shaw, the Laird of Sauchy, and Lion, King at Arms, to proceed to the court of England, with full powers to negotiate a marriage between the Prince Royal of Scotland, son of James III. and the Princess Cicely, daughter of King Edward IV. In this negotiation they were so far successful as to complete the preliminaries, and to prepare the first and leading articles of a definitive treaty between the two nations, the commissioners on both sides having actually signed a contract for that purpose; yet although the portion was paid, some reasons of policy intervened, which entirely frus-

* This was in the isle of Inch Murrin, in Loch Lomond; the Highlanders were under two chiefs, Lauchlan Maclean and Murdoc Gibson.

trated all hopes of the match. Sir John acquitted himself in this affair with such judgment and diplomatic accuracy, that his Sovereign's favour towards him increased daily, and he was shortly after appointed Governor of Dumbarton Castle for life, along with which he received grants of lands in Cardross and Cumray, with a rent-charge on lands in Paisley, &c. &c. This commission appears to have been of high importance, for by it he was empowered to name and appoint all the other necessary officers of the garrison, &c. This took place in 1477, but he did not long enjoy his new honours, for as a biographical historian observes, the Lord Chamberlain's being a statesman, did not prevent his being a soldier, when the honour of his Sovereign and the service of his country required it; for in the following year, he proceeded to the siege of Dunbar, which the Duke of Albany had garrisoned in opposition to the government; and whilst performing his military duties, he was there slain by a cannon shot, on the 1st of May, 1478. He married ———, daughter of Thomas, Lord Boyd, by whom he had two sons and one daughter: 1. Sir Humphry; 2. Robert, who was consecrated Bishop of Argyle, 1473, and was in that see 1493. His daughter Margaret was wife of Sir William Murray, seventh Baron of Tulibardin, and bore him seventeen sons, of whom the Duke of Athol, and several other considerable families of the name of Murray, are descended. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Humphry Colquhoun, who married, first, Jean, daughter of Thomas, Lord Erskine, by whom he had one son, Sir John, and two daughters: 1. Agnes, wife of James Galbreath, of Kilcroich, in Stirlingshire; 2. Elizabeth, of James Cunningham, of Polmais, and both had issue. He married, secondly, ———, daughter of John, third Lord Somerville, by whom he had no surviving issue; and dying in 1493, was succeeded by his son,

Sir John Colquhoun, &c. who had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by James IV. and got a charter under the Great Seal, "*Domino Johanni Colquhoun de Luss, militi,*" of several lands and baronies, dated December 4, 1506. He married, first, Margaret Stuart, daughter of John, Earl of Lenox, ancestor of the royal family, by whom he had two sons and four daughters: 1. Humphry; 2. Walter, of whom the Colquhouns of Kilmardinny, Craighton, &c. are descended: 1. Marion, wife, first, of Robert, Lord Boyd, and died without issue, secondly, of Captain Thomas Crawford, of Jordan Hill, &c.; 2. Margaret, wife of Hugh Crawford, of Kilbirney, ancestor of Viscount Garroch; 3. Mary, of Sir Duncan Campbell, of Glenorchy, by whom she had only one daughter; 4. Catharine, of Duncan Macfarlane, of Arrocher, and had issue. He married, secondly, Margaret, daughter of William Cunningham,

of Craig Ends, by whom he had two sons: 1. James Colquhoun, of Garscube; and, 2. Thomas. He died 1535, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Humphry Colquhoun, of that Ilk. and of Luss, who, in his father's lifetime, married Catharine, daughter of William, first Earl of Montrose, by whom he had one son, Sir John, and three daughters; 1. Helen, wife of James Cunningham, of Aikel, and had issue; 2. Marion, of Colin Campbell, of Ardkinlass, and had no issue; 3. Margaret, of ——— Campbell, of Strachar, and had issue. He survived his father only two years, died in 1537, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir John Colquhoun, of that Ilk. and of Luss, who got a charter under the 'Great Seal' of the lands and baronies of Luss, Colquhoun, Dunglas, Garscube, &c. "de novo unit," dated January 6, 1541. He married Agnes, daughter of Robert, fourth Lord Boyd, ancestor to the Earls of Kilmarnock, by whom he had three sons and three daughters: 1. Humphry; 2. John, died S. P.; 3. Alexander, who carried on the line of the family, of whom afterwards; 1. Jean, wife of Sir Matthew Stewart, of Minto; 2. Margaret, of Sir James Edmondstone, of Duntreath; 3. Anne, married Duncan Macfarlane, of that Ilk, and both had issue. He died before the year 1583, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Humphry Colquhoun, of that Ilk, who acquired the heritable Coronership of the shire of Dumbarton from Robert Graham, of Knockdolian, which is ratified and confirmed by a charter under the Great Seal, "Umphredo Colquhoun de Luss, filio et hæredi quondam Johannis Colquhoun de Luss, militis, et hæredibus suis quibuscunque, &c. anno 1583." He married, first, Jean Cunningham, daughter of Alexander, fifth Earl of Glencairn, relict of Archibald, fifth Earl of Argyle, by whom he had no issue. He married, secondly, Jean, daughter of John, Lord Hamilton, by whom he had only one daughter, Jean, wife of ——— Campbell, of Carrick, in Dumbartonshire, and had issue.

In the year 1594 or 1595, the clan Macgregor, with some of their lawless neighbours, came down upon the low country of Dumbartonshire*, and committed vast outrages and depredations, especially upon the territories of the

* Loch Lomond, on the northern limit, winds amidst lofty hills, barren, black, and rocky; which darken with their shade that part of the lake. Near this gloomy tract, beneath Craig Rostow, was the principal seat of the Macgregors, who for the above offence were proscribed and hunted down like wild beasts; their very name was suppressed by an Act of Council, and the remains of the clan, like the Jews, were completely scattered. These terrors having long since subsided, an act passed in the reign of his present Majesty, permitting the descendants of the family of Macgregor to assume their ancient name, which many of them have done.

Colquhouns. This Humphry raised his vassals and followers to oppose them, and was joined by many of the gentlemen in the neighbourhood. Both parties met at Glenfrone, where a bloody conflict ensued. They fought with incredible obstinacy till night parted them, and there were many brave men killed on both sides, but the Highlanders appear to have had the better. The Laird of Colquhoun made his escape from the field of battle, and retired to a strong castle of his own in that neighbourhood; but being closely pursued by a party of the enemy, they broke into his castle, and found him in a vault, where they put him to death with many instances of cruelty; and he having no male issue, was succeeded by his brother,

Alexander, third son of Sir Jehn Colquhoun, of Luss, who got a charter under the Great Seal, of the lands of Waltoun, Auchindonarie, &c. in Dumbartonshire, dated Feb. 5, 1597. He married Helen, daughter of Sir George Buchanan, of that Ilk, by whom he had five sons and one daughter: 1. Sir John; 2. Sir Humphry, of Balvie, who married one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Gilbert, Lord Somerville, but dying without issue, his estate returned to the family; 3. Alexander, who got in patrimony the lands and barony of Glennis; 4. Walter; 5. George, both mentioned in the writs of the family. Jean was wife, first, of Allan, fifth Lord Cathcart; secondly, of Sir Duncan Campbell, of Auchinbreck, and had issue by both; thirdly, of Sir William Hamilton, Knight, son of James, first Earl of Abercorn, but by him she had no issue. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir John Colquhoun, of that Ilk, and of Luss, who, in his father's lifetime, got a charter under the Great Seal, "*Johanni Colquhoun, filio primogenito Alexandri Colquhoun, domini de Luss,*" of the ten pound land of Dunnerbuck, dated February 20, 1602. He was, by King Charles I. created a Baronet of Nova Scotia, by his royal patent dated the twelfth day of August, 1625. He was a great loyalist, and adhered firmly to the interest of the royal family during all the time of the civil war, on which account he suffered many hardships, and was fined by Oliver Cromwell in the sum of two thousand pounds sterling, 1654. He married Lillas Graham, daughter of John, fourth Earl of Montrose, brother to the famous Marquis, by whom he had three sons and two daughters; 1. John; 2. Sir James, succeeded his brother; 3. Alexander Colquhoun, of Tillyquhoun, of whom Sir George Colquhoun, Baronet, is descended. The daughters were, 1. Lillas, married to John Napier, of Kilmahew; 2. —, married to John Drummond, of Pitkillony. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir John Colquhoun, the second Baronet of Luss, who married Margaret, daughter and sole heiress of Sir Gideon Baillie, of Lochend, in Haddington-

shire, by Magdalene his wife, daughter and coheirress of David, Lord Carnegie, son and apparent heir of David, the first Earl of Southesk. By her he had one son, John, his apparent heir, a youth of great hopes, but died unmarried; also four daughters: 1. Lilius, married, first, to Sir John Stirling, of Keir, secondly, to the Honourable Charles Maitland, second son of Charles, Earl of Lauderdale, and had issue; 2. Christian, married to William Cunningham, of Craigends, and had issue; 3. ———, married to Sir John Dickson, of Carberry, and had issue; 4. Magdalene, died unmarried. This Sir John dying without any surviving male issue, in 1676, the representation devolved on his brother,

Sir James Colquhoun, who was the third Baronet of Luss. He married Pannet, daughter of William Cunningham, of Balleichen, in Ireland, son of Sir James Cunningham, of Glengarnock, by Lady Catharine Cunningham, his wife, daughter of James, the seventh Earl of Glencairn, by whom he had one son, Sir Humphry, his heir, and one daughter, Elizabeth, married to Alexander Falconer, of Kipps, Esq. advocate, second son of Sir James Falconer, of Phesdo, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and had issue. He was succeeded by his son,

Sir Humphry Colquhoun, the fourth Baronet of Luss, who was a Member of the Union Parliament, and strenuously opposed and voted against every article of it. He died without male issue; and the estate not being entailed on the male branch, it went into the female line by his will.

There are some curious circumstances connected with this part of the descent, which are here deserving of notice. This Humphry here mentioned was son of Sir James, second son of Sir John, the first Baronet, and was himself the fourth Baronet of Luss; he married Margaret, daughter of Patrick Houstoun, of that ilk, by whom he had only one daughter, Anne, married to James Grant, of Pluscardine. We are told that Sir Humphry wishing that his daughter and her husband should succeed him in his estates and honours, actually made a resignation of his baronetcy into his sovereign's hands in 1704, and obtained a new patent for himself in life rent, with a remainder in fee to his son-in-law and his heirs, but with this express stipulation, that he or his heirs so succeeding should be obliged to assume the name of Colquhoun of Luss; and it was also specially provided that the estates of Grant and Luss should not be united in the same person. On the death of Sir Humphry in 1718, the male chiefship of the family and the baronetcy, as descending to heirs male, became vested in Colquhoun of Tillyquhoun, as we have stated in the text; but James Grant, the son-in-law of Sir Humphry, according to the *new patent*, took the name and title of Sir James Colquhoun, of Luss. In 1719 his elder brother died without issue, and he then succeeding to the estate of Grant, was obliged to relinquish the name of Colquhoun, of Luss, and to resume that of Grant, yet still retained the baronetcy, as vested in him by the patent: he therefore became Sir James Grant, in which name and title he was succeeded by his eldest surviving son as Sir Ludovic Grant, of Grant, although the honours were evidently intended for the person who should inherit the estate of Luss. The next second surviving son, Sir James Colquhoun, inherited the estate of Luss, and soon after assumed the title; but the same being disputed, in consequence of a lawsuit, many years after, he upon that occasion, namely, in 1788, was created a Baronet of Great Britain by his present Majesty; the same titles having from thenceforward been continued to the succeeding generations, possessing the estate of Luss.

We now return to Alexander Colquhoun, of Tillyquhoun, Esq. the third son of Sir John the first Baronet, who married Annabella, daughter of George Stewart, of Scotston, Esq. brother of Sir Archibald Stewart, of Blackhall, Baronet, by whom he had two sons: 1. John, his heir, who afterwards became the fifth Baronet; and, 2. Captain James, of whom afterwards. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

John Colquhoun, of Tillyquhoun, who, in 1718, became the fifth Baronet, upon the death of Sir Humphry Colquhoun, of Luss, his cousin-german, without male issue, as heir male of his grandfather the patentee, Sir John, the first Baronet. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew Anderson, Esq. King's printer for Scotland, by whom he had one son,

Humphry Colquhoun, the sixth Baronet, who dying unmarried, the representation devolved upon his cousin George, son of his uncle Captain James before mentioned, to whom we now return.

Captain James Colquhoun, second son of Alexander Colquhoun, of Tillyquhoun, and grandson of Sir John Colquhoun, of Luss, the first Baronet of this family, married Elizabeth, only daughter of John Colquhoun, of Auchintorly, Esq. by whom he had a son,

Sir George Colquhoun, who became the seventh Baronet, and was a field officer in the service of the States-General. He married, first, Rebecca, only daughter of William Jones, Esq. Comptroller-General of the Customs of Scotland, by whom he had three daughters. The eldest married to ——— Douglas, Esq. of Tillywilly; the second to ——— Ferguson, Esq. of the county of Fife, both of which have issue. He married, secondly, in 1777, Charlotte, daughter of David Barclay, Esq. by whom he had issue three sons and three daughters, of which two are now surviving, unmarried. He died in 1785, then a Colonel in the service of the States-General, and was succeeded by

Sir James Colquhoun, his eldest son, the eighth Baronet, an officer in the army, died in the East Indies, in 1799, and was succeeded by his brother,

Sir George Colquhoun, the present and ninth Baronet, and heir male of the family of Colquhoun; a Captain in the British army. Failing issue male, his brother Robert Colquhoun, an officer in the service of the Hon. East India Company, is the only heir male to the baronetcy of Nova Scotia, and the male representative of the family of Colquhoun, which failing issue male by Sir George or him, the title is supposed to be extinct.

GORDON.

For the account of this ancient family, see the APPENDIX.

RAMSAY.

THERE is no family in Scotland more extended in its various branches, and that from a very early period, than the HOUSE OF RAMSAY. It is a matter of serious regret, however, that the destruction of ancient records has rendered it extremely difficult to connect each branch with the original founder. Even the assumption of the name itself is enveloped in obscurity; some asserting that the family is originally English, and the name a local one, from Ramsay, in Huntingdonshire; others affirming, that the progenitor who first settled in Scotland came from Germany, founding their opinion on the eagle being borne in the family arms. That the name, however, is local, there can be no doubt, for Simundus de Ramesei is mentioned in the reign of David I.; but *where* that Ramesei was situated must remain a genealogical problem. As early, however, as the fourteenth century, the house of Carnock, one of the most ancient branches, flourished in great splendour; a junior branch of which house was

John Ramsay, of Castoun, in the county of Fife. He married Janet, daughter of ——— Napier, by whom he had a son,

Sir John Ramsay, who was a man of abilities, and became a favourite of King James III. who first knighted him, then bestowed on him the lands, barony, and lordship of Bothwell, and raised him to the dignity of the peerage by the title of Lord Bothwell: all which were confirmed to him by parliament, the 16th of February, 1483. He was a loyal subject, a faithful and steady friend of King James III. and never deserted him to the very last; for which, after his royal master's death, he was outlawed and forfeited by the first parliament of King James IV. In October, 1488, his estates of title and honour were given away to others; and Patrick Hepburn, Lord Hales, was created Earl of Bothwell. King James IV. being afterwards sensible that Lord Bothwell's

greatest crime was his sincere attachment to his father's interest, was pleased to grant him a pardon in 1497; but could not restore him to his honours and estates, they having already been bestowed on others, as before observed. However, to compensate him for his losses and sufferings, the King gave him an annuity out of the lands of Tealin and Powgavy, in Forfarshire, and bestowed on him also the half of the lands of Kirkanders, in Wigton, with the lands and barony of Tarrinzean, in Ayrshire. He got a charter from King James IV. of the lands of Balmain, Fasky, Esly, Pitnamane, Wester, Strath, the Mill of Fettercairn, with many others in the shire of Kincardine; all erected into one free barony, to be called the barony of Balmain, to him, his heirs, &c. dated the 13th of May, 1510; and from that time Balmain hath continued to be the chief title of the family. He died in 1513, was succeeded by his eldest son,

William Ramsay, of Balmain, who died in the beginning of the year 1549, leaving, by Margery, daughter of ——— Wood*, of Bonnytoun, one son,

David Ramsay, of Balmain, who married Catharine, a daughter of Robert Carnegie, of Kinnaird, ancestor of the Earls of Southesk, and died in 1624, leaving issue a son and successor,

David; he married Margaret, daughter of Sir Gilbert Ogilvie, of Ogilvie, by whom he had two sons and three daughters: 1. Sir Gilbert, his heir; 2. James, afterwards Sir James Ramsay, of Benholm. 1. Daughter, Jean, married to Thomas Forbes, of Waterton, afterwards to Alexander Durham, of Pitkerrow; 2. Agnes, married to John Leslie, of Pitcapple; 3. Isabel, married to James Douglas, of Tilliwhillie. He died in 1636, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Gilbert, who was created a Baronet, or Knight, of Nova Scotia, by King Charles I. by his royal patent, of the lands, barony, and regality of Ramsay, within the region of Nova Scotia, in America, to him and his heirs male whomsoever; dated the 3rd of September, 1625. He appears to have been engaged with the Covenanters in the troublesome reign of King Charles I. for we find him making a complaint to parliament against some Highlanders, for ravaging his lands on account of his adherence to the national covenant in 1636. He

* The surname of Wood is very ancient in Scotland. They were first called *De Bosco*, and bore trees in their coats of arms; but whether the bearing gave rise to, or was adopted from the name, is at the present day uncertain. William de Bosco was Chancellor to King William. In Aberdeenshire there has been an old family, Wood of Colpny; but those of Bonnytoun acquired that title and the lands by marrying the heiress of Tulloch.

was one of the committee, and was one of those appointed by parliament to collect the English supply in 1641. He was also appointed one of the Committee of Parliament in July, 1644; one of the Commissioners of Excise, and one of the Committee of Estates, &c. in 1646. He married Elizabeth, daughter of George Auchinleck, of Balandro, by whom he had a son, and a daughter married to John Kinloch, of Gourdie, with issue. His son,

Sir David Ramsay, the second Baronet, succeeded him. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir James Carnegie, of Balnamoon, by whom he had only one son, Sir Charles his successor, and died in 1673.

Sir Charles Ramsay, the third Baronet, of Balmain, married, first, Margaret, eldest daughter of Sir John Carnegie, of Boysack, but by her had no issue. He married, secondly, Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir Alexander Falconer, of Glenfarquhar, by whom he had three sons and three daughters: 1. Sir David, his heir; 2. Sir Alexander, who succeeded his brother; 3. Charles, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards. 1. Daughter, Helen, who married Hercules Scot, of Brotherton; 2. Mary, married to John Fullerton, of Kinabber; 3. ———, died unmarried. Sir Charles died in 1695, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir David^b.

Charles, his third son, married Catharine, only daughter of James Mill, of Balweylo, some time Provost of Montrose. By her he had issue a son, Alexander, his heir, afterwards Sir Alexander, and five daughters: 1. Mary, died unmarried; 2. Margaret, married to Alexander Watson, &c. without issue; 3. Elizabeth, unmarried; 4. Catharine, married to Sir Thomas Burnet, of Leys; 5. Helen, unmarried. Dying in 1727, he was succeeded by his son,

Sir Alexander, who, on the death of his uncle Sir Alexander, without issue, in 1754, succeeded to both his estate and honours, and was the sixth Baronet of Balmain. In the year 1765 he was unanimously chosen Member of Parliament for the county of Kincardine, in the room of Sir James Carnegie,

^b Sir David Ramsay, the fourth Baronet, of Balmain, who was a member of the Scotch parliament in 1706, and was re-elected after the Union for the county of Kincardine. He died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother,

Sir Alexander, who succeeded also to his seat in parliament. Some years after he declined serving longer in parliament, and retired to the country, where he employed himself in the improvement of his estate, and by his example and advice was very instrumental in introducing a better method of husbandry and agriculture than had been formerly practised in that part of the country. He dying unmarried in 1754, the representation devolved on his nephew Alexander, son of his brother Charles before mentioned.

Bart. deceased. Sir Alexander died in 1806, without issue*. On his decease the title was claimed by

James Ramsay, Esq. who became the seventh Baronet. He had been some time resident in Barbadoes, and in the year 1806 served himself heir to Sir Gilbert Ramsay, the first Baronet of Balmain. Dying in 1807, he was succeeded in title by his only surviving brother,

Sir Thomas Ramsay, the eighth and present Baronet, born about 1765 or 1766, who married the 28th of June, 1809, Miss Steele, of St. James's Street, youngest daughter of the late Reverend Dr. Steele, of Jamaica, and returned to the East Indies in July, 1809, to resume his situation as Captain in the ——— regiment of the East India Company's service^d.

Creation—September 3, 1625.

* Sir Alexander settled his estates on his nephew, Alexander Burnet, Esq. second son of his sister, Lady Burnet, as above mentioned, who having assumed the name and arms of Ramsay, in terms of his uncle's deed of settlement, was created an English Baronet, May 13, 1806.

^d Sir Thomas is also the representative collateral descendant of the family of Ramsay, of Abbotshall, in Fife; an old family, in which there was also a baronetage, which is now extinct or dormant. Alexander Ramsay, in the sixteenth century, having been Provost of Edinburgh, was created a Baronet. His son Sir Andrew was a Lord of Session, styled Lord Abbotshall. On his death, in 1674, he was succeeded in his title and estates by his son Sir Andrew, who died in 1709, without issue.

FORBES.

THAT the family of Forbes hath flourished in Scotland above five hundred years, appears both from our histories and records; though some traditional accounts deduce their origin and descent much higher.

Mr. Martin, of Clermont, a learned and judicious antiquary, says, that one Solvathius Forbes married Moravilla, daughter of King Gregory the Great, about the year 870, and that all the Forbeses in Scotland are descended of him. Other historians say, that one Achonacher, a man of rank, who came from Ireland, having killed a monstrous wild boar, took the name of *For-bear*, which was afterwards turned to *Forbeas*; that he was ancestor of the Forbeses, and

that they took the boar's head for their armorial bearing, in memory of his having killed the boar.

It is alleged by others, with more probability, that Forbes is a local surname, and was first taken up by the proprietors of the lands and barony of Forbes, soon after the reign of King Malcolm Canmore; about which time several men of rank in Scotland assumed their surnames from the lands they possessed, and were progenitors of some of the most considerable families in the kingdom. We shall, therefore, pass over the traditional accounts, and deduce the descent of this family, by authentic documents, from the first of them on record.

John de Forbes, a man of rank and figure, who flourished in the reign of King William the Lion, is the first on authentic record. He possessed the lands and barony of Forbes, and of him all the Forbeses in Scotland are descended. He left issue a son and successor,

Alexander Forbes, who was a man of great magnanimity and courage, and a true lover of his country; he was Captain and Governor of the castle of Urquhart, which he gallantly defended against King Edward I. of England to the very last extremity, and on no terms could be prevailed on to surrender. Ultimately, however, the castle was taken by storm, and the whole garrison, with himself and all his sons, were put to the sword, in 1303; but, happily, his lady being with child, was delivered of a son, who succeeded him, and carried on the line of this family. This was

Alexander Forbes, who, when a young man, joined King Robert Bruce, performed many brave actions in his service, and never deserted his interest; for which, and as a recompense for the great sufferings of his family, and his own eminent loyalty, he obtained a grant of several other lands from that great monarch, to him and his heirs for ever. He was no less faithful to King David Bruce, and adhered firmly to his interest, till he lost his life in his service at the fatal battle of Duplin, in 1323. He was succeeded by a posthumous son,

Sir John Forbes, who made a great figure in the reigns of King Robert II. and III. He left issue four sons, died in 1405, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Alexander, afterwards Lord Forbes. He was a great patriot, of an undaunted spirit, and was one of those Scotch heroes that went to France as volunteers to oppose the English, under King Henry V., who carried King James I., then his prisoner, along with him, in hopes of making the Scots desert their old allies and come over to the English side, but without success. Lord Forbes carried with him, in his own retinue, forty lances and one hundred horse, which sufficiently shows the grandeur of this family at that time; and it was chiefly

owing to his valour, Lord Gordon's, and some others, that the Scots obtained a glorious victory over the English at Bauge, in Anjou, in 1421. He married Lady Elizabeth Douglas, daughter of George, Earl of Angus, by Lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of King Robert III., and by her he had issue two sons and three daughters. He died in 1448, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

James, Lord Forbes. He married Lady Egidia Keith, daughter of William, first Earl Marishal, by whom he had three sons: 1. William, who carried on the line of that family, and of whom the present Lord Forbes is descended; 2. Duncan, of Corsindie, progenitor of the present family; and, 3. Patrick, of whom the Forbeses of Craigievar are descended.

Duncan Forbes, of Corsindie, the second son, married Christian Mercer, daughter of ——— Mercer^a, of Balleg, Provost of Perth, by whom he had one son,

William, of Corsindie, who succeeded him; and by Margaret his wife, daughter of Thomas Lumsdaine^b, of Conland, relict of the Laird of Caskieben, had issue two sons: 1. James, his successor at Moneymusk; and, 2. Duncan, first of the present family of Moneymusk^c, afterwards of Pitsligo, to whose issue we confine this genealogy.

Duncan, the second son, married Agnes, daughter of Baillie-William Gray, of Aberdeen, he had issue three sons: 1. William, his heir; 2. John, first of the Forbeses of Camphill; 3. Duncan, first of the Forbeses of Lethintie; and three daughters: 1. Isabel, married to the Laird of Merchell; 2. Elizabeth, married, first, to ——— Barclay, of Towie, and, secondly, to Alexander Strachan, of Glen-

^a The Mercers are a very ancient family in Scotland, and this branch was long seated at Aldie, in Perthshire. From their armorial bearings, it has been conjectured that they were first assumed by a progenitor who had been engaged in the crusades; but of their actual services, it is recorded by Howe in his Chronicle, that in the year 1378, John Mercer, who commanded a squadron of Scottish ships, attacked an English fleet at Scarborough, defeated, and carried them to Scotland. In the reign of David II. John Mercer, of Perth, purchased the lands of Meikleour from Mauritius de Cramond, but afterwards took their family title from Aldie, of which place was the family afterwards raised to the dignity of the baronetage, but now extinct.

^b Lumsdaine is an ancient family, originally of Berwickshire. One of this family married the heiress of Blencarn, of that ilk, in the same shire, and got those lands with her. Gilbert Lumisden, of Blencarn, obtained a charter of these lands from his superior, John Stewart, Earl of Angus, in the reign of David II.; and soon afterwards, as it appears, the Lumisdens, of Blencarn, became heritors of the lands of Lumisden, on failure of the elder branch. This is confirmed by a charter from George, Earl of Angus, to David Lumisden, in the year 1454, in which he calls him his cousin. A son of Blencarn and Lumisden, settled at Airdrie, in Fifeshire, of whom came Thomas Lumsdaine, of Conland, in the same county.

^c This estate has since been sold to the family of Grant.

kindy; 3. ———, married to John Udney, of Udney. He died in 1587, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

William, who married Lady Margaret Douglas, daughter of William, ninth Earl of Angus, and by her had five sons and three daughters: 1. Sir William, his heir; 2. John, first of the Forbeses of Leslie; 3. James, first of the Forbeses of Haughton; 4. Alexander, and, 5. Robert, both died without issue. 1. Daughter, Isabel, married to the Laird of Newton; 2. Elspeth, married to the Laird of Kilmuck Kennedy; and, 3. Margaret, married to Alexander Duncan, of Kilbuyach. He died before the year 1618, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir William, who was created a Baronet or Knight of Nova Scotia by King Charles I. by a royal patent to him and his heirs male whomsoever of the lands, barony, and regality of Forbes, within the region of Nova Scotia, in America, dated the 2nd of April, 1626. He was a great loyalist, and suffered many hardships on account of his attachment to the interest of the royal family. By his lady, Elizabeth Wishart, daughter of Mr. Wishart⁴, of Pittarrow, he had issue three sons: 1. Sir William, his heir; 2. Robert Forbes, of Barnes, who married and had issue; 3. Alexander Forbes, of Abernithack, who married and had issue;

⁴ The family of Wishart is of ancient date in Forfarshire. It is said that the first founder of this family was Robert, a natural son of David, Earl of Huntingdon, who having gone on a crusade to the Holy Land, was distinguished by the surname of Guishart, on account of the slaughter which he made of the Saracens. This however may be fabulous; but it is certain, that Adam Wishart, of Logie, was living in 1272. Of the branch of Wishart, of Pittarrow, was the Reverend George Wishart, who, in the year 1546, became a martyr to the Protestant religion. His active services in that cause had drawn down upon him the utmost vengeance of Cardinal Beaton, particularly as he exerted himself in enlightening the minds of his countrymen, and in pointing out the errors of Popery, in repeated sermons in various churches. Having been condemned by a court formed for the purpose, he was brought to the stake, and after a short prayer was raised from his knees, and bound to it, whilst crying out with a loud voice, "Oh! Saviour of the World, have mercy upon me! Father of Heaven, I commend my spirit into thy hands!" The executioner immediately kindled the fire, and the powder, which was fastened to his body, blew up; but the explosion did not kill him, and the officer of the guard, perceiving that he was still alive, stepped up, and whispered him to be of good courage; on which the pious martyr observed, "Though this flame hath scorched my body, yet it hath not daunted my spirit; but he who from yonder place beholdeth us with such pride, (pointing to the Cardinal, who was seated in state to view the horrible spectacle) shall within a few days lie in the same, as ignominiously as he is now seen proudly to rest himself." As he was speaking, the executioner drew the cord, which was round his neck, so tight, that he could speak no more, and in a few moments the awful scene was over. And his prophecy was fulfilled, for not three months afterwards, several gentlemen having resolved to avenge his death, they surprised the castle where the Cardinal resided, when one of the party admonished him in a solemn manner to repentance, and then telling him that they were come to execute justice for Wishart's death, the haughty, but now humbled, prelate was repeatedly stabbed, and immediately expired.

and three daughters : 1. Jean, married to the Reverend Alexander Lunen, minister of Monymusk ; 2. Elizabeth, married to John Forbes, of Asloun ; 3. Anne, died unmarried. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir William, the second Baronet. He married Jean, daughter of Sir Thomas Burnet, of Leys, by whom he had one son, Sir John, his heir, and one daughter, married to George Rickart, of Auchanecat. He was succeeded by his son,

Sir John Forbes, the third Baronet, who married, first, Margaret, daughter of Robert, Viscount of Arbuthnot, by Lady Margery Carnegie his wife, daughter of David, Earl of Southesk, by whom he had two sons : 1. Sir William, his heir ; 2. Robert, an advocate, who died without issue ; and one daughter, Jean, married to the Laird of Pitrichie. He married, secondly, Barbara, daughter of Sir ——— Dalmahoy, of Dalmahoy, by whom he had two sons : 1. John, a merchant, who married Susan, daughter of George Morison, of Bognie, Esq. and had issue ; 2. Charles Forbes ; and three daughters : 1. Agnes, married to Henry Elphinston, Esq. ; 2. Catharine, married to Dr. Gregory, of Aberdeen, grandfather of the present Dr. Gregory, of Edinburgh ; 3. Barbara, married to ——— Mitchell, of Thaneston. Sir John was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir William Forbes, the fourth Baronet, who married Lady Jean Keith, daughter of John, Earl of Kintore, by whom he had two sons : John, his apparent heir, and Alexander, who died young ; also four daughters : 1. Catharine ; 2. Barbara ; 3. Jean ; 4. Mary, married to William Urquhart, of Meldrum, Esq.

John, his eldest son and apparent heir, married Mary Forbes, daughter of John, Lord Pitsligo^e, and died before his father, leaving issue two sons, William, his successor, and John.

* This barony, which also gives name to the parish in Aberdeenshire, was formerly the property of the Frasers, of Philorth; the last of whom, Sir William Fraser, having married Lady Helen, of one of the branches of the House of Douglas, had an only daughter and heiress, Margaret, who was the wife of Sir William Forbes, a younger son of Sir John Forbes, of Drummanor, in the reign of James I. of Scotland. His heir and successor was Alexander, who married Christian, daughter of Walter Ogilvie, Lord Deskford; of which marriage came Sir Alexander, who was elevated to the peerage by King Charles I. in 1633, with the title of Lord Pitsligo. This Alexander married Jean, daughter of William, Earl Marischal, leaving his son and successor, Alexander, and a daughter, married to an ancestor of the Aberdeen family. Dying in 1635, Alexander, his son, married Lady Mary Erskine, daughter of James, Earl of Buchan; leaving another Alexander, who having married Lady Sophia, daughter of John, Earl of Mar, left a son, also called Alexander. Dying in 1691, his son Alexander came to the title; he married Rebecca, daughter of John Norton, Esq. a merchant in London, and by her had a son, Alexander, whose son, John, was father of Mary, married to John Forbes, of Monymusk.

Since this estate came to the family of Monymusk, now Forbes, of Pitsligo, great improvements have taken place. The late Sir William Forbes, whose character is described in the text, having observed that the greatest part of the country must have been once covered with wood, an opinion confirmed by finding

Sir William Forbes, eldest son of John, succeeded his grandfather, Sir William, and was the fifth Baronet. He married his cousin, Christian, daughter of John Forbes, Esq. eldest son of the second marriage of Sir John, the third Baronet, by whom he had three sons: 1. John, who died young; 2. Sir William;

the roots of very large oaks, still existing in mosses near the coast, he conceived the patriotic idea of improving the fertility of the neighbouring lands by the shelter of modern timber, he therefore tried the experiment by planting a number of forest trees, in the grounds surrounding his family seat. As these have already arrived at considerable perfection, they will fully answer the patriotic intention of the amiable planter, now no more! by overturning a prejudice which hitherto has operated against improvement, a prejudice supporting an opinion, that timber could not be raised on those once well wooded, but now naked and almost desolate coasts of the northern kingdom.

In a work of this kind, whose object is to record the active and useful virtues of the higher ranks, it is not irrelevant to remark, that the same patriotic landlord has always, when necessary, displayed his benevolence towards the poor on his estates, by liberal donations of money and frequent supplies of food; but his greatest praise is in having established sources of industry, under an active spirit of charity, which will always produce more real happiness to the poor, than the mere relief of their temporary wants can possibly attain. Nor does it derogate from the individual merit of a beneficent landholder, that his most active exertions for the happiness of his dependants, will always, if rationally directed, conduce not only to their welfare, but to his own immediate profit. On this principle we view with heartfelt pleasure his attempts to complete his village begun some years ago at New Pitligo, in the parish of Tyrie; attempts, whose partial success, even in so short a space of time, will, we hope, impel other landholders to similar improvements. This village already promises, as we are told by a recent topographical historian, to rival in a few years the most flourishing villages in that district of the kingdom. A bleach-field has already been established, at an expense of one thousand pounds; this in its formation was a comfortable source of industrious profit to many individuals, who would otherwise have sauntered about in idleness, and is now in such forwardness, that upwards of fifteen thousand yards of cloth, and about six hundred spindles of yarn, have been annually bleached there, and the field itself pays a rent of thirty pounds per annum. The amiable proprietor was no less attentive to the morals, than to the industry of his tenantry; considering therefore, that this work of his erection was upwards of five miles from the parochial school, he immediately procured an appointment of a schoolmaster from the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge, and doubled the salary allowed by them to the teacher. He also caused oatmeal to be given weekly, gratis, to every poor person on his own estate, which enabled the kirk session to be more homiful to the other poor of their parish; but such is the gradual effect of industrious amelioration, that now, or at least until very lately, there was only one common beggar in the parish, whose locomotion proceeded rather from the impulse of a wandering disposition, than from any necessity of procuring a competent subsistence. In these patriotic labours, Sir William was ably assisted by his fellow landholders, and their joint exertions ought to form an example for the kingdom at large. In these districts, not more than forty years ago, the greatest part of the lands lay in an uninclosed, uncultivated state, as they were received from the hand of nature; the tenants were in abject poverty, and though their rents were low, yet their dwellings were wretched, and their mode of agriculture so confined, that even their best lands produced but indifferent crops; and so trifling was the social intercourse throughout the district, that the roads were nothing more than paths, only to be distinguished by the tracks of the cattle which passed over them. In consequence, however, of the recent improvements, a fresh spirit of industry, and general ideas of profitable comfort, have been excited; extensive fields have been enclosed: excellent crops of turnips, of sown grass, and all kinds of grain, have been raised; improved breeds of cattle have been acquired; and every where the appearance of plenty may be discovered; commerce and manufactures begin to thrive; much

3. John, who died young; and two daughters, Susan and Mary; and dying in 1743, was succeeded by his second son,

Sir William Forbes, the sixth Baronet. He was an eminent banker in Edinburgh; a man of whom it has been justly said by Mr. Scott, in his notes to "Marmion," that "he was unequalled, perhaps, in the degree of individual affection entertained for him by his friends, as well as in the general esteem and respect of Scotland at large." Sir William was, indeed, a man of extraordinary accomplishments, the most engaging manners, great literary talent, of which his "Life of Beattie" will be a lasting monument, sincere piety, universal philanthropy, and the strictest integrity; by which, and a laborious attention to business, he realized a very large fortune. He was a Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies of Edinburgh, and Treasurer of the latter; one of the Trustees for Fisheries, Manufactures, and Improvements in Scotland; and at different times Chairman of the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures; Master of the Merchant Company; Master of the Merchant Maiden Hospital; Præses of Gillespie's Hospital; and Præses of Watson's Hospital; all of Edinburgh: appointments which evince, in a very high degree, the sentiments his fellow-citizens entertained of his integrity and abilities. He also held the office of Grand Master Mason in Scotland, with distinguished éclat. He married the beautiful and truly amiable Miss Hay, daughter of Sir James Hay, of Hayston, Bart. and had a numerous family. Dying in 1808, at an advanced age, he was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir William, the seventh and present Baronet, married in 1797, the daughter of Sir John Stuart, of Fettercairn, Bart. and has a large family.

Creation—April 2, 1626.

money has come into circulation in exchange for the labour bestowed on yarn and linen; and all ranks of people are not only more industrious, but even more healthy than formerly. In short, as a judicious writer well observed, "Providence seemed to have raised up a friend to the people, and encourager of improvements, in Sir William Forbes!" Though several acts of parliament had done away most of the slavish feudal tenures in this northern part of the island, yet many of them still remained, which were utterly subversive of individual industry; in particular, the subtenants could be removed at six weeks' warning, and were also annually obliged to work three days for their landlord, days which were distinguished by the name of bondage days. The men were also expected to work for the landlord in moss and in harvest time, and were therefore often obliged to leave their little fields to be reaped by their wives; nor were they ever permitted to work for other people if the Lairds had occasion for their services. This unfortunately is still the case in many districts; but the example of emancipation has been set by Sir William Forbes, who has made all the subtenants on his estates independent of their former masters, and has thereby encouraged them to improve their farms, and to increase the population of their native country by frequent marriages.

JOHNSTON.

THIS is one of the most ancient families of the name of Johnston, and has always contended with the Johnstons of Annandale for the chieftainship; although, from its long residence at the Ilk of Johnston, it may, according to general acceptation in Scotland, be considered the head or chief clan of all the Johnstons.

In an old Genealogical History of this family, in the possession of Sir William Johnston, the first mentioned is,

Stiven de Johnston, who lived in the reign of King David Bruce. He was brother to the Laird of Johnston, in Annandale; and was called Clerk because of his learning, which was rare in those days. Retiring from the troubles in his own country, he came to the North of Scotland, and was well received by Thomas, Earl of Mar, then one of the greatest men in the country, who, on account of his abilities, made him his principal secretary. He married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Sir Andrew Garioch, Knight, of Caskieben, with whom he got a considerable estate, viz. the lands and baronies of Caskieben, Crimond, Cordyce, &c. also the lands of Kinbrun and some others, which he called Johnston, after his own name. Caskieben became then the chief residence of this family, and from him all the Johnstons of the North are descended. By the said Margaret Garioch he had a son,

John Johnston, of Caskieben, who succeeded him, and was proprietor of the lands of Ballindallaeh. He married Margery Leighton, daughter to the Laird of Owsan in Angus; by right of whom he succeeded to the lands of Invertoun, and by whom he had a son. He lived to a great age, died in the reign of King James I. and was succeeded by

Gilbert de Johnston, who, in his father's lifetime, was designed by the title of Ballindallaeh. He got a lease from Henry, Bishop of Aberdeen; "Gilberto de Johnston, &c. totam villam de Bischape Clyntre," &c. for all the days of his life, for payment of merk Scots yearly, dated the 10th of November, 1430. He married, first, Elizabeth Vass, daughter of the Laird of Meny, one of great name and estimation in those days; by whom he had a son, Alexander, his heir, and three daughters; viz. 1. married to the Laird of Birkenbog; 2. to the Laird of Blackhall; and, 3. married to William Hay, of Artrachie: and, secondly, a

daughter of Sir Alexander Forbes, second Baron of Pitsligo, by whom he had a son, William, who got from his father the lands of Ballindallach, (the superiority whereof was retained in the family) and married and had issue. To Gilbert succeeded his son,

Alexander Johnston, of Caskieben, who, in the reign of King James II., got his lands of Caskieben, which had been heretofore held of the Earls of Mar, erected into a free barony, to be called the barony of Johnston in all time coming; and from thence this family are designed Johnstons of that Ilk. He married Agnes, daughter to Glaister of Glack, a man of great name and rent in those days, by whom he had four sons: viz. 1. William, his heir; 2. William also, who married a daughter of John Keith, of Augurask, from whom the Johnstons of Cayes Mill are descended. The other two sons left no succession. He died in the reign of King James III. and was succeeded by,

William Johnston, of that Ilk, who got a charter under the Great Seal from King James IV. "*Wilhelmo Johnston de eodem, terrarum de Ballendach,*" &c. in Aberdeenshire, dated the 18th of August, 1508. He married, first, Margaret, daughter of ——— Meldrum, of Fyvie, by whom he had one son, James, his heir, and a daughter Margaret, married to a son of Blackhall, of that Ilk; and, secondly, Margaret Lumsdain, a daughter of the Laird of Conland, in Fife, progenitor of the Lumsdains of Cushnie, in the North; by whom he had another son, Gilbert Johnston, and two daughters; viz. Christian, married to the Laird of Cardnay; and Margaret, married to the Laird of Pingzas. This William was a man of much courage and resolution; he accompanied James IV. to the fatal field of Floudon, where he lost his life with his royal master, in 1513, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

James Johnston, of that Ilk, who married Clara, daughter of Barclay, of Gartlie, and got a charter under the Great Seal from King James V. "*Jacobo Johnston de eodem et Clara Barclay ejus sponsæ, de totis et integris terris domicalibus de Johnston cum molendino earund', ac etiam totis et integris terris de Inglistoun,* &c. in baronia de Johnston in vicecomitatu de Aberdeen," dated the 5th of September, 1521. This James, having had some disputes with the Frazers of Muchil, in Aberdeenshire, (afterwards Lord Frazer) concerning the marches of the lands and forests of Cordzee, &c. they entered into a submission, wherein several of the first gentlemen of the neighbourhood were chosen arbiters; and the said James, having produced a bounding charter, granted by King Robert Bruce to his predecessors, anno 1306, the arbiters gave sentence in favour of James. The original submission, and decret arbitral, with the seals entire, are still preserved in the family, being dated the 17th of February,

1538: and the sentence, which is ratified by John, Lord Forbes, the oversman, mutually chosen, is dated the 3rd of April, 1539. By the said Clara Barclay he had three sons and four daughters: viz. 1. William, his apparent heir; 2. Gilbert, who married Margaret, daughter of Forbes, of Corsindy; and, 3. George, who married Catharine, daughter of Thomas Menzies, of Pittfodds. The daughters were, 1. Agnes, married to the Laird of Colliston; 2. Isabel, married to the Laird of Aslown; 3. Bessie, married to the Laird of Strechin; and, 4. Janet, married to Patrick Leith, of Engerachie. He died in the beginning of the year 1548.

William, his eldest son, and apparent heir, married Margaret Hay, daughter of the Laird of Dalgaty, descended of the most noble family of Errol, by whom he had one son, George, and three daughters: viz. 1. Bessie, married to Gilbert Hay, of Parkak; 2. Margaret, married to James Johnston, a cadet of the family; and, 3. Violet, married to Patrick Chalmers, merchant in Banff. This William perished nobly in the service of his country, at the battle of Pinkie, anno 1547, his father being then alive. His only son,

George Johnston, of that Ilk, succeeded to his grandfather James, and got a charter under the Great Seal from Queen Mary, "*Terrarum de Johnston, cum molendino terrarum de Caskieben, cum molendino terrarum de Inglistoun, Isaston,*" &c. in Aberdeenshire, dated the 7th of October, 1548. Also a charter from King James VI. of the lands of Boyndis, in the same county, dated the 7th of January, 1586. He married Christian, daughter of William, seventh Lord Forbes, by whom he had six sons and seven daughters; viz. 1. John, his heir; 2. Gilbert, married to Marion, daughter of John Leslie, of Wardis; 3. George, married to Agnes Lundie, daughter to the Laird of Conland, in Fife; 4. Thomas; 5. Arthur, who went into Germany to finish his education, where he married a lady of distinction; he was a man of great learning, and having studied physic, became eminent in that profession, and was Physician in Ordinary to King Charles I.; he was Principal of Marischal College, Aberdeen; and holds, amongst the Latin poets of Scotland, the next place to the elegant Buchanan; and, 6. William. The daughters were, 1. Margaret, married first to the Laird of Skeen, by whom she had Alexander, Andrew, and Margaret-Skeen, and, secondly, to Duncan Forbes, a son of Money Musk, by whom also she had issue; 2. Isabel, married to Peter Blackburn, Bishop of Aberdeen; 3. Agnes, married to the Laird of Crimond; 4. Janet, married to Robert Johnston, her cousin, of Cayes Mill; 5. Barbara, married to Robert Elphinstone, of Kinbrun; 6. Helen, married to the Laird of Bodham; and, 7. Jean, married to Thomas Johnston, of Middle Disblair. George died about the year 1590, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

John Johnston, of that Ilk, who, in his father's lifetime, got a charter under the Great Seal, "*Johanni Johnston apparenti de eodem, terrarum de Johnston in comitatu de Mar et Garioch et vicecomitat de Aberdeen,*" dated the 23rd of April, 1587. He married, first, Janet Turing, daughter of the Laird of Foveran, by whom he had two sons and two daughters; viz. 1. George, afterwards Sir George, his heir; and, 2. John, of whom there was no succession. The daughters were, 1. Elizabeth, married to Bannerman, of Elsieck; and, 2. Jean, married to Forbes, of Pitnacadle. He married, secondly, Catharine, daughter of William Lundie, of that Ilk, one of the most ancient families in the county of Fife, by whom he had two sons and one daughter; viz. 1. Thomas, in virtue of his mother's marriage contract was Laird of Craig, from whom the present Baronet is lineally descended; and, 2. Gilbert. The daughter, Margaret, was married to Parson Chyne. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir George Johnston, of that Ilk, who married Elizabeth, daughter of William Forbes, of Tolquhon; and got a charter under the Great Seal to him and Elizabeth Forbes, his spouse, "*terrarum baroniæ de Caskieben, specialiter in se comprehenden', terras de Johnston cum molendino,*" &c. in Aberdeenshire, dated the 6th of July, 1615. Also a charter of the lands of Ardichasald, dated the last day of July, 1618. This Sir George was a man of abilities and merit, and was, by King Charles I., created a Baronet by his royal patent, "*domino Georgio Johnston de Caskieben, militi baronetto, terrarum baroniæ et regalitatis de Johnston in Nova Scotia in America, hæredibus suis masculis quibuscunque,*" &c. dated the 3rd day of March, 1626. It must here be observed, that, though the date of this patent is here given, from the records of the Great Seal, which is the ordinary rule: yet, as there is some doubt on the subject, the case is here stated as it really is, viz. The signature for the patent of Sir George Johnston, of Caskieben, Baronet, is signed by the King at Whitehall, "*ultimo die Martii, anno domini millesimo sexcentesimo vigesimo sexto, anno regni secundo.*" In the records of the Great Seal, the date of the patent is precisely the same with the signature, viz. "*ultimo die Martii anno domini millesimo sexcentesimo vigesimo sexto anno regni secundo.*" The sasine is dated the 25th of May, 1626. In the original patent, in Sir William Johnston's possession, the date stands thus: viz. "*——— primo die mensis Martii, anno domini millesimo sexcentesimo vigesimo quinto, anno regni primo;*" and the word defaced or wanting before "*primo die,*" must either be "*vigesimo,*" or "*trigesimo.*" If the first, then the date is the 21st of March, 1626: and if the latter, then the date is the 31st of March, 1625. In the book of the Privy Seal, the date is plainly the 31st of March, 1625, "*anno regni primo.*" By the above

it is certain there is a mistake, and where it lies is submitted to the judgment of our readers. But if the patent and Privy Seal are right, viz. 31st of March, 1625, then Sir William Johnston has the precedence of all the Baronets now existing in Scotland. If the signature and Great Seal are right, he stands in the order herein placed. He also got a charter, "*domino Georgio Johnston, baronetto de eodem militi, solaris dimidiet' terrarum de Auldtoun de Crimond, cum dimidiet', de Newmill de Crimond, et Aldmill, ejusdem East et Westhills,*" &c. dated the 26th of June, 1628. Also a charter of other lands, dated the 10th of February, 1632. He and his posterity, after this, were promiscuously designed, "*de Caskieben, et de eodem.*" This Sir George was made Sheriff of Aberdeen, on the removal of George, sixth Earl of Huntley, anno 1630. By the said Elizabeth Forbes, he had three sons and two daughters: viz. 1. Sir George, his heir; 2. John, of Newplace, whose son succeeded to the honours of this family, as will be shown hereafter; and, 3. William, of whom there is no succession. The daughters were, 1. Jean, married to — Irvine, of Brakeley; and, 2. Christian, married to Mr. William Keith-Linturk, who was Professor of Divinity in Edinburgh. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir George, the second Baronet, who married a daughter of Sir William Leslie, of Wardis, by whom he had an only son,

Sir John Johnston, the third Baronet, who entered early into the army, and having served in King William's wars in Flanders, was afterwards a Captain under that monarch at the battle of the Boyne. He had the misfortune to assist his friend, the Honourable Captain James Campbell, in carrying off and marrying Miss Mary Wharton, a young and rich heiress, related to Lord Wharton, the great favourite of King William, who obtained a proclamation offering a reward for apprehending them. Campbell escaped into Scotland; Sir John was not so fortunate, for he was betrayed by his landlord for fifty pounds, tried at the Old Bailey, condemned, and executed in December, 1690, although it appeared upon his trial, by the evidence of the clergyman who performed the marriage ceremony, and the people of the house in which they lodged, and where they remained two days, as well as by Miss M. Wharton's own letter to her aunt, acquainting her of her marriage, that there was no force used, but that she was freely consenting to it. His defence and whole deportment upon the occasion were very affecting; he was a brave man, and certainly fell a sacrifice to the times. The marriage was dissolved by act of parliament, and Captain Campbell, afterwards designed of Mamore, married in Scotland, and became the father of General Campbell, afterwards Duke of Argyre. Sir John, having

never been married, was succeeded by his cousin and heir male, John, son of his uncle John, of Newplace, before mentioned.

Sir John, the fourth Baronet, succeeded his cousin, anno 1690. He married — Mitchel, sister of Provost Mitchell, of Aberdeen, Laird of Thainstown, by whom he had only one son and two daughters: viz. 1. Margery, married to Andrew Burnett, of Elrick; and, 2. Janet, married to Charles Forbes, of Shields. This Sir John was strongly attached to the House of Stuart, and much averse to the union of England and Scotland. In the year 1715, he took the field with his only son, and as many of his retainers as he could assemble, and joined the Earl of Mar, in support of the cause of the Pretender. At the battle of Sheriff-Muir, his son was killed by his side, and not daring to return again to his own country, he died in obscurity, of a broken heart, in 1725, and was succeeded by his cousin,

Sir William Johnston, of Craig and Bishopstown, (a part of the barony of Caskieben) the fifth Baronet. He married Jean, eldest daughter of John Sandilands, and sister of Dr. Alexander Sandilands, father of Lady Torphichen, by whom he had two sons and three daughters: viz. 1. William, his heir; and, 2. Alexander, who died abroad, unmarried. The daughters were, 1. Elizabeth; 2. Jean; and, 3. Catharine, who all died unmarried. Sir William died in 1750, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir William Johnston, of that Ilk, the sixth Baronet, who in early life had the command of a ship of war in the British navy; but, upon the death of his father, he quitted that service, came home, and purchased the lands of Hilltown, near Aberdeen. He married three wives: first, Sarah, daughter of Thomas Kirby, an eminent West India merchant (by whom he had one son, who died in infancy); secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Captain William Cleland, of the royal navy, by whom he had six sons and five daughters; viz. 1. William, his heir; 2. John, 3. James, who both died in infancy; 4. Alexander, midshipman on board his Majesty's ship Assistance, Commodore Sir Charles Douglas, who perished with the first Lieutenant, Hon. Douglas Halyburton, and all the barge's crew, off Sandy Hook, in America, December 31, 1783, aged eighteen years. The circumstances attending his loss were very melancholy. Some of the ship's company had seized one of the boats, and made for the shore with the intention of deserting, when several of the young men, and amongst them Alexander Johnston, volunteered to recover the boat and bring back the deserters; the Commodore permitted them to go under the command of the first Lieutenant, but the day soon closing in, and the night being stormy and severely cold, they did not return; the next morning, when the Commodore sent to learn the cause,

they were all found on the shore frozen to death; 5. James, and, 6. Robert, who both died in infancy. The daughters were, 1. Elizabeth, who died of the small-pox, aged eighteen; 2. Mary-Selby, who married Peter Gurley, Esq. of the island of St. Vincent; 3. Jean, who died in infancy; 4. Helen-Sandilands; and, 5. Amelia, at present unmarried; and, thirdly, his second lady dying in child-bed, Sir William married Amy, daughter of Newman French, Esq. of Bellechamp, in the county of Essex, and widow of John Pudsey, Esq. by whom he had no issue. He died in March, 1794, aged eighty-two, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir William Johnston, of that Ilk, the seventh Baronet, who entered very young into the army, and served abroad some years with considerable reputation. In 1798 he raised a regiment of Fencible Infantry for general service, which was reduced at the short peace of 1802. He represented the borough of New Windsor in the first Imperial Parliament, in which he sat five years; but at the general election he retired, in consequence of not choosing to stand a contest. He married, first, Mary, daughter of John Bacon, of Shrubland Hall, in the county of Suffolk, Esq. (lineally descended from the Lord Keeper Bacon) whose third son was the great philosopher, Sir Francis Bacon, Lord Chancellor of England and Baron Verulam, by whom, who died in 1802, he had no issue. He married, secondly, Maria, only daughter of John Bacon, of Fryern House, in the county of Middlesex, Esq. the younger son of an elder branch of the Shrubland family, settled in Cumberland at the dissolution of the monasteries, and who number amongst their ancestors the famous Friar Bacon of the twelfth century, by whom he has two sons and three daughters; viz. 1. William-Bacon; and, 2. D'Arcy. The daughters are, 1. Georgina-Frances-Amy; 2. Anna-Maria; and, 3. Clara.

Creation—either the 21st of March, 1625, or on the 3rd or 21st of March, 1626.

BURNET.

THIS ancient house hath flourished with lustre in the north of Scotland nearly five hundred years; the name and family are, however, of much higher antiquity, and it is an incontestable fact, that they are of Saxon origin.

We have consulted the best authorities, who tell us that in the early emigrations of the Saxon families across the Tweed, after the Norman conquest, there were various families, besides those of the superior barons, who came from England into Scotland, during those early times of the Scoto-Saxon period. During the reign of David I. there settled in North Britain several persons from the South, whose descendants long flourished, and are still existing.

Among others, ROBERT BURNARD settled on the banks of the Teviot as early as 1128, as in that year he is witness to the foundation charter of the abbacy of Kelso, granted by King David I.

On the origin of the name it is difficult to decide, nor can we ascertain whether it arose from the bearings on the shield, or vice versa. Nesbit says, leaves, of what kind I know not, frequently called Burnet leaves, are carried by the name of Burnet, as relative to that name, which is ancient with us; for in the charter of foundation of the abbacy of Selkirk, by Earl David, younger son of Malcolm Canmore, Robertus de Burnetvilla is a witness; and the same man, or his son, is witness again in Earl David's charters, when King of Scotland.

At present there are two principal families of the name in the South and North of Scotland, who have long contended for the chiefship; that in the South, in the shire of Peebles, was anciently Burnet, of Burnetland, or of that ilk, but now Burnet, of Barns; the other in the North, in the Mearns, is Burnet, of Leys, the object of our present research.

According to Sir George Mackenzie, Burnet of Leys carries the hunting horn in base, with a Highlander in a hunting garb and a greyhound for supporters, to show that they are the King's foresters in the North.

At what time this branch settled in the north country we cannot precisely tell, but certain it is, they were settled in Aberdeenshire in the fourteenth century, for the family are now in possession of a charter which Alexander Burnard got from King Robert Bruce, of the lands of Killenach, Clerach, and the six

merk land of the two Cardneys, &c. in that county, dated the eighteenth year of King Robert's reign, which is 1324. He was succeeded by his son,

Robert Burnard, who got the above lands confirmed to him by a charter under the Great Seal, from King David Bruce, dated at Scone, the 17th day of November, 1358. He was succeeded by his son,

John de Burnard, who held the office of King's Macer, for which he had a salary of ten merks sterling per annum; a considerable sum in those days, and proving the high respectability of that office. This appears by a charter for the salary granted out of the lands of the two Carnousies in Bantfshire, "*quæ fuit Johannis Burnard Clavigeri nostri*," &c. to Richard de Cummin, by King David Bruce, under the Great Seal, and dated the 25th of December, 1370. He left issue a son and successor,

Robert Burnet, who made a considerable figure in the reign of King James I. and whose name appears as one of the inquest upon the service of Alexander Auchterlony, son and heir of William Auchterlony, of that Ilk, in the year 1409. This Robert Burnet is the first whom we have found titled as Burnet of Leys; a barony which has continued to be the appellation of the family ever since. He died in the reign of James II., leaving a son,

Alexander Burnet, of Leys, who was one of the arbiters upon the inquest concerning the marches of some lands belonging to the abbacy of Arbroath, in the year 1460. He left issue a son and successor,

Alexander Burnet, of Leys, who got a charter under the Great Seal, from King James III. "*Alexandro Burnet filio et hæredi Alexandri Burnet de Leys, et Janetæ Garden suæ sponsæ*" of the lands of Cannoglerocht, &c. to them and their heirs male, dated the 2d of June, 1481. By the said Janet, a daughter of Garden, of that Ilk, he left issue a son,

Alexander Burnet, of Leys, who succeeded him, and got a tack from the Abbot of Arbroath of the lands of Glenfarquhar, for payment of eight pounds Scots yearly, dated in the year 1497. He also obtained a resignation from the same Abbot "*Alexandro Burnet de Leys et Agnetæ Lighton ejus sponsæ*," of the village of Inveraritie, dated the 27th of July, 1500. He died about the year 1530, and by the said Agnes, a daughter of the ancient family of Leighton, of Ulishaven, left issue a son and successor,

* It appears from the statistical account of Scotland, that in the parish of Banchory Tarnan, in the county of Kincardine, there is a Loch called the "*Loch of Leys*," between two and three miles in circuit, and nearly in the middle of the parish. In this lake there is an artificial island, founded on oak piles, with ruins of ancient buildings upon it; but there is no tradition whatever, nor are there any notices which can throw any light upon its history.

Alexander Burnet, of Leys, who got three charters under the Great Seal of several different lands and baronies from King James V. and Queen Mary, between the years 1541 and 1546. He married Janet Hamilton, a daughter of the family of Sorne, by whom he had six sons and four daughters: 1. John, his heir; 2. Thomas Burnet, Commissioner of Aberdeen; 3. Andrew Burnet, of Coccardie; 4. William Burnet, of Slowie; 5. James Burnet; and, 6. Alexander Burnet, of Kinniskie: 1. Daughter, Margaret, married to ——— Arbuthnot, of Little Fiddes; 2. Janet, married to ——— Skene, of Ramore; 3. Isabel, married to ——— Blackhall, of that Ilk; 4. ———, died unmarried. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

John Burnet, of Leys, who married Elizabeth Lumsden, a daughter of the Laird of Cushnie, by whom he had one son, Alexander, his heir, and two daughters: 1. Catharine, married to ———, of the Ord; 2. Margaret, married to Arthur Forbes, the Laird of Echt. He was succeeded by his son,

Alexander Burnet, of Leys, who got three charters under the Great Seal from King James VI. "*Alexandro Burnet de Leys*," of several lands and baronies between the years 1595 and 1607. He married a daughter of Alexander Arbuthnot, Laird of Pitcarlies, brother of Andrew Arbuthnot, Laird of that Ilk, by whom he had six sons: 1. Alexander, his heir; 2. Duncan Burnet, M.D. settled at Norwich; 3. Thomas Burnet, M.D. settled at Boston; 4. Gilbert Burnet, Professor of Philosophy at Montauban in France; 5. Robert Burnet, of Garrioch in Mar; 6. unknown. These three brothers, Duncan, Thomas, and Gilbert, were all educated at the University of Aberdeen, and were held in great esteem. The first was a Doctor of Physic, and practised in Norwich; he was learned, holy, and good. The second was of the same profession, and likewise in great esteem in Braintree, where he practised physic. The third was a professor of philosophy, first at Basil, then at Montauban, and was in such esteem there, that a national synod of the Protestants in France appointed his philosophical writings to be printed at the expense of the clergy; but he dying before his MSS. were put in order, only his book of Ethics was printed. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Alexander Burnet, of Leys, who got charters under the Great Seal of several lands and baronies between the years 1608 and 1612; also another charter, "*Alexandro Burnet de Leys, terrarum de Blackhall cum officio Coronatoris Forastarii de Garioch, anno 1613.*" He married Catharine, daughter of Alexander Gordon, of Lismore, by whom he had six sons and seven daughters: 1. Alexander, who died before his father, without issue; 2. Thomas, his father's

heir, and the first Baronet; 3. James Burnet, of Craigmyle, of whom the Burnets of Monboddo and Kemno are descended^b, 4. Robert Burnet, Lord Crimond^c, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and father of the famous Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury, of whom we shall take further

^a This Burnet, of Craigmyle, was one of the most violent of the Covenanters in Aberdeenshire. In 1639, when the Earl of Aboyne arrived with the King's troops at Aberdeen, many of the country gentlemen went in to assist him, and even some of the Covenanters, fearing the consequences of contumacy, surrendered themselves; but as many still remained in their hiding places, detachments of soldiers were sent in all directions, and among others Mr. Burnet was made prisoner, after having fled from his own house, and been lurking for some time in the Mearns; he was set at liberty, however, soon after, on taking the oath of allegiance.

^c In the prosecution of our original design, to show that virtue and talent have been, and are, as frequent among the superior classes of society, and in as due proportion, as amidst the whole mass of our population, we mean not to confine ourselves strictly to the first hereditary line only, as the collateral branches of the Scottish families have in all ages shone with extraordinary lustre both at home and abroad. To such men, it is a debt of public gratitude to record their virtuous exertions, and it is not going too far to say, that there is no family in the kingdom that can produce a more brilliant succession of talent and integrity, than the collateral branch of Burnet, of Crimond, already alluded to.

Robert Burnet, of Crimond, was fourth son of Alexander Burnet, of Leys, by Catharine, daughter of — Gordon, of Lismore, and brother to Sir Thomas, the first Baronet; he was bred to the law, and being eminent in that profession, acquired a considerable estate, which appears by a charter under the Great Seal, "*Roberto Burnet advocato villæ et terrarum de Minto,*" &c. and other two charters of different lands and baronies; also a charter of the lands and barony of Crimond, &c. which afterwards became his chief title, all betwixt the years 1627 and 1635. He being a man of honour and integrity, as well as of great knowledge in the laws, was by King Charles II. appointed one of the Senators of the College of Justice, by the title of Lord Crimond. He married Rachel, daughter of — Johnstone, of Warristown, a cadet of the most noble family of Annandale, by whom he had two sons and one daughter: viz. 1. Doctor Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury; and, 2. Doctor Thomas Burnet, Physician in Ordinary to the King; he was father of Gilbert Burnet, Esq. one of the Commissioners of Excise for Scotland, whose only daughter ——— was married to — Halyburton, of Pitcur, Esq. His daughter ———, married to Sir Thomas Nicholson, of ———, and had issue.

Doctor Gilbert Burnet, eldest son of Lord Crimond, is an instance of real integrity and pure disinterested patriotism, through the whole course of a long life. We are happy to enter at some length upon his character, with extracts from some original MSS. now lodged in the British Museum, serving not only to display his own character, but to elucidate some of the most important historical events prior to, and connected with the happy and glorious Revolution. We shall therefore proceed to state that.

Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury, was born at Edinburgh, in Scotland, September 18, 1643; his father, who had always been attached to the loyal party during the troubles of Great Britain, was appointed one of the Lords of the Session at the Restoration, with the title of Lord Crimond, and his mother was sister of Sir Archibald Johnstone, called Lord Warristown, one of the heads of the Presbyterian party. He was instructed by his father in the Latin tongue, and at ten years of age was sent to continue his studies at the College of Aberdeen, where he made so quick a progress, that he was admitted Master of Arts before he was fourteen years old. After having applied himself to the study of the Civil and Feudal Law, for some time, he turned his thoughts to divinity, and before he was eighteen years of age, was put upon his

notice; 5. George Burnet, died unmarried; 6. John Burnet, a factor for the Scots at Campvere. 1. Daughter, married to ——— Baillie, of Jarviswood, whose son, Robert Baillie, of Jarviswood, was great grandfather of Thomas, Earl of Haddington; 2. married to the Laird of Auchincrief; 3. married, first,

trial, or probation, as an expectant preacher; and having passed through the examination with great success, Sir Alexander Burnet, his cousin-german, offered him a very good benefice, where his family resided; but he refused to accept it. His father dying in 1661, he formed a resolution to travel, and came to England in 1663, when he contracted an acquaintance with the most eminent men there, and after about six months stay, returned to Scotland, where Sir Robert Fletcher, of Saltown, offered him that church; but as he was determined to travel for some months beyond sea, Sir Robert resolved to keep the benefice vacant till his return. In 1664, he travelled to France and Holland, and upon his return to his own country was admitted into holy orders by the Bishop of Edinburgh, in 1665, and appointed minister of Saltown, in which he continued five years, and discharged the duties of his function in the most exemplary manner. His "Inquiries into Ecclesiastical History," occasioning him to reflect upon the conduct of the Scotch Bishops at the time; he found it to be very remote from their primitive institution. This induced him to draw up a memorial, in which he took notice of the principal errors of their conduct, and sent a copy of it to several of them, which exposed him to their resentment. To show that he did not act in this point out of a spirit of ambition or vanity, he retired from all company, and led an ascetic course of life for two years; but his bad diet, joined to his hard study, had so corrupted the mass of his blood, that in two successive fevers he was given over by the physicians. This obliged him to change his manner of life, and to abate his excessive application to study. In 1669, he published his "Modest and free Conference between a Conformist and Non-Conformist." Some time before he left Saltown, he became acquainted with the Duchess of Hamilton, in whose house he met Mr. Ramsay, Dean of Glasgow, and Rector of that University, who procured him the Professorship of Divinity there. He entered upon that office in November, 1669, and continued in it four years and a half. While he continued at Glasgow, the Duchess of Hamilton, communicated to him all the papers belonging to her father and uncle, upon which he drew up the "Memoirs of the Dukes of Hamilton." The Duke of Lauderdale, informed that he was engaged in that work, sent him word, that he could furnish him with an account of many particulars relating to that period of history. Upon this he went to London, where the Duke introduced him to King Charles II. who entertained so high an opinion of him, that he offered him a bishopric in Scotland, which he refused.

On his return to that kingdom, he married, in 1672, the Lady Margaret Kennedy*, daughter of the Earl of Cassilis; and the same year published at Glasgow, his "Vindication of the Authority, Constitution, and Laws of the Church and State of Scotland," dedicated to the Duke of Lauderdale, with whom he was then in great favour.

He refused again a bishopric, which was offered him with a promise of the first archbishopric which should be vacant. The reason of this refusal was, that he could not approve of the measures of the court, nor contribute his assistance in promoting their designs. But the influence which he had over the minds of the Dukes of Hamilton and Lauderdale, occasioned him upon his return to London in 1673, to be frequently sent for by the King and Duke of York, who had conversations with him in private. But this did not continue long; for the Duke of Lauderdale having conceived a resentment against him, on account of the freedom with which he spoke to him about his conduct, represented at last to the King, that Dr. Burnet was engaged in an opposition to his measures. But the Duke of York still treated him with great civility, and dissuaded him from going back to Scotland, where he told him that he would infallibly be cast in prison.

* By whom he had one son, Sir Thomas Burnet, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in England.

to ——— Allardice, of that Ilk, and, secondly, to ——— Graham, Laird of Morphie: 4. married to ——— Cheyne, of Arnogie; 5. married to Robert Forbes, of Echt; 6. Janet, married, first, to ——— Skene, of that Ilk, and, secondly, to ——— Cumine, of Coulter; 7. married to ——— Seymour, of Balyordie. He was succeeded by his second, but eldest, surviving son,

He resigned therefore his Professorship at Glasgow, and staid at London; and by the recommendation of the Lord Hollis, was made Chaplain to Sir Harbottle Grimstone, Master of the Rolls, and soon after chosen Lecturer of St. Clement's Danes.

The first volume of his "*History of the Reformation*," was published in 1679, and the second in 1681; and he had the thanks of both Houses of Parliament for that work.—Yet the following extraordinary letter will show what prejudices he had to contend with in the execution of this design. Extract, 4162, of additional MSS. British Museum.

"*For the worthily honoured Sir JOHN COTTON, Bart. These:*

"HONOURED SIR,

"PERCEIVING by Mr. Burnet (whom I lately met with), that he expects you at your house in Westminster, soon after Christmasse, and intends to come to you for search of what you have in order to his purposed *Historie of the Reformation*: I thought fit to let you know that some of our most eminent Bishops and orthodox clergy, hearing thereof, do not think him a competent person for such a worke, being a *Scotchman*, as tho' none of our *English* divines were sufficient for such an undertaking: besides we playnly see, by his '*Historie of the Dukes Hamilton*,' how he is biast: for he lays the foundation of the late execrable rebellion totally upon the Bishops. I am therefore advised to entreat you, that, when he makes his address to you concerning this businesse, you will tell him, that you are and shall be willing to promote any good worke, but this being of weighty consideration, and he no *Englishman*, you thinke it expedient to advise with some of our chiefest Bishops therein. Sir, the high honour I beare to you, makes me thus bold to trouble you about this matter. Praying, therefore, for your good health, I rest

"Your most obliged servant,

"WM. DUGDALE.

"Heralds' Office, in London,
20th Dec. 1677."

The King likewise offered him the Bishopric of Chichester, during the prosecution of the Popish Plot, if he would engage in his interest; but he refused that and all other offers made him on those terms, but still continued to preach at the Rolls, till the year 1687, when he was dismissed by order of the court; and upon the death of King Charles II. in February following, thought proper to travel beyond sea, and went first to Paris, and afterwards into Italy, whence he returned through Switzerland and Germany into Holland.

Upon his arrival at the Hague, he formed a design to settle at Utrecht; but the Prince and Princess of Orange laid their commands on him to continue at the Hague.

King James II. being informed of this, wrote two severe letters against him to the Princess of Orange; and when the Marquis D'Albeville was sent Envoy to Holland, he had orders to enter upon no other matter of treaty, till Dr. Burnet was torbid the court there; which at his importunity was done. But he continued to be trusted and employed in the same manner as before; and when he was prosecuted and outlawed in Scotland and England for high treason, the States-General refused to deliver him up, he having been natur-

Sir Thomas Burnet, of Leys, who had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by King James VI. He was afterwards created a Baronet by King Charles I. by royal patent to him and his heirs male whatsoever, dated the 21st of April, 1625; and in 1626 he got several charters under the Great Seal of lands in Scotland, also of the lands, barony, and regality of Leys Burnet, in

lized, and having married to his second wife, in 1687, Mrs. Mary Scott, a Dutch lady of large fortune, by whom he had issue one son, William.

While the Prince of Orange was considering in what manner he should save Great Britain from the danger to which it was exposed, Dr. Burnet was not of opinion that the Prince should break entirely with King James, till the latter had assumed to himself by proclamation, a right of dispensing with the laws, and conferring places of trust on Roman Catholics, contrary to the acts of parliament. This he thought a direct subversion of the constitution; and felt that a speedy remedy should be made use of to obviate the danger. He omitted therefore no method, either by correspondence, which he had with persons in England, or pamphlets which he wrote, to support and promote the design which the Prince of Orange had formed of delivering Great Britain, and went over with him in the quality of his Chaplain. Of the events of this period, much has been written, but we are happy to present our readers with an original letter of the Doctor's, *written at the moment*, to his friends in Holland; a letter which throws much additional light upon the subject, and contains some interesting anecdotes.

Letter from Bishop BURNET, descriptive of the immediate events on the landing of King WILLIAM at Torbay, whom he accompanied from Holland as Chaplain.

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH ORIGINAL

* From Monday until Thursday, the 26th of November, 1688. Written at different times, as I could find leisure.

"HAvING arrived at Torbay, the 4th of November, his Highness landed about three in the evening, and expressed himself to those around him, as highly grateful to a good Providence which had granted him such a favourable voyage. He said to me in particular, "Must I not now believe in predestination?" I answered that I was well persuaded of the gracious and particular assistance which the Almighty had rendered to his Highness in this great enterprise. His Highness, accompanied by Monsieur de Schomberg, mounted his horse, and advanced to reconnoitre the country, both to the right and left, whilst the remainder of the day, and the whole of the night, were employed in the debarkation of the infantry. The following morning, they were fortunate enough to find a place very near the town, where they landed the horses without the necessity of their swimming more than three times their own length. Every body was landed, and every thing was ready for marching by noon the next day.

"This night the Prince made a short march of four miles, and slept at a small town called Newton. It rained the whole night, and it was ten before the whole had arrived, and that every one was at their quarters. The next morning there was no complaint whatever respecting the whole army, with the single exception of I know not what, that had either been lost or stolen, and which his Highness immediately paid for. This correct behaviour may well pass for something rare in so large an army.

"The people of the neighbourhood, now informed of our arrival, had assembled in great numbers upon the Downs, shouting for joy, and calling down blessings on us, and many of them accompanied us in the march. Numbers advanced to the Prince, some taking his hands and kissing them on their knees, others seeming

Nova Scotia, in North America, in 1627. From all these circumstances it is evident, that he was a great favourite with his Sovereign, and that his loyalty could never be doubted; we find him, however, in decided opposition to the measures of the court party in the early part of the troubles in Scotland, at

content even with touching and kissing his garments. About noon, Sir William Courtenay, the greatest landholder, and a man of the first consequence throughout the whole county of Devon, sent his son to his Highness to entreat that he would sleep at his castle for that night; the Prince accepted the invitation, and considering that the thing was totally unexpected, it was impossible that any one could be more sumptuously entertained than his Highness was that evening.

"On the 8th he sent the Earls of Shrewsbury, of Macclesfield, and of Wiltshire, together with my Lord Mordaunt and me, to Exeter, with letters to the Bishop and clergy, and to the Mayor and Aldermen. But the Bishop and Dean, on the preceding day, had retired some miles from the city. The Canons, who remained behind, were rather scrupulous of opening the letters, although they were directed to them in the absence of the Bishop: but being at length persuaded to do so, they asked time to give an answer. The Prince in these letters requested their prayers, entreated them to come to him to perform divine service, and also to use their best endeavours in disposing the inhabitants of the city to receive him as a friend.

"They were occupied the whole night in consultation. I had a conference of some hours with them; but could not draw any thing from them, except that they were resolved to live and die Protestants; that they were in the power of his Highness, who might do as he pleased with them; and that if he ordered them to join him, they would obey.

"The Mayor and Aldermen, putting themselves on the same footing with the clergy, alledged also that they were the King's servants; that, however, they would distribute billets to the soldiers, if they were demanded: but that as to joining the Prince, they could only do so by his express command. Such was the ardour and affection however of the rest of the inhabitants, that all this seemed reserve and coldness; indeed the general exclamations and shouts of applause were such, that the people seemed out of their senses with joy.

"We had with us only two troops of light horse and one of dragoons. The Prince entered the city the next day, and was received there with transports of joy and affection, that it is impossible to describe. An almost incredible crowd of people came to offer their services, and a corps of ten thousand men might have been formed instantaneously.

"The morning after his arrival, which was Saturday, the Prince ordered the clergy to attend him, and told them in the gentlest terms, that he was sorry for the absence of their Bishop, but still hoped his absence would not prevent him, in a very short time, from being an evidence to the whole of Great Britain, that he, the Prince, came not to give cause of alarm to any person, but that his sole object was to prevent the ruin of the English Protestant Church, and to replace it on the footing of its ancient splendour. He added that he understood they had acted as good and just men in the time of their last Mayor (this was a Papist, whom the court politics had judged prudent to dismiss from his situation a few days before), and that he had such an opinion of them, as to hope that they would always persist in showing a similar zeal for their religion. Their only answer was, that they would live and die Protestants; on which the Prince dismissed them, saying, that he would send them his orders.

"Many people were disposed to condemn this conduct of the Exeter clergy; but the Prince moderated their resentment. He gave directions that *Te Deum* should be sung at noon; and an officer was ordered to oblige the full choir to attend; after the *Te Deum*, the Declaration was read, which was received with extraordinary acclamations by the townspeople. I preached in the cathedral in the presence of the Prince, upon the last verse of the 107th Psalm. His Highness has changed the magistracy of the city, and has established a provisional government in other hands. They are now raising here, five regiments of infantry, two of

which period he was an active covenantant. It is unnecessary here for us to go into the history of those times any further than to revert to the occurrences in which Sir Thomas first appears to have taken an active part as the friend and coadjutor of the great and heroic Montrose, particularly as we may conjecture

light-horse, and one of dragoons; and ten times the number wanted have offered themselves. We are sending on all sides detachments of dragoons to bring horses into the camp: every thing is in the greatest plenty. I believe that we shall be here about ten days in the whole, but the greatest part of the army is already upon its march, and now about fifteen or twenty miles in advance.

"I forgot to tell you, that the morning after the arrival of the Prince at Exeter, my Lord Colchester, Lieutenant of the Guards, with different officers and gentlemen, came here; Mr. Russel, brother of the Earl of Bedford, Mr. Wharton, eldest son of the peer of that name; Colonel Godfrey; Mr. Jephson; Mr. Row; Mr. Boyle, son of Lord Shannon, are of this number; and all of them renewed the assurances of the good intentions and of the affections of the greatest part of the army for the Prince.

"I had written thus far when they have just informed me, that instead of the two regiments of light-horse, (Berwick, formerly Oxford, and St. Alban's), and one of dragoons of my Lord Cornbury's, which this nobleman, as Colonel-Commandant of those three regiments, was to have brought here, a small part only has as yet arrived. It seems that they had advanced as far as within twenty miles of us to a place called Exminster, where my Lord gave them to understand, that he was coming to attack us. They marched in the night, when some Catholic officers of those troops, perceiving where they were, cried 'Halt!' and threw every thing into confusion, exclaiming that they were falling into an ambuscade. One part of the detachment marched back again; my Lord Cornbury, with half of his regiment and all the officers except the Major, are of our side. All the St. Alban's, with the exception of ten privates, who having refused to join, have been dismounted and disarmed; fifty privates of the regiment of Berwick, the oldest and best regiment of England, consisting of nine troops of fifty men each, are also for us. I have since learned, that Captain Kirk has come into the camp with an hundred men of the veteran troops.

"His Highness is very much pressed to advance towards the King's army, and it is asserted that the whole army, with the exception of the Papists and the Irish, would range themselves under the Prince's standard. They expect to-morrow, or the day after, the declaration of Plymouth in favour of the Prince. There are some officers just come in, who assert that they have refused an entrance into the citadel to my Lord Huntingdon, who is there with his regiment, and that he is obliged to take up his quarters in the town. It is now certain, that if we had landed near Portsmouth, it would have been immediately given up to us, so great are the differences between the English and the Irish who are in garrison.

"The King is in great alarm; we have here even Mr. Russel, Gentleman of his Majesty's Bedchamber, whom he had sent immediately on hearing of our march, and who is now completely in our favour. Yesterday the Earl of Abingdon, Lord Westmoreland's brother, and many other persons of quality, arrived here; there are some coming in every moment; and I hope that we shall all set off in two or three days at the farthest.

"They tell us here, but it is not certain, that there is a rising in the North, that they have got possession of the city of York, and that they have declared for the Prince.

"A vessel just arrived at Plymouth from Ireland, brings letters which have been received here to-day; they state that a massacre has begun near Youghall, and indeed it appears very likely that there is some disturbance in that country, for letters from London mention that there have been no mails from Ireland for six past days, although the wind has always been favourable. A printing-press would be of more service to us here than a regiment, they cannot furnish copies sufficient of the Declaration, and the people are of such a disposition, that they do not place any reliance on assurances from the best authority, unless they see them

from subsequent events, that he, like his noble friend, found it necessary to quit religious opposition, and support the cause of his Sovereign.

Upon the 19th of February, 1638, a proclamation was made at the Cross of Stirling, making mention that the King, out of zeal for the maintenance of

in print. His Highness has established a council, composed of such persons of the first quality, as are about him; this council hears all complaints and redresses them. His Highness has also published a new Declaration (in his own name, and with the advice of those peers of the realm, and gentlemen who are assisting him) bearing, first, an invitation to all good and faithful subjects of the three kingdoms to embrace the common cause, offering his protection, and protesting that if any of those who exert themselves in the good cause, shall fall into the hands of the enemy, he will retaliate, upon such of the enemy as shall fall into his hands, whatever ill treatment may be inflicted upon his friends; secondly, orders for all the various sums of the royal revenues to be paid into the hands of treasurers named by his Highness; in the third place, the order of establishment of a free market wherever the army of his Highness shall be cantoned.

"The clergy are now taking courage; they had billeted soldiers on them in some instances: I went to speak of it to his Highness, who gave immediate orders to recal the billets.

"They are at present occupied in drawing up a petition to the King, demanding of him a free parliament for the safety of the Protestant religion, and of the laws and liberties of England. The petition begins with these words; 'That many attempts have been made against the Protestant religion, our laws and liberties, and for the re-establishment of the Popish superstition, hitherto by the grace of God abolished, and entirely forbidden by the fundamental laws of the kingdom,' and it is well understood that all those who sign this petition may be regarded as being our friends. His Highness has received this idea of the clergy with much approbation; they are exerting themselves to obtain subscriptions to the petition, which will put all the world on our side; for every body seems waiting and expecting the movements of the clergy.

"The Dean sent a message yesterday to ask pardon of the Prince for having gone away, and to request permission to join him. His Highness granted his request, and he is to be here this evening. I expect that his Highness will immediately send an express to Holland: I must therefore finish this. I have just learned that all the regiments which are coming over to us, have disbanded; thus they will not come to us in force; but in detail, every one will make the best of his way; this, God willing, will help to shorten the business, for at present they are coming in every moment. Adieu.

"Friday at noon, 27th of November, 1688."

Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham, being obnoxious on account of his conduct, and offering to resign his bishopric to Dr. Burnet, trusting to his generosity for an allowance of a thousand pounds a year out of the episcopal revenue; the Doctor refused to accept of the see on these terms, but was soon after advanced to that of Salisbury, upon the death of Dr. Seth Ward, and was consecrated the 31st of March, 1689; and in 1698, he was appointed Preceptor to the Duke of Gloucester, which charge he endeavoured to decline, as being incompatible with the care of his diocese. But King William absolutely insisted upon his accepting it, allowing him ten weeks every year to go to Salisbury. In this engagement he conducted himself in such a manner, that the Princess of Denmark ever after retained a peculiar regard for him; of which he received some sensible marks when she came to the throne, even at times when he was engaged in a public opposition to the measures of her ministers.

When the bill for declaring the rights and liberties of the subject, and settling the succession of the crown, was brought into the House of Lords, as he had first intimated to the House of Hanover, the probability of a limitation in their favour, King William appointed him in preference to all his ministers, to be the person

religion, and the bearing down of superstition, had compiled a book of Common Prayer for the general use of his subjects, and a book of Canons for the churchmen, wherein he had taken great pains and trouble; yet that some of his subjects, out of a perposterous zeal, withstand the receiving of these books,

who should propose the naming the Duchess (afterwards the Electress) of Brunswick, next in succession after the Princess of Denmark and her issue.

Though this settlement did not then take effect, otherwise than as it seemed implied in the exclusion of all Papists, and was not explicitly established till after the death of the Duke of Gloucester, in 1701, when the Bishop was chairman of the committee to whom the bill was referred; yet it made the House of Hanover from that time consider him as one firmly attached to their interests; and the Princess Sophia began a correspondence with him, which continued to her death. He died the 17th of March, 1714-15, of a pleuritic fever, in the seventy-second year of his age, and was interred in the church of St. James's, Clerkenwell*. He discharged the functions of a Bishop in a very exemplary manner, and was an affectionate husband, a tender father, a firm friend, and a bountiful master. He at first formed a scheme for augmenting the poor livings in his own diocese; but his disappointment in that, gave occasion to a more universal plan, which he projected for the improvement of all the small livings in England, and which he pressed forward with so much success, that it terminated at length in an act of parliament passed in the 2nd of Queen Anne, for the augmentation of the maintenance of the poor clergy.

He every summer took a tour, for six weeks or two months, through some district of his diocese, daily preaching and confirming from church to church, so as in the compass of three years (besides his triennial visitation) to go through all the principal livings in his bishopric.

The clergy, near the places which he passed through, generally attended on him; and therefore, to avoid being burdensome in these circuits, he entertained them all at his own charge. He likewise for many years entered into conferences with them upon the chief heads of divinity; one of which he usually opened at their meeting in a discourse which lasted near two hours; and then encouraged those present to start such questions or difficulties upon it, as occurred to them.

To be more useful in it, he disposed his annual progress during the last ten years of his life, in the following manner. He went through five or six of the considerable market towns every year. He fixed himself for a whole week in each of them, and though he went out every morning to preach and confirm in some parish, within seven or eight miles of the place, yet at the evening prayer for six days together he catechised the youth of the town in the principal church there: expounding to them some portion of the church catechism every day, till he had gone through the whole; and on Sunday he confirmed those who had been thus examined and instructed, and then inviting them all to dine with him, he gave to each an useful present of books.

As the country flocked in from all parts to hear him, he was in hopes that this would encourage the clergy to catechise more, and would raise an emulation in christian knowledge, among the inferior sort of people, who were ignorant to a scandal.

* Doctor Burnet was on the most friendly and confidential terms with the immortal Boyle, who may be considered as the father of modern natural history and philosophy. Should future biographers judge it expedient to erect a monument of just fame to the memory of such a man, the world will be indebted, for many interesting facts respecting him, to the papers of Doctor Burnet, now lodged in the British Museum, where a reference to Numbers 4228 and 4229, of Ayscough's additional catalogue of MSS. will present many articles written by the Honourable Mr. Boyle himself, respecting his own biography, and copied by the Doctor, whose family, with liberal generosity, lodged them in that national receptacle of worth and genius.

and have their conventions and meetings, in order to oppose them, contrary to all legal authority; and therefore his Majesty had forbidden all such conventions, under the penalty of high treason.

On this occasion, the Earl of Hume and Lord Lindsay, after the proclama-

In the intervals of parliament, when not upon his progress, his usual residence was at Salisbury; there he preached and confirmed every Sunday morning, in some church of that city, or of the neighbourhood; and in the evening he had a lecture in his own chapel, to which great crowds resorted.

He endeavoured to reform his consistorial court, and was very strict in his examination of those who came for orders and institution; and as the pastoral cure, and the admitting none to it who were not duly qualified, were always uppermost in his thoughts, he concluded that he could not render a more useful service to religion, to the church, and more especially to his own diocese, than by forming under his own eye, a number of divines well instructed in all the articles of divinity; he resolved at his own charge to maintain a small nursery of students in divinity at Salisbury, who might follow their studies until he should be able to provide for them. They were ten in number, to each of whom he allowed a salary of thirty pounds per annum; they were admitted to him once every day, to give an account of their progress in learning, to propose to him such difficulties as they met with in the course of their reading, and to hear a lecture from him, upon some speculative and practical point of divinity, or on some part of the pastoral functions, which lasted above an hour. By this means he educated several young clergymen, who proved an honour to the church; but as this came to be considered as a present provision, with certain expectation of a future settlement, he was continually importuned, and sometimes imposed upon, as to the persons recommended to be of this number; and the foundation itself was so maliciously exclaimed against, as a designed affront upon the method of education at Oxford, that he was prevailed upon, after some years, to lay it totally aside.

By his first wife, Lady Margaret Kennedy, daughter of the Earl of Cassilis, he had one son, Sir Thomas Burnet, Knight, Consul at Lisbon, and afterwards one of the Judges of the Common Pleas*. His second

* In the Obituary in the Gentleman's Magazine, for 1733, there is the following notice. "Sir Thomas Burnet, the 8th of January, 1733, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, of the gout in his stomach, at his house in Lincoln's Inn Fields, universally lamented. He was the eldest son of Dr. Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury; was several years his Majesty's Consul at Lisbon; in November, 1741, was made one of the Judges of the Common Pleas, in the room of Judge Fortescue; and on the 23rd of November, 1743, when the Lord Chancellor, Judges, and association of the gentlemen of the law, waited on his Majesty with their addresses on occasion of the rebellion, was knighting. By his death, the public has lost an able and upright Judge, his friends a sincere, sensible, and agreeable companion, and the poor, a great benefactor."

In his last will, there is a singular passage deserving of record; it commences, "I think it proper in this solemn act to declare, that as I have lived, so I trust I shall die, in the true faith of Christ, as taught in the scriptures; but not as taught or practised in any one visible church I know of, though I think the church of England is as little stuffed with the inventions of men as any of them, and the church of Rome is so full of them, as to have destroyed all that is lovely in the christian religion."

The latter part of his life showed that this was a pure and unaffected piety; but, in his earlier days, he was distinguished for a whimsicality of idea, which produced several ludicrous anecdotes. It is related of him, that when Consul at Lisbon, he had a dispute with Lord Trawley the Ambassador. The occasion was trifling, but the merchants sided with the Consul, whose vein of humour prompted him to adopt a curious mode of revenging himself on his Lordship, a man personally vain of his dress, and bigotted to court forms. Having employed his Lordship's tailor, and learning what dress he meant to appear in on a birth-day, the Consul arrayed his footmen in liveries exactly resembling it, and appeared himself in a very plain suit. This the Ambassador thought of sufficient consequence to write home about, and they were both recalled.

Sir Thomas had appeared in the world of letters, and was for some time engaged in a periodical work, called "The Grumbler;" he also, in conjunction with a Mr. Duckett, wrote and printed, in 1715, a travestie of the first book of the Iliad, under the title of "Homericides, by Sir Iliad Doggerel," for which he was exposed to the severe critical lash of Mr. Pope.

It is of this gentleman that the anecdote is recorded, that in his days of levity and youth, his father seeing him one day graver than he had been accustomed to be, asked him, on what he was meditating? "A greater work than your Lordship's."—"What is that?"—"My own reformation" my Lord." And the work actually took place, as he became one of the most upright Judges, and best lawyers of his time.

tion was read, stepped forward, and in their own names, and in those of the nobility and commons, protested openly against the proclamation. The opposition soon spread, and all those, both of the nobility, and, indeed, of all ranks, who were adverse to this innovation, wrote letters and sent commissioners to all the burghs of the kingdom, calling on them to concur in this resistance.

Amongst those who were most conspicuous in the North, was Sir Thomas Burnet, the Laird of Leys, who, being joined by the Lairds of Dun, of Morphy, and Carnegie, they proceeded through that district as commissioners; but on coming to Aberdeen were much disappointed in being immediately rejected by the town's people, who were disposed to abide by the King's proclamation.

Shortly after, the King's Commissioner having informed the court of the issue of the proclamation, and of the assembling of the covenanters, in order to form protests against it, he received orders to issue a second proclamation, dissolving these meetings, and repeating a second time the penalty of treason. The Marquis of Montrose now stood forward as an active partisan, and it appears that he went as commissioner to Aberdeen, on the 20th of July, 1638, when he was accompanied by Sir Thomas Burnet, of Leys, and several others in the same capacity.

On this occasion, Sir Thomas Burnet was subscribing witness to a paper of limitations and restrictions respecting the "Solemn League and Covenant," which mark a spirit of moderation not generally acknowledged by the writers on the opposite side of the question. As a curious, and rather scarce document of the times in question, and as highly illustrative of the subject, we judge it deserving of insertion here, as follows.

wife was Mary, daughter of James Scot, of the Hague, Esq. son of Appolonius Scot, President of the High Court of Justice there, son of James Scot, Esq. Brigadier-General under the Prince of Orange, descended of the noble family of Buccleuch, in Scotland. By her he had a son,

William Burnet, Esq. Governor of New York, &c. married, first, to Mary, daughter of George Stanhope, Dean of Canterbury, by whom he had a son, Gilbert Burnet, Esq. who was father of Thomas Burnet, Esq. born anno 1740. The Governor married, secondly, Mary, daughter of the Honourable Abraham Vanhorne, Esq. of the city of New York, by whom he had a son, William Burnet, and a daughter, Mary Burnet, married to the Honourable William Brown, Esq. of Salem, in New England, to whom she hath two sons and one daughter: viz. 1. William Burnet Brown, Esq. born October, 1733; and, 2. Benjamin, born the 7th of December, 1740. The daughter, Mary, was born the 27th of February, 1744.

"Limitations and Restrictions of Dr. WILLIAM GUILD, Minister of Aberdeen, and Mr. ROBERT REID, Minister at Banchory, anent the subscribing of the Covenant."

"DR. WILLIAM GUILD and Mr. ROBERT REID have subscribed the covenant made by the noblemen, barons, gentry, and ministers, anent the maintenance of religion, his Majesty's authority and laws, with these express conditions: to wit, that we acknowledge not, nor yet condemn, the articles of Perth, to be unlawful or heads of Popery, but only promise (for the peace of the church, and other reasons) to forbear the practice thereof for a time. 2ndly, That we condemn not episcopal government, secluding the personal abuse thereof. 3rdly, That we still retain, and shall retain, all loyal and dutiful subjection and obedience unto our dread Sovereign, the King's Majesty: and that in this sense, and no otherwise, we have put our hands in the foresaid covenant. These noblemen, barons, and ministers, commissioners under subscribing, do testify at Aberdeen, the 30th of July, 1638. Like as, we under subscribers do declare, that they neither had, nor have, any intention but of loyalty to his Majesty, as the said covenant bears."

To this paper were put the signatures of Montrose, and of Burnet of Leys, together with those of the other commissioners.

It appears from the history of those times, that Sir Thomas retired from public life, and remained unmolested by either party; and indeed his Sovereign must have been well convinced of his loyalty, as we find that he received a grant of the lands and barony of Strachan, in Kincardineshire, dated the 22nd of August, 1642. He also was a great friend to science, having endowed three bursarships in the University of Aberdeen. He married, first, Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Douglas, of Glenbervie, by whom he had two sons: 1. Alexander, his apparent heir; 2. Robert Burnet, advocate. His second wife was Jean, daughter of Sir John Moncreiff, of that Ilk, widow of Simon Frazer, Laird of Inverallachy, by whom he had four sons and four daughters: 1. Thomas; 2. William; 3. Dr. ———; 4. James. 1. Daughter, married to Sir Robert Douglas, of Tillywhillie; 2. married to Andrew Cant, of Glendy^d; 4. married to Colonel Baron, of Strachan. It also appears, that one of these

* Of this family was Mr. Cant, a covenanting clergyman of Aberdeen, and one of the most violent; from whom Dr. Johnson supposes the term "*cant*" to be derived.

daughters, Jean, was remarried to Sir William Forbes, the second Baronet of Monymusk.

Alexander Burnet, eldest son and apparent heir of his father, Sir Thomas, married Jean, daughter of Sir Robert Arbuthnot, of that ilk, father of the first Viscount Arbuthnot, by whom he had three sons and one daughter: 1. Sir Alexander, who succeeded his grandfather; 2. Thomas; 3. Robert. His daughter Jean married to John Skene, of that ilk. He died in the lifetime of his father, who was succeeded by his grandson,

Sir Alexander Burnet, of Leys, the second Baronet of the name. He married a daughter of ——— Coutts, of Wester Coull, by whom he had a son and successor,

Sir Thomas Burnet, the third Baronet of Leys, who took a decided part in public affairs in the early part of the last century, sitting as member for Kincardineshire, in the Scottish parliament of 1703, and continued there until the last session of what has been called the Union Parliament.

To enter deeply into the merits of the Union at that period, is far beyond our limits. There are few at the present day who will not acknowledge the benefits which Scotland has derived from it; yet we are not surprised that many of the most patriotic characters, and of those who had the honour and welfare of Scotland much at heart, should have been inimical to the measure. Among those was Sir Thomas Burnet; and in the annals of that Scottish parliament we find him exerting himself in opposition to the court party, on two very important points. The first of these was whilst the parliament was still independent, and expected to continue so, and took place in the proceedings on the "Act of Security," as it was called; an act designed to guard against the consequences which might arise from the demise of the then monarch, Queen Anne, before that the succession could be settled. On the 30th of June, 1703, it was considered whether the government should be lodged for the interval of time between the decease of the sovereign, and the elapsing of the next twenty days after, in such members of the estates as should happen to be in Edinburgh, or come to it for the time, or in the Privy Council of the then last deceased King or Queen, or in the estates and council jointly. On this occasion the patriotic party entered into a protest, which was supported by Sir Thomas Burnet, that no clause to be voted and inserted in the act for security of the kingdom, should in any way prejudice the legal and undoubted rights of the shires (in conjunction with the other members of the estates) or of their representatives; or, in other words, claiming for the people an efficient share in any regency which might exist during an interregnum. This however was over-

ruled by the court party, who carried things with an high hand until the year 1707, in the early part of which year some alarming riots took place in the immediate neighbourhood of the parliament house. An historian of that time, tells us, that the nation's aversion to the Union had much increased, and that the Parliament Close, and the outer parliament house, were crowded every day when the parliament met, with an infinite number of people, all exclaiming against the measure, and speaking very free language against the promoters of it. On one occasion, on the 23rd of October, the mob having broke the windows of some of the most obnoxious statesmen, became much increased, and went through the streets threatening destruction to all the supporters of the Union, nor did they desist until strong detachments of troops were sent to disperse them. Though it was plain (says Lockhart) to all unbiassed people, that this mob had its rise very accidentally, yet the government was not fond of such amusements, and therefore, the next day after it happened, the Privy Council met and ordained their Guards to be continued, and at the same time issued a proclamation against tumultuous proceedings, &c. Nobody pretended to justify the mob, but at the same time the patriotic party asserted that, the mob being now dispersed, and no further apprehensions of it existing, there was no occasion for the continuance of the Guards, particularly in the Parliament Close, which seemed an overawing of the parliament itself; a thing which was never practised in either of the kingdoms, except by Oliver Cromwell when he designed to force the parliament of England to his own ends. It was further contended that it was the exclusive privilege of the city of Edinburgh to maintain the peace within its own limits; all this reasoning however was opposed by the court party, who endeavoured to justify the presence of the troops by a vote which was approved of, saving nevertheless the rights of the city on future occasions. The Earl of Errol, as Lord High Constable of the kingdom, now stood forward, and protested that the continuing of standing forces within the city of Edinburgh, and keeping guards within the Parliament Close, and other places within the city in time of parliament, was an infringement on the right of his office as Constable of the kingdom, and of his duty to protect the parliament. In this protest he was supported by many of the first rank in the estates, particularly by Sir Thomas Burnet; but their opposition being fruitless, it seems as if they had left the house in disgust, for the historian already mentioned tells us, that from this day forward, the house was almost drained of the antiunionists, and so the court party acted as they pleased, nay, until they had finished and approved of all the articles of the treaty of Union, engrossed them into an act, and that they had received the

royal assent, without meeting with much opposition. This apparent inattention however in the country party was at an end when the method for choosing the first representatives for Scotland to the next British parliament came under consideration ; for then several members, among whom Sir Thomas Burnet was the most active, did each of them protest against their being chosen out of that parliament by the members of the house, as being contrary to the 22nd article of the Union, and also contrary to the principles of common law. But the court party, adds Lockhart, being conscious that none of their friends would be returned from the shires or boroughs, commenced the Union with an invasion upon the rights of the subject, by depriving them of the power of naming their own representatives ; for they picked out sixteen peers, thirty Barons, and fifteen burgesses, whom they considered as their fast friends, so that some shires had their full number of representatives as in the Scottish parliament, and others of the first importance had none at all^f. It is not to be expected, after such measures, that Sir Thomas Burnet should have been a Member of the United Parliament ; indeed it seems as if from that period he had retired entirely from public business. He married Margaret, daughter of Robert, second Viscount Arbutnot, by whom he had two sons and three daughters : viz. 1. Sir Alexander, his heir ; and, 2. William Burnet, of Criggie, whose son carried on the descent on failure of the first line. The daughters were, 1. married to Sir William Seton, of Pitmedden ; 2. married to Sir John Carnegie, of

^f It was extremely natural in such a case for a man, who felt for the honour and independence of his country, to feel averse to a measure of which the advantage was doubtful, at the same time that it obliterated from the name of independent nations the ancient kingdom of Scotland.

Those who opposed the Union, went, it would appear, on the idea of separate interests remaining without equality of power, which was a radical mistake. The Union made the two countries politically one, as nature had formed them geographically so ; and therefore the inequality of the representation of Scotland had no more effect than the inequality of any one part to the whole. Taken individually, each county in the Kingdom might fear that its interest would not be attended to, because it has but few representatives ; but as this is the case with every other county, they are all on an equality in the end.

So far, however, from Scotland suffering by any little inequality, it was so established at the Union, that the then proportion of taxation should be as nearly as possible preserved : and as Scotland was then less advanced in improvement than England, and inferior in wealth, this circumstance has proved highly favourable to Scotland.

So little connection have the two subjects with each other, that Scotland is, comparatively, the favoured country ; and this is particularly evident from the high value of property. An acre of land, which at the time of the Union was not half the value of an acre in England, (both supposed equally distant from towns, and equal in quality) is now more valuable either to let or sell in Scotland, which is, in a great degree, owing to the Union.

Pitarrow; and, 3. married to — Allardice, of that Ilk. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Alexander, fourth Baronet, who married a daughter of Burnet, of Cowtown, tutor of Leys, by whom he had three sons and two daughters; the first and second sons died before their father, unmarried, the third, Robert, was his father's heir. The eldest daughter married George Burnet, of Kemnay; and the second married Alexander Aberdeen, of Cairnbulg. Sir Alexander, fourth Baronet, was succeeded by his only surviving son,

Sir Robert, the fifth Baronet, who dying unmarried, the honours of the family devolved upon his cousin-german, Thomas, son of William Burnet, of Criggie, to whom we now return.

William Burnet, of Criggie, second son of Sir Thomas, third Baronet, married Jean, daughter of Burnet, of Cowtown, tutor of Leys, by whom he had two sons and three daughters: 1. Thomas, his heir, of whom afterwards; and, 2. Captain James Burnet, who married a daughter of Sir William Purvis, Bart. The daughters were, 1. married to the Reverend Mr. Aitkin, minister of the gospel at Montrose; 2. married to — Smith, merchant in Aberdeen; and, 3. married first to — Fraser, son of Francis Fraser, of Findrach, secondly to — Reid, merchant in Aberdeen. His eldest son,

Sir Thomas Burnet, of Criggie, sixth Baronet, of Leys, succeeded his cousin-german Sir Robert, the fifth Baronet, as next heir male. He married Catharine, third daughter of Charles Ramsay, Esq. and sister of Sir Alexander Ramsay, of Balmaine, Baronet. By her he had three sons and one daughter: viz. 1. Robert, the present Baronet; 2. Alexander Burnet, Esq. a Scottish Barrister, and some time Sheriff of Kincardine, who succeeded to his maternal uncle, Sir Alexander Ramsay, of Balmaine, in his large property, and the title being extinct through defect of male issue of Sir Alexander Ramsay, Mr. Burnet was created a Baronet of the United Kingdom, by patent, the 13th of May, 1806, (Vide our English Baronetage); 3. William Burnet, Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, and one of the Aids-du-Camp to his Majesty. The daughter, Catharine, married Alexander Forbes, Esq. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Robert Burnet, now seventh Baronet, of Leys; who married Margaret Dalrymple, daughter of General Dalrymple Elphinstone, of Westhall and Logie, and has issue by her, four sons and three daughters: viz. 1. Thomas; 2. Alexander; 3. William; and, 4. James. The daughters were, 1. Mary; 2. Margaret; and, 3. Ellen.

MONCREIFF WELLWOOD.

THE surname of Moncreiff is of great antiquity in Perthshire, and belonged to the proprietors of the barony of Moncreiff in that county, as early as any surnames were in use in Scotland.

The histories of all ancient families, traced back to remote periods, depend in some particulars on traditional or imperfect memorials.

The genealogical accounts preserved of this family mention

Ramus de Moncreiff as its founder. He lived between 1107 and 1124; and is said to have been Keeper of the Wardrobe in the family of Alexander I. He had one son,

Gasperus de Moncreiff, who originally had three sons, only one of whom survived him,

Gerard de Moncreiff. He had five sons, of whom three died before himself. He was succeeded by his fourth son,

Roger de Moncreiff. This gentleman left an only daughter, who married the son of his youngest brother, whose posterity by her inherited the estate. They were succeeded by their son,

Matthew de Moncreiff, who is expressly mentioned in the private memorials of the family to have married the daughter of his uncle Roger. He obtained a charter of the lands of Moncreiff from Sir Roger de Mowbray, at that time the superior. This charter has no date. But as Matthew got the same lands erected into a free barony, by Alexander II. (February 1, 1248), it must have been dated before that time. He also got a charter of confirmation in October, 1251. He was succeeded by his son,

John de Moncreiff, who was, with many of his countrymen, compelled to swear allegiance to Edward I. of England, in 1296. He left two sons, William and Ralph, and was succeeded by the eldest,

William Moncreiff. He is mentioned with his brother in Rhymers's Collections, and in the critical remarks on Ragman's Roll, and Matthew of Westminster relates, that these brothers were two of the barons who entered England, and burnt the towns of Cornbrigg and Hucklisham, the same year in which their father was compelled to submit to Edward. William had a son,

Duncan Moncreiff, of whom no more is known, than that he died in 1357, and was succeeded by

John Moncreiff his son, who died at an advanced age in 1410; and was represented by his son,

Malcolm Moncreiff, who was appointed by James II. one of the Judges in the Supreme Court of Judicature, now called Lords of Council and Session. He married Catharine Murray, of the family of Tullibardin, by whom he had three sons, John, George^a, and Matthew^b. He died about 1465, and was represented by his eldest son,

^a This George Moncreiff was the ancestor, not of the last, but of the old family of Tippermalach: and so far from dying without issue, as some genealogists have said, he had lineal descendants, who possessed the estate of Tippermalach, from 1473 to 1654, or 1666. This fact is proved incontestably, by a series of charters during the whole period. George himself got two successive charters of the lands of Tippermalach, in 1473 and 1478. His son, Robert Moncreiff, married Janet Lundie, by whom he had a son, William, who succeeded him, and married Janet Graham, of the family of Montrose. This William Moncreiff, at one time, sold the estate of Tippermalach to William Moncreiff, of that ilk, as appears by a charter under the Great Seal, the 23rd of December, 1530, which proceeds on the narrative that a price was paid. But it appears by a charter in 1532, that the same lands were almost immediately reconveyed by William Moncreiff, of that ilk, to the same William Moncreiff, of Tippermalach, and Janet Graham, his wife, and their heirs male; under the condition, that failing their heirs, the estate should return to his heirs. Their heirs did not fail for upwards of a century. There is a charter for the same lands, the 4th of April, 1605, in favour of their grandson, William Moncreiff, who is expressly designed, "the grandson of William Moncreiff of Tippermalach." This gentleman lived fifty years after the date of this charter; but he was the last of the old family of Tippermalach, and had no descendants. Before his death, he conveyed his estate to John Moncreiff, son of Hugh Moncreiff, brother of the first, and uncle of the second Baronet of Moncreiff. This is established by a charter of confirmation in 1606, in which the designations are correctly given.

^b Matthew Moncreiff was the ancestor of the family of Easter Moncreiff. He married Christian Mauld, the heiress of Easter Moncreiff, in 1447, and had by her two sons, John and Archibald. John succeeded him, and died without issue in 1514. He was then represented by Archibald, who had two sons, John and James. The history of these two brothers is connected with a singular delineation of the ancient property of the church. "Adam Foreman, the last Prior of the Charterhouse, near Perth, when his house was demolished by the reformers, retired with his brethren to Errol, of which church they were patrons; and there he let out, with consent of those who staid at home, to John Foreman, son and heir to Robert Foreman, of Luthrie, for a sum of money, 'Terras suas de sacello beate Mariæ Magdalene, (the Magdalen's lands) Nuncupatis, terras de Ffretoun, terras de Craigie, et Insulam australeni Burgi de Perth, tenacum Piscaria sua salmonum, super aquam de Taye, infra Vice-Comitatu de Perth.'" This charter is granted to John Foreman; but the lands specified came all into the possession of the family of Moncreiff, to which the Foremans were before this time nearly allied, and have ever since been connected with the estate of Moncreiff. At the same time that this sale of lands was made to John Foreman, the property of the Charterhouse itself, "with the houses, grounds, and gardens connected with it, was sold to John Moncreiff, the eldest of the brothers before mentioned," by a charter, dated the 14th of November, 1509; and this is

John Moncreiff, of Moncreiff, who got a charter of the lands of Auchindane, in Fife, during his father's life, which were then annexed to the barony of Moncreiff, the 28th of December, 1464, in which he is designed "the eldest son and heir apparent of Malcolm Moncreiff, of Moncreiff;" and another charter, a few months earlier, for the lands of Forthindane, the 18th of October, 1464. He married a daughter of Archibald Dundas, of Dundas, by whom he had two sons: 1. John, his heir; and, 2. Hugh, who got a charter to himself and Janet Ochiltree his wife, of the lands of Pitgorno, in Fife, in which he is designed "son of the deceased John Moncreiff, of that ilk;" dated the 5th of March, 1506. John was succeeded, some time after 1490, by his eldest son,

Sir John Moncreiff, who got a charter of the barony of Moncreiff in 1495. He married Beatrix, the daughter of ——— Forman, of Lathrie; and got two charters to himself and Beatrix Forman his wife, in the last of which he is designed "Dominus de eodem miles." They are charters for the lands of Easter Coisly, &c. in 1501 and 1511. Beatrix Forman survived him, and is designed "his relict" in a charter granted to herself and William Moncreiff her eldest son, of the lands of Balgongie, in Perthshire, 1530. By Beatrix Forman, Sir John Moncreiff left two sons and three daughters: 1. William, his heir; 2. John, said to be the ancestor of Sir Thomas Moncreiff, now of Moncreiff. His daughters were, 1. Agnes, married to Thomas Scot, Lord Justice Clerk, as appears by a charter of the lands of Kinloch, the 20th of March, 1540, in which she is designed "relict of Thomas Scot, late Lord Justice Clerk;" 2. Jean, married to John Leslie, of Parkhill, the second son of William, the third Earl of Rothes; and, 3. Elizabeth, married to David Boswell, of Balmuto. Sir John was succeeded by his eldest son,

William Moncreiff. This is the gentleman already mentioned, who in 1530 bought the lands of Tippermaloch, and in 1532 reconveyed them to the same persons, William Moncreiff and Janet Graham, from whom he had purchased them, whose descendants carried on the representation of the old family of Tippermaloch. He got a charter of the lands of Nither Gathie in 1540, and of Easter Crief in 1541. He married Margaret Murray, a daughter of the family of Balwaird: and in 1550 got a charter to himself and Margaret Mur-

afterwards confirmed by a charter from James VI., bearing date the 18th of May, 1572, in favour of his brother James, who succeeded him, who is there designed, "Jacobus, Filius Archibaldi Moncreiff de Easter Moncreiff." The estate of Easter Moncreiff was sold by this gentleman about the end of the century, to Sir John Moncreiff, of Easter Moncreiff and Kinmouth, who will be afterwards mentioned.

ray his spouse, of the lands of Parkhill, in which he is designed "William Moncreiff, of that Ilk." By Margaret Murray he had three sons and one daughter: 1. William, his heir; 2. John, Prior of Blantyre, who being a churchman, never married; but he had a natural son named Gilbert, who was physician to the King, and a man of considerable reputation: he obtained letters of legitimation in 1585, in which he is designed "the natural son of Mr. John Moncreiff, Prior of Blantyre; 3. Alexander, who was the ancestor of the Moncreiffs of Kintillo, afterwards of Culfargie, and now of Barnhill, in Perthshire; Isabell, the only daughter of William Moncreiff and Margaret Murray, married Sir George Rolio, of Duncrub, the ancestor of Lord Rollo, to whom, having died early, she had no children. Her contract of marriage is dated in 1552.

William, the eldest son and apparent heir of William Moncreiff and Margaret Murray, got a charter of the place, monastery, and gardens of Elcho, in which he is designed "eldest son and heir apparent of William Moncreiff, of Moncreiff," the 30th of November, 1570 and 1611. He married, during

* The descendants of this Alexander Moncreiff can be distinctly traced. He acquired the lands of Kintillo, and transmitted them to his heirs. He married Christian Crichton, daughter of ——— Crichton, of Strathurd, by whom he had Matthew Moncreiff, of Kintillo. In a charter, the 27th of July, 1611, in which his three daughters, Isabel, Anne, and Elizabeth, are mentioned, he is designed, "Matthew Moncreiff, portioner of Kintillo." Besides his three daughters, Matthew had by his wife, Grizel Mauld, two sons; William, who was a Colouel or Lieutenant-Colonel in the army; and Alexander, who was minister of Seoonie, in Fife, and married Anne Murray, daughter of Mr. Murray, of Woodend. William, succeeded to Matthew, in the lands of Kintillo, for which he got a charter in 1664. He married Anne Mcville, of the family of Raith, though his marriage has not been mentioned in the account given of the Melvilles, in Douglas's Peerage. He afterwards sold the lands of Kintillo, and acquired the lands of Culfargie. He had only one son, who died before himself. His brother, Alexander, minister of Seoonie, had a son, named Matthew, who became the Colonel's heir. This Matthew married, first, a Miss Thomas, by whom he had no children; and afterwards, Margaret Mitchell, of the family of Balbeardy, in Fife. He had by her two sons: 1. Alexander, who succeeded him in the estate of Culfargie; and, 2. David Moncreiff, of Easter Rhynd, who was Clerk of the Secret Council in Scotland, and is so designed in a charter of the lands of Easter Rhynd, in 1705. He was the ancestor of Robert Scot Moncreiff, now of Newhalls. Alexander, of Culfargie, married Mary Clerk, eldest daughter of Sir John Clerk, of Pennycook, by whom he had a son, Matthew, who succeeded him. He married a second wife, Jean Lyon, daughter of Mr. Lyon, of Ogill, by whom he had two sons, William and George; he had besides several daughters. Matthew, his eldest son, married Anne Scot, eldest daughter of Dr. Scot, who had married the heiress of Easter Rhynd, and of Coats, in Fife. He had two sons, Alexander and Robert, and several daughters. Alexander, his eldest son, sold the estate of Culfargie to the Earl of Wemyss; and purchased from Sir Stewart Threipland, the lands of Barnhill, by which he is now designed. Robert died unmarried.

It is no more than justice to families still subsisting, to mention their pedigree, when it is so well known. as the history of this family is.

his father's life, Jean, daughter of Lord Oliphant, by whom he had six sons and four daughters: 1. William, the heir of his family; 2. Archibald, who was minister of Abernethy about 1580, or perhaps sooner, and purchased the lands of Balgony in 1611, which had belonged to his grandfather, from David Murray, who acquired them, and had survived his sister; 3. Hugh, who, in a charter of the lands of Kiektion of Malar is designed "Frater Germanus, Gulielmi Moncreiff de eodem, 1607." He died without issue, and his lands descended to John Moncreiff, his nephew, afterwards the first Baronet, in 1610; 4. David, who married the heiress of a certain part of the lands of Balcaskie^d; 5. John, who became proprietor of the estates of Easter Moncreiff and Kinmouth; 6. James, who died early unmarried. The daughters of this marriage were, 1. Elizabeth, who married ———, and died in childbed, the 4th September, 1570; 2. Catharine, married to John Paterson, August the 13th, 1570; 3. Christian, married to David Phin, February the 4th, 1582; 4. Agnes, married to David Murray, of Balgony, Kippo, and Binn, and the mother of Mr. Andrew Murray, minister of Abdie, afterwards Lord Balvaird^e. William

* This David had two sons: but neither of them left male issue. His part of the estate of Balcaskie appears afterwards in the person of his nephew, Sir John, by a charter in 1627. But in 1629 it passed from him to John Moncreiff, who possessed the rest of the estate: and who was the son of Andrew Moncreiff, of Cush; having succeeded his uncle, Sir Alexander, as will be afterwards mentioned.

* The two youngest sons, and the three eldest daughters, are here given on an authority, not hitherto resorted to, but not easily discredited. Mr. Constable of Edinburgh, in 1810, has printed a few copies of a book, entitled, "The Chronicle of Fife, or the Diary of John Lamont, of Weston, from 1649 to 1671," which contains notes with regard to the common occurrences of the day, as they passed under the author's eye, or within his knowledge; often trifling, but sometimes important with regard to facts and dates. Several references will afterwards be made to this Chronicle. But it is mentioned at present, because at the end of the book there are five pages of "Memoranda," said "to have been copied, in the year 1612, from an original Diary of the Laird of Carnbee," then Moncreiff, of that Ilk. The person here alluded to is, beyond any doubt, William, the eldest of the six sons mentioned above. From 1572 to 1606, and for some years after that time, he was Moncreiff, of that Ilk. The Memoranda begin four years before his father's death, and perhaps eight before his grandfather's. But it is continued thirty-four years after the death of the last of them. He it was who acquired the lands of Carnbee, in Fife, which were united to the barony of Moncreiff, by a charter granted to "William Moncreiff, of that Ilk, and Anne Moray, his wife," to be afterwards mentioned, recorded in Perth, and Fife, the 14th of January, 1598. He is therefore indisputably the author of the Memoranda, ascribed to "Moncreiff, of that Ilk, the Laird of Carnbee."

In these Memoranda appear the following articles, relating to his own family, among many others, in which it has no concern.

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| " 1570. March | 12. John and James enterit to seol of St. Andr. |
| August | 13. Marriage compleit betwix John Paterson and Katerin. |
| September | 3. John fell in the sie, and eschappit hardlie. |
| | 4. Sior Elizabeth obiit ex partu. |
| November 26. | Pater obiit, hora 3 postm. |

Moncreiff, though frequently designed in the charters "of that Ilk," sometimes "younger, of that Ilk," died before his father, on the 26th of November, 1570. He was succeeded by

William, his eldest son. He got a charter of the lands of Wester Rhynd in 1573, when it is clear his grandfather was still alive, for he is there designed "Willielmus Moncreiff, apparens de eodem, filius et hæres quondam Willielmi Moncreiff, junioris de eodem." By his receiving this charter it is also clear, that he was already a man advancing in the world. His grandfather was probably laid aside by infirmities for several years before his death: but he died about this time, for in 1575 his grandson completed his titles to the barony of Moncreiff, and is designed in the crown charter, of that date, "Nepos et hæres Domini Willielmi Moncreiff de eodem." He married Ann Moray,

1582. February 4. Cristian mariit with Da. Phin.

December 27. Margaret Phin, born, hora 4½ postm.

1584. February 22. Joan. Phin, natus hora 4½ autim.

1585. January 15. Filius secundus Da^a Phin, natus hora 1 autim."

William Moncreiff himself, at the date here given, was unmarried, and therefore it is evident, that all these articles, excepting the death of his father, relate to his brothers and sisters. John and James were his youngest brothers, not then exceeding the age of seven or eight, when boys go first to school. Catharine is married to a John Paterson, who was very probably a builder of some eminence in his time, frequently mentioned in Lamont's Chronicle, as residing in Fife. Sister Elizabeth's death is recorded; the death of his father, and the dates of both; his sister Christian's marriage with David Phin, and the birth of three of their children. Other articles of these memoranda, will be afterwards mentioned. They bear intrinsic marks of authority. Among other things, the articles already quoted from, show how much younger William's brothers, John and James, were, than their elder brothers and sisters. John became afterwards proprietor of Easter Moncreiff, Kinnmouth, and Wallacetown. He married Joan Spence; and in a charter to him, and Joan Spence, his wife, of the lands of Kinnmouth, in 1602, he is designed, "of Easter Moncreiff." In a charter of Wallacetown, in 1611, to him and Joan Spence, he is designed, "of Kinnmouth." He was knighted afterwards, and was commonly designed, "Sir John Moncreiff, of Kinnmouth." In his brother's memoranda, there are three articles relating to his children,

" 1588. November 18. Joanna Filia Joannis natus hora 11½ postm.

1590. April 13. Filius primog. Joannis natus hora 6 postm.

1591. April 28. Agneta filia 2^a Joannis natus hora 10 postm."

This Sir John had a son, John, who is designed his heir-apparent, in 1615, in a charter of the lands of Kinnmouth and Wallacetown, granted to himself, and Margaret Arnot, his wife. Some inaccurate accounts of the family of Moncreiff, have applied to Sir John, of Kinnmouth, the tradition of the person who is said to have killed in a duel, the son of Lord Oliphant, and fled to Orkney, in 1540. It is plain, both from the dates of the charters, and from the indisputable descriptions of his wife, his eldest daughter, (who had her mother's name) and his son, that he could not be the person to whom this tradition applied. And no other person ever had the same designation.

daughter of Robert Moray, of Abercainry, in 1589, and got a charter to himself, and Ann Moray his wife, of the lands of Wester Rhynd, in 1591. He got the charter, referred to in a note, to himself and Ann Moray his wife, of "the lands of Moncreiff, Gilgerston, Teclindad, and Cairnbee," erected there into one barony in 1598; and in 1607 he got a charter of the lands of Craigee, &c. William Moncreiff had, by Ann Moray, five sons and four daughters: 1. William, who died at the age of twenty-two, unmarried; he was alive in 1610, when John got the charter of Malar, in which he is designed "the second son," but died before his father, who did not survive 1612; 2. John, who was ultimately the heir of his family; 3. Robert, who, in a charter of the lands of Craigie, 1611, is designed, "third lawful son of William Moncreiff, of Moncreiff;" 4. Hugh, who was the ancestor of the last family of Tippermalach, and will be afterwards mentioned; 5. David, who got a charter of the lands of Craigie, on the death of Robert, the 29th of July, 1624, in which he is designed, "Filius Gulielmi Moncreiff de codemr. William Moncreiff, and Anne Moray, had five daughters: viz. 1. Christian, married to Robert Forbes, of Rires, who in a charter, (1623), in favour of David Moncreiff, her brother, designed in the charter, "lawful son of William Moncreiff, of that Ilk," of part of the lands of Craigie, with consent of Robert Forbes, her husband, is herself designed, "Christian, eldest lawful daughter of the said William Moncreiff." Her marriage is the latest article mentioned in the "Memoranda" of her father, referred to in a preceding note; and is expressed in these words, "1606, October 22. The marriage of Rires and Moncreiff;" 2. Elizabeth, married to Sir William Bethune, of Freeland; 3. Helen, married to Robert Ramsay, of Balmillie; 4. Jean, married to Sir Simon Fraser, of Inveralachie. There is a charter for an annuity to her from the lands of Drumvenry, &c. granted by Sir Simon Frizel, or Fraser, with consent of Simon, Lord Lovat, dated the 20th of July, 1621; 5. Anne, married to Sir John Dundas, of Fingask. William was succeeded by

Sir John Moncreiff, the first Baronet, who had become his eldest son, by the death of his elder brother. He had a charter, already mentioned, on the death of his uncle, Hugh, of the lands of Malar, in 1610; in which he is designed, "the second son of William Moncreiff, of that Ilk." He was

* David is set down, by some genealogists, as the eldest son, who died before his father. But this is impossible, from the dates of the two charters quoted above; the last of which he obtained, after his brother John had succeeded his father. It is certain, that there was a son, older than John, who is for some time designed, "second son," and William is here mentioned as the eldest son, who died at the age of twenty-two, on the authority of two old trees of the family, prepared, not later than towards the end of the seventeenth century.

created a Baronet of Nova Scotia, the 22nd of April, 1626. By the patent, the lands in Nova Scotia are given, "Joanni Moncreiff de eodem, hæredibus suis masculis, et assignatis, quibuscunque;" the title and state of a Baronet are given, "dict: Joanni Moncreiff, suisque hæredibus masculis quibuscunque." Sir John also received a charter of the lands of Lettu Bannachie, the 22nd of January, 1631; and in conjunction with his mother, Anne Moray, who was still alive, a charter of the lands of Wester Rhynd, in 1634. He married twice; first, Anne, daughter of David Bethune, of Creich. By her he had one son, who died before himself, and two daughters. The eldest daughter was married to Mr. Bethune, of Balfour, and died soon after her marriage, without children. Her death is set down in "Lamont's Chronicle of Fife," already mentioned, in these words, "1649, September 16. The young lady of Balfour, in Fife, died at Kilbrinny, (being daughter to the Laird of Moncreiff), and was interred, the 23rd of the said instant, at their ordinary burial place." The second daughter, Elizabeth, lived to a great age, and died unmarried, at Perth, in 1710. Sir John afterwards married Lady Anne Murray, only daughter of William, second Earl of Tullibardine, by whom he had five sons and one daughter: 1. Sir John, his heir: 2. Sir David, who succeeded his eldest brother; 3. William, who died young, and unmarried; 4. Henry, who died unmarried at his grandfather's house, of Tullibardine, before Sir David; 5. Sir James, the last of this branch of the family. Sir John had an only daughter by his second wife, Margaret, who married George Murray, second son of Patrick, first Lord Elibank. This gentleman's name is left blank in Douglas's Peerage. He was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Guards, and had children; but they are all said to have died before himself*. Sir John, and his second lady, died nearly at the same time. There is a note with regard to their death in "Lamont's Chronicle of Fife," in these words. "1650, December. The Lady Moncreiff, departed this life, at Moncreiff, in Strathwerne; shortly after, the Laird of Moncreiff, her husband, also departed this life." Sir John was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir John Moncreiff, the second Baronet. His affairs were soon embarrassed, and compelled him to relinquish the whole of the large property, which had so long belonged to his family. The first estate he sold was the estate of Carn-

* This article, and a few others, are given on the authority of a manuscript account of the family of Moncreiff, written upwards of a hundred years ago, in the possession of Sir Henry Moncreiff Wellwood. It was written by one, whose certain knowledge, reached back to about the middle of the seventeenth century. In all essential particulars, it agrees with the documents on record; and supplies chasms with regard to facts of less importance.

ber. This fact is asserted by "Lanont's Chronicle of Fife," in the following note. "1637. This year Mr. William Ord, Shirra Clerk of Perth, bought the lands of Carnbee, in Fife, from the Laird of Moncreiff, in Strathewrne. They stood him about thirty-seven, or forty thousand marks." This sale did not retrieve his affairs; and, in 1666, he sold the estate of Moncreiff itself, to Sir Thomas Moncreiff, one of the Clerks of the Exchequer, who was also created a Baronet, by patent, in 1685. Sir John died at Edinburgh, unmarried, some time after, 1674; and his title descended to his brother,

Sir David, who also died unmarried, and was represented by his youngest brother,

Sir James Moncreiff, the fourth Baronet. He spent his life in the army, rose to the rank of Colonel, and had a regiment. In the end of his life he spent his time chiefly with his near relatives, the second Marquis of Athol; and in his absence lived with his sister Elizabeth, who, to accommodate him, had a house in the town of Dunkeld. There he died, unmarried. His sister, much older than he, survived him, and is known to have afterwards died, at her usual residence in Perth, in 1710.

Here the direct line of the first Baronet failed. But the patent having been granted "*Hereditibus masculis quibuscunque*," the succession to the title devolved on the family of Hugh Moncreiff, his younger brother, and the only one of his brothers whose descendants then remained.

Hugh Moncreiff was originally the fourth son of William Moncreiff and Anne Moray, the father and mother of the first Baronet; and, as has been already mentioned, the ancestor of the last family of Tippermalach, though he was never himself in possession of that estate.

William Moncreiff, the last of the old family of Tippermalach, had no descendants. By the charter in 1532, quoted in a preceding note, there was a destination of the estate of Tippermalach, failing heirs of the family in possession, to the heirs of William Moncreiff, of that ilk: and though that destination was not literally followed, it was substantially preserved, by the arrangement adopted by this last heir of the old family. By a charter under the Great Seal, dated the 12th of October, 1666, he conveyed the estate of Tippermalach, "*Joanni Moncreiff, filio legitimo magistri Hugonis Moncreiff, Patrui Domini Joannis Moncreiff de ibid; militis Baronetti, et hereditibus masculis*," &c. This accurate designation, and its date in 1666, ascertain exactly that Hugh, (to whose son, and not to himself, though he was then alive, the estate of Tippermalach was devised) was the brother of the first Baronet, and the uncle of the second Baronet, then living, who sold the estate of Moncreiff; as well as

of Sir James, the last in the direct line^b. The title of Baronet was therefore of course vested, after Sir James's death, in John Moncreiff, of Tippermalach, the son of Hugh, as heir male of the first Baronet. Hugh Moncreiff, his father, had married Isabel Hay, daughter of ——— Hay, of Megginshi, and left only one son,

Sir John Moncreiff, of Tippermalach, who got a charter of the lands of Tippermalach, in 1670, in which he is designed "now of Tippermalach." This gentleman was distinguished as a physician; and was the author of a book, published under his name, which bears the title of "The poor Man's Physician, or Receipts, by Mr. John Moncreiff, of Tippermalach." The only edition of this book, now to be found, appears to have been printed from a copy delivered by himself to the Marchioness of Athol, with whose family he was nearly connected. He married Nicholas, daughter of ——— Moncreiff, of Easter Moncreiff. He had a numerous family of sons and daughters by her. But all his sons died before himself, excepting Hugh, who succeeded him. He had three daughters: 1. Bethia, who married Mr. William Moncreiff, minister of Methven^c, by whom she had Mr. John Moncreiff, minister of Rhynd, who succeeded his uncle, Sir Hugh, in the estate of Tippermalach, and is now represented by Dr. Moncreiff, physician at Bristol. She had also one daughter, Bethia, who died at Tippermalach, unmarried, in 1775; 2. Jean, who died unmarried; 3. Elizabeth, who also died unmarried. The two last were alive as late as 1756, or 1760. Sir John Moncreiff, the physician, lived till about 1710, and though he had before relinquished the estate to his son, there is a charter granted to himself, relating to tythes, in 1709. He was succeeded by his only surviving son,

Sir Hugh Moncreiff. There is a charter on record, by which his father gave up the estate of Tippermalach to him in 1699, more than ten years before his own death. Hugh is there designed "his eldest son," some of his infant brothers having been then alive. Sir Hugh Moncreiff never married, and followed no profession. He died in 1744, leaving the estate of Tippermalach to Mr. John Moncreiff, his nephew, already mentioned.

On the death of Sir James, such of the family papers as were in his hands

^a These facts are stated with more minuteness than would otherwise have been necessary, because some genealogists have represented this Hugh Moncreiff as having died without issue; and, to serve an hypothesis, have found a progenitor to his family, who is said to have lived almost one hundred and fifty years before his time.

^c Mr. William Moncreiff, minister of Methven, was a native of Orkney, and will be mentioned in the following article.

had been delivered, by his direction, to Sir John. And when Sir Hugh died, they were, by his orders, delivered to Sir William Moncreiff, minister of Blackford, to whom the succession to the title of Baronet then devolved, as the male representative of Mr. Archibald Moncreiff, of Balgony; the second son of William Moncreiff, and Jean Oliphant, (p. 92), and the uncle of the first Baronet. The particulars of his descent are now to be stated.

Archibald Moncreiff received his original education in England; and when he returned to his native country, about 1579 or 1580, became minister of Abernethy, in the immediate vicinity of his father's estate. He appears to have taken an active part in the disputes of the times, between the court and the church; and in general to have supported the court party. In the Act of the Secret Council, for support of the Protestant religion, in 1589, his elder brother and himself are both named as Commissioners. He supported the King's measures, violent as they were, in the Provincial Assembly of Perth, in 1607. But this is not surprising, when it is observed, that his two brothers-in-law, David Murray, of Balgony, and Sir George Auchinleck, of Balmanno, were Joint Commissioners from the King, with Sir David Murray, of Arngask, the Comptroller, appointed to attend that Assembly; where they contended, with most indecent violence, to carry a point the King had then greatly at heart; the appointment of the Bishops, to be perpetual moderators of the church courts. Mr. Archibald Moncreiff does not appear to have had fortitude to resist their influence. He was accused besides of aspiring to a bishopric; and was for some time in the court list for that situation, though he never obtained it*. He was named by the court party, to be a member of the meeting, then called "The Privie Conference," at the General Assembly of Perth, in 1618; a committee the same in substance, with regard to the ecclesiastical assemblies, which "the Lords of the Articles" were, with regard to the parliament of Scotland. And though he does not appear to have attended, he was nominated one of the Court of High Commission, in 1619. His father had acquired the property of the monastery of Elcho, which lay just beside him, in 1570; and in 1601, his son, Archibald Moncreiff, minister of Abernethy, was appointed, "Prior and Commendator of that priory and monastery, with a right to the whole rents, &c. belonging thereto." This revenue could not be inconsiderable at that time. He soon after acquired the lands of Bal-

* These facts are detailed in Calderwood's manuscript History, a much more complete and larger work than the printed book which bears his name. The violence of the King's Commissioners, in this assembly at Perth, especially the Comptrollers, has scarcely been surpassed.

gony, which had once belonged to his grandfather, by the purchase of them from David Murray, of Balgony, Kippo, and Binn, who had married his sister. A ratification of this sale, in the possession of Sir Henry Moncreiff Wellwood, by his sister Agnes, the wife of David Murray, in which she renounces her life-rent, is dated the 30th of November, 1611. Mr. Archibald Moncreiff married Margaret Auchinleck, the sister of Sir George Auchinleck, of Balmanno, who was admitted a Lord of Session, the 14th of February, 1626. By her he had the following children: 1. Archibald, his heir; 2. George, who was minister of Arngask, and ultimately represented the family; 3. Andrew, an Advocate, who died in early life of a consumption, unmarried; and, 4. John, who devoted himself to a military life, and served abroad under Gustavus Adolphus. He fell in Germany, and died unmarried. Archibald Moncreiff and Margaret Auchinleck had also three daughters: -1. Margaret, married to ——— Arnot, of Pitmedden; 2. Sarah, married to John Lockart, second son of Mr. Lockart, of Lee; he was her cousin-german; his mother being a sister of Sir George Auchinleck, though by mistake she is mentioned in some accounts as his daughter; 3. Ann, married to Mr. John Wood, minister of Tulliallan. Mr. Archibald Moncreiff died about 1630; Margaret Auchinleck long survived him. She was alive in 1654, and is then designed "relict of Mr. Archibald Moncreiff, sometime of Balgony," in a deed by William Oliphant and others, of that date, in the hands of Sir Henry Moncreiff Wellwood. He was represented by his eldest son,

Archibald Moncreiff, who inherited from him the lands of Balgony, and was also his successor as minister of Abernethy. He had been at first minister of Dollar, in Stirlingshire, and was translated to Abernethy after his father's death. In the ratification before-mentioned of the sale of Balgony, by Agnes Moncreiff, she concurs in the conveyance of Balgony to Mr. Archibald Moncreiff and Margaret Auchinleck, in life-rent, "and to Archibald Moncreiff, their eldest son in fee." Margaret Auchinleck conveys to her son, her life-rent of the lands of Balgony, by a deed in the possession of Sir Henry Moncreiff Wellwood, dated, "the penult day of May, 1644," designing him, "her son, and now minister of Abernethy." The estate of Balgony was soon after sold to William Oliphant, as appears by the conveyance from the second Archibald Moncreiff, in 1646, and the charter from the Earl of Angus, the superior, in the same year. Archibald Moncreiff married Barbara, eldest daughter of David Moncreiff, of Balcaskie. By her he had two sons: 1. David, who was mini-

¹This David Moncreiff is a different person from the gentleman of the same name already mentioned, whose only daughter married the uncle of Mr. Archibald Moncreiff, and brought to him a certain part of

ster of Aberdalgie, and married a daughter of William Oliphant, of Balgony, but left no children; 2. William, who married, and had children, but all his children died in their infancy. He himself lived to an extreme old age, and died in 1712. Archibald Moncreiff had also four daughters: 1. Anne, married to Mr. William Spence, minister of Fossway; 2. Nicholas, married to Mr. William Moncreiff, minister of Moongie, in Fife, to be afterwards mentioned; 3. Mary, married to John Gall, of Balbigge; 4. Margaret, who died unmarried.

Archibald Moncreiff lived till after 1662, as appears by a subscribed document, in his hand-writing, bearing that date, in the possession of Sir Henry Moncreiff Wellwood. His male issue having failed, the representation of his family devolved on his eldest brother,

George Moncreiff, minister of Arngask, second son of the first Archibald Moncreiff, of Balgony. Though Arngask is a small living, he was naturally placed in it, from his relation to Mr. Andrew Murray, minister of Abdie, who was his cousin-german (the son of David Murray, of Balgony, and Agnes

the estate of Balcaskie. The gentleman now referred to, who possessed a considerable part of the same estate, was descended from the same family, several generations before this time; and most probably from the first branch of Easter Moncreiff. He was himself one of six brothers, who all belonged to the household of James VI. The eldest was Sir Alexander Moncreiff, Knight, of Fawside, Pitlour, &c. who ultimately acquired his brother's lands of Balcaskie. He is designed, in a charter of the lands of Fawside, &c. in 1609, "His Majesty's Principal or Chief Hawksman." The second was David Moncreiff, of Balcaskie, the father of Barbara, who had also another daughter, married to a Mr. Borthwick. The third, Nathaniel Moncreiff, of Randerston, who, in a charter of the lands of Randerston, in 1615, is designed, "Frater Germanus Alexandri Moncreiff de Balcaskie." The fourth, George Moncreiff, of Reidie, who in a charter of his lands, in 1616, is designed, "Regi Servitor." 5. John Moncreiff, of Murnipe. 6. Andrew Moncreiff, of Cash. He left an only son, John Moncreiff, who married Catharine Murray, second lawful daughter of Sir Quintign Murray, of Clermout, and Lady Margaret Crichton. In a charter under the Great Seal, following on a marriage contract, in 1617, he is designed, "only lawful son and heir of the deceased Andrew Moncreiff, brother-german of Sir Alexander Moncreiff, of Balcaskie, Knight." The lands of Fawside, Balmouth, and others, are by this charter conveyed to "John Moncreiff, and Catharine Murray, his future spouse." He was afterwards also possessed of the whole lands of Balcaskie; not only that part of the estate which had belonged to his uncle, but that part also which had fallen into the hands of Sir John Moncreiff, of that ilk, who conveyed it to him by a charter, in 1629.

This John Moncreiff's death, is mentioned in "the Chronicle of Fife," in the following words. "1638, February 10. The old Laird of Balcaskie, in Fife, surnamed Moncreiff, departed out of this life, at Pittenweem, and was interred in Pittenweem church, the 18th of February, in the day-time, (observe, that a grave was made for him at Caribee church, but because of the unseasonableness of the day, and the foulness of the way, his friends resolved to inter him at Pittenweem)." The burying place of Moncreiff, of that ilk, was then at Caribee: and the last circumstance mentioned in the Chronicle, shows that Moncreiff, of Balcaskie, was considered as a cadet of the same family.

Moncreiff). He had by this time succeeded to the estates of Balvaird and Arngask, and to the title of Viscount Stormont.

George Moncreiff married a relation of the Murrays; Catharine Murray, daughter of Mr. Murray, of Fosterseat. By her he had two sons and four daughters: 1. William; 2. David, of whom there are no descendants alive, though he had two sons and a daughter. His daughters were, Catharine, Elizabeth, Hellen, and Barbara. They all died unmarried, excepting Elizabeth, who married Robert Geddes, who succeeded his father-in-law as minister of Arngask, and was the ancestor of the families of that name, still subsisting at Culross.

George Moncreiff died before 1674, for in that year there is an heritable bond, granted by John Murray, principal tutor to David, Viscount Stormont, with consent of the other tutors, in favour of Catharine Murray, designed "relict of Mr. George Moncreiff, minister of Arngask," for a sum of money to her in life-rent, and to Mr. William, Catharine, Elizabeth, Hellen, and Barbara, her children, in fee." Her son David's name does not appear in this bond, though he was certainly alive many years after its date. George was succeeded by his eldest son,

William Moncreiff, who was minister of Moongie, in Fife. He married, first, Nichola Moncreiff, second daughter of his uncle, Mr. Archibald Moncreiff (p. 101) by whom he had two sons and a daughter: 1. Archibald; 2. David, who was educated a physician, but died early, unmarried. His only daughter of this marriage, Mary, was married to Mr. Andrew Ure, minister of Fossway, who died about 1741. He married a second wife, Euphemia Alexander, by whom he had a son, William, and two daughters, who all died without issue. He died about 1690, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Archibald Moncreiff, minister of Blackford. By a marriage contract of his father's with Euphemia Alexander, his second wife, she had been secured in his proportion of the bond before mentioned from the tutors of Lord Stormont, to the widow and children of George Moncreiff, of Arngask. By a deed in 1711, in the possession of Sir Henry Moncreiff Wellwood, Euphemia Alexander discharges Mr. Archibald Moncreiff of the sums in that bond, and designs him, "Mr. Archibald Moncreiff, minister of Blackford, eldest lawful son and heir, served and returned, of the deceased Mr. William Moncreiff, minister of Moongie."

Archibald Moncreiff became minister of Blackford in 1697. He married Catharine Halliday, eldest daughter of John Halliday, of Tulliebole, by his second wife, a daughter of Mr. Kerr, of Graden. By her he had a family

of sixteen children, of whom six sons and two daughters survived him: 1. William; 2. John, who was a man of letters, of considerable merit, and the author of several publications, which are the productions of a vigorous and enlightened mind; but all his literary projects were terminated by a premature death in 1761; he died unmarried; 3. Robert, who was a clergyman of the Church of England, and died unmarried in 1767; 4. Mungo, who married Jean Morley, the daughter of an Irish gentleman; he left two sons, Robert, who is still alive, and unmarried, and John, who was a young man of great promise, but being bred to the sea, fell an early sacrifice to the climate of Jamaica in 1768; 5. Charles, who died a young man; and, 6. Alexander, who died at the age of twenty-two, in a voyage to India. There were two daughters, Margaret, married to Mr. John Moncreiff, of Tippermalach; and Hellen, who died unmarried in 1772. Archibald Moncreiff died in 1739, and was represented by his eldest son,

Sir William Moncreiff, who was also minister of Blackford. He succeeded to the title of Baronet, on the death of Sir Hugh Moncreiff, of Tippermalach, in 1744. He married Catharine Wellwood, eldest daughter of Robert Wellwood, of Garvock, who was the second son of Robert Wellwood, of Garvock, by Catharine, the sixth daughter of John Denham, of Muirhouse and West Shields. By this marriage Sir William had six sons and one daughter: 1. Henry, who succeeded him; 2. Archibald, who became a merchant in Baltimore, in Maryland, and died unmarried in 1803; 3. Robert, who married, and died early, leaving an only son, now an officer on the Madras establishment; 4. John, an apothecary in Edinburgh, who married, and has one son; 5. William, who was an officer on the Bengal establishment, and died in 1795; he married, and left an only daughter, Mary; 6. George, who died while attending the University of Glasgow. The only daughter of this marriage, Susan, married Mr. William Paul, one of the ministers of St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh. Sir William Moncreiff died in 1767, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Henry Moncreiff Wellwood, of Tulliebole, the eighth Baronet, and the fifth descendant in the direct line from the uncle of the first Baronet.

The estate of Tulliebole, in the county of Kinross, which belonged to John Halliday, whose daughter Mr. Archibald Moncreiff (p. 102) married, became so much encumbered, at the death of his grandson, Robert Halliday, that it was brought to judicial sale by his creditors in 1749. It was purchased by Henry Wellwood, of Garvock, the elder brother of Robert, whose daughter Sir William Moncreiff married. Three years after the purchase he conveyed it to

Henry, the eldest son of Sir William Moncreiff and Catharine Wellwood, on condition that he should bear the name and arms of Wellwood; and that in memory of Catharine Denham, the mother of Henry Wellwood, the estate should in time coming be described by the designation of "Denham's Tulliebole."

Sir Henry got a crown charter for these lauds in 1772, which bears to be granted "Reverendo Domino Henrico Moncreiff Wellwood, Baronetto, de Denham, Tulliebole, ministro evangelii apud Blackford, filio legitimo natu maximo, de mortui Domini Gulielmi Moncreiff, Baronetti nuper ministri evangelii apud Blackford."

Sir Henry became minister of Blackford in 1771. He was translated to the church of St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh, in 1775. He was Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1785. In the same year he was appointed senior Chaplain, on the Scots establishment, to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; and received the degree of Doctor in Divinity from the University of Glasgow, where he was originally educated.

He married Susan Robertson, eldest daughter of James Robertson Barclay, of Keoville, in Fife, by whom he has five sons and two daughters: 1. William, his Majesty's Advocate in the island of Malta; 2. James, an Advocate at the Scots bar, who married Anne, youngest daughter of Captain George Robertson, of the Royal Navy; 3. Henry, Clerk to his Majesty's Signet, who married Charlotte Rollo, only daughter of the deceased Hugh Paterson Rollo, of Bannockburn; 4. George, merchant, in Edinburgh, in the firm of Brougham and Moncreiff; 5. Archibald, assistant in the office for arranging the Index of the Journals of the House of Lords. Sir Henry's eldest daughter, Isabella, married Dr. John Stoddart, of Doctors' Commons. His youngest, Catharine, is unmarried.

It is a remarkable circumstance in this branch of the family of Moncreiff, that Sir Henry Moncreiff Wellwood is the sixth in lineal succession who have been officiating clergymen of the Church of Scotland.

PULTENEY.

For the account of this ancient family, see the APPENDIX.

OGILVY.

THIS ancient and wide-spreading family is descended from Gilchrist, a man of the first rank, and a great favourite of King Malcolm Canmore, who was created Earl of Angus by that Prince, and was amongst the first who enjoyed the title of Earl, in Scotland. He lived after the year 1120, having married Finibella, sister of —, Thane of Mearns, by whom he had a son,

Gilibrede, second Earl of Angus, who succeeded him, and is mentioned by many historians as a great warrior. He lived in the reigns of King David I., King Malcolm IV., and King William the Lion; and was one of the chief commanders of the Scottish army, (though then but a young man) with the Earls of March and Menteith, when they invaded England, in King Stephen's reign, and fought a desperate battle against the English, near Northallerton, about the year 1138. He was one of the Scotch nobles, appointed to settle and adjust all differences between King William the Lion and King Henry II. of England, in 1174. He was also witness to a charter of King William the Lion, together with Joceline, Bishop of Glasgow, and Matthew, Bishop of Aberdeen, and is there designed, "Gilibredus comes de Angus," &c. in 1176. He married —, daughter of Patrick, Earl of March, by whom he had five sons: 1. Gilchrist; 2. Magnus, created Earl of Caithness, by King Alexander II. in 1222; 3. Gilbert, ancestor of the present family of Finlater; 4. Adam; and, 5. William.

Gilbert, the third son, was a man of great abilities. He assumed his name from his lands of Ogilvy, as was the custom of those early times; and from him we proceed to deduce the descent of this ancient family. He had a son,

Alexander de Ogilvy, who succeeded him, who was succeeded by his son,

Patrick de Ogilvy: he was one of the great Barons of Scotland, that, with many others, were forced to swear allegiance to King Edward I. of England, for his lands in the shire of Forfar, in the year 1296. He left issue two sons: 1. Sir Patrick, his heir; and, 2. Sir Robert de Ogilvy, who, according to Abercrombie, was one of King Robert Bruce's firmest friends.

Sir Patrick Ogilvy succeeded his father, and was a man of great merit and fortitude. He adhered always firmly to the interest of King Robert Bruce, and, for his loyalty and faithful services, obtained from that great monarch a grant of the lands of Ketins. He left issue two sons: 1. Alexander, his heir; and, 2. Patrick de Ogilvy, of Wester-Powrie. The next in this descent was,

Patrick de Ogilvy, of Wester-Powrie, second son of Sir Patrick, who obtained from his nephew, Sir Patrick Ogilvy, of Ogilvy, son of his brother Alexander, to him and Margery his wife, the lands of Wester-Powrie. By marriage with the above Margery, only daughter and at length sole heiress of Robert Ramsay, of Auchterhouse, he had one son, by whom he was succeeded,

Walter Ogilvy, of Wester-Powrie, afterwards of Auchterhouse, Hereditary Sheriff of Forfar; who came to the possession of that great estate and dignity upon the death of his uncle, Sir Malcolm Ramsay, of Auchterhouse, about the year 1365. He left two sons: 1. Sir Walter, his heir; and, 2. Patrick. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Walter Ogilvy, of Auchterhouse, High Sheriff of Forfar, who was a man of great worth and merit, and lost his life in the following manner. Duncan Stuart, natural son of Alexander, Earl of Buchan, having entered the shire of Angus, at the head of a lawless gang of robbers, in order to plunder the country, the Sheriff, accompanied by his uterine brother, Walter Lighton, ancestor of that family, and a numerous *posse* of country people, overtook the robbers, at a place called Glenbrerith, in Angus; where, after a smart skirmish, Sir Walter with his brother, and about sixty of his followers, were killed on the spot in 1391. He left issue three sons: 1. Sir Alexander, ancestor to Lord Finlater; 2. Sir Walter, of Lintrethan; and, 3. Sir John, of Innerquhart, who carried on the line of this family;

Which Sir John Ogilvy obtained from his brother, Sir Walter the Treasurer, the lands and barony of Innerquhart*, in Forfarshire, in 1420. He after-

* This barony includes a whole parish, now commonly spelled Inverarity. There is nothing remarkable respecting it, except some notices in an ancient record of various charities; notices, illustrative of ancient manners, and which drew the following observations from a late topographical writer. "Our former poverty, and indeed the poverty of the country in general, is strongly marked by the description given of

wards got a charter from William, Earl of Angus, of the lands of Crief, in the barony of Kirriemuir, dated the 21st of March, 1422. He had a son, by whom he was succeeded^b.

Alexander Ogilvy, second Baron of Innerquharty, who got a charter from Alexander Seton, Lord of Gordon, of the lands of Newton, Herdhill, Kinordie, Balbredie, &c. in the barony of Kirriemuir, dated the 15th of June, 1434; also a charter from Nichol Borthwick, of the lands of Ladinch, &c. dated the 15th of March, 1438; and a charter from William Gifford, of Balnagarroch, of the lands of Little Migry, &c. dated the 1st of April, 1439. All which are confirmed by a charter under the Great Seal. By his wife, Janet, daughter and heiress of William Towers, of Barnton, he had a son,

John Ogilvy, the third Baron of Innerquharty, who succeeded him. He got a charter from King James III. of the lands of Middletown, of Ogilvy, Handurch, &c. to him and Margaret Rattray his wife, dated the 23rd of August, 1487. By the said Margaret, daughter of John Rattray^c, of Rattray, he had two sons: 1. David, his heir; and, 2. Thomas, who acquired the lands of Clova, Water-Esx, Cortoquhie, &c. and of him the Ogilvies of Inchewen, Balnaboth, Kinalty, Balnagarrow, (now Barras), Torpheeely, Braeside, Quiech, &c. are descended. The House of Cortoquhie was built by one of the Lairds of Clova, but (with the rest of the estate) was afterwards acquired by Lord Airly, and Cortoquhie became one of the chief seats of that family; but the estate was given to one of their younger sons. John, of Innerquharty, was succeeded by his eldest son,

David Ogilvy, fourth Baron of Innerquharty. There appear to have been disputes and family feuds between the House of Innerquharty and that of

those who solicited charity as beggars:—stranger gentlemen—poor gentlemen—distressed gentlemen—are the appellations very frequently given them; and what must have been the poverty! what the spirit of the times! when, as the record informs us, a gentleman accepted a four-pence, and a young gentleman, recommended by a nobleman, was relieved by a sixpence!"

^b He had also a daughter, who, in the year 1399, married to — Fotheringham, who, received with her in dower the lands of Wester-Powrie, from whence that family took their title.

^c This family of Rattray, of that Ilk. is mentioned in Scottish history as early as the reign of Malcolm III., when they were settled at Rattray, in Perthshire. The register of the abbacy of Arbroath contains a perambulation between that abbacy and Thomas de Rattray, about the lands of Kingeldrum, in the year 1250; and in the reign of Robert the Bruce, it appears that Eustace de Rattray was honourably acquitted from a malicious charge of treason, before the parliament held at Perth. This elder branch flourished, in the male line, until the reign of James V. when an heiress carried it to Stewart, Earl of Athol. A junior branch of Craighall is now the representative. The remains of Rattray Castle, in the parish of that name, are still to be seen at the present day.

Clava, though brothers; but these were all at last accommodated by the interposition of friends, who were mutually chosen as arbitrators by both parties, and who having adjusted all their differences, the brothers entered into a mutual bond of friendship, whereby they bound themselves and their posterity, to live in peace and amity with one another, dated the 24th of May, 1524. He married — Norie^d, descended of an ancient family of that name, in Dumbartonshire, by whom he had a son,

John, his apparent heir, who married Elizabéth, daughter of Sir Alexander Guthrie^e, (who was killed at the battle of Flodden, in 1513) by whom he had a son,

John Ogilvy, of Innerquharty, who succeeded his grandfather, and married Elizabeth Fotheringham, daughter of Thomas Fotheringham, of Powrie, by whom he had a son, Sir John, his heir; and a daughter, Marian, married to James Maule, of Melgum, son of Henry Maule, of Innerpeffer, son of Robert Maule, of Pannure. He was succeeded by his son,

Sir John Ogilvy, of Innerquharty, who married Helen Ogilvie, daughter of James, fourth Lord Ogilvie, of Airly, and by her he had issue two sons: 1. John, his heir; and, 2. James, whose son, John, carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards; and a daughter, Janet, married Donald, progenitor of the Farquharsons, of Finzean, by whom she had seven sons, all founders of respectable families. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir John Ogilvy, of Innerquharty, who, in 1580, married Elizabeth Ogilvie, by whom he had no children; he died in —, and was succeeded by his nephew,

John, son of his brother James, before mentioned, which John was knighted by King James VI. the 28th of June, 1600. He married his cousin, Matilda, daughter of Thomas Fotheringham, of Powrie, in 1586, by whom he had a son, Sir John, his heir; and four daughters. He died in the end of the reign of King James VI. and was succeeded by his son,

Sir John Ogilvy, of Innerquharty, who was by King Charles I. created a Baronet, or Knight of Nova Scotia, by his royal patent, to him or his heirs male whomsoever, dated the 26th of September, 1626. He was a great loyalist, and sincerely attached to the royal family, as most of the Ogilvies were. He married Anne, daughter of Sir Alexander Irvine, of Drum, by whom he had four

* This family is originally Norie, of that ilk, first settled in the parish of Callander, in Perthshire, where there is a chapel, which was for a long time their burying place, but now in possession of — Buchanan.

* This is an ancient family of high respectability. As early as the reign of James III. David Guthrie, of that ilk, was Comptroller to that monarch, and Captain of the Royal Guards; since that there has been a baronetcy in the family, as Guthrie, of Kingedwards.

sons and one daughter: 1. John, who died young; 2. Alexander, a youth of extraordinary abilities, and, according to Guthrie, "valiant above his age, and of a present and daring spirit." He joined the great Montrose, was taken prisoner at the battle of Philiphaugh; and, for his firm adherence to the royal cause, was executed at Glasgow, in the flower of his age, in 1645'; 3. David, after-

' This amiable and gallant youth was scarcely eighteen years of age, and just come from the schools; he had joined the brave Montrose only a few days before the fatal 15th of September, 1645, a day whose unfortunate issue for the royal cause has been generally attributed to the treachery of the Earl of Traquair, who is suspected not only of having sent information of the weakness of the royal army to David Lesley, the Covenanter's General, but of having intentionally weakened it, the night before the battle, by ordering his son, Lord Linton, to retire privately with his men, unknown to his General. When the Covenanters' army made their attack, the new levies of the Douglasses fled to their homes, which were in the neighbourhood; but the rest of the army gallantly repelled their assailants, until they were almost surrounded, when Montrose was reluctantly obliged to retire with about one hundred and fifty horse. The prisoners who were taken by the country people, and delivered to the victors, were, the Earl of Hartfield, the Lords Drummond and Ogilby, Murray, brother to the Earl of Tullibardine, young Ogilvy, and several others. These victims of civil commotion became too soon apprized of their probable fate; for Montrose's infantry, in the retreat of the horse, having taken post in an advantageous situation, they maintained themselves there with great spirit, until quarter was promised them, on which they delivered up their arms, and surrendered. On this, several of the Covenanting ministers insisted that no quarter should be given to such wretches, and loudly denounced the sparing of them as an act of the most sinful impiety; in this they were soon joined by some of the military, when a salvo for their consciences in breaking the capitulation was adopted, by declaring that it was only intended to give quarter to Stuart, the Adjutant, who had negotiated the business, but not to the others. These "ministers of the word of God," being now gratified by this infamous subterfuge, the fanatic troops were let loose upon these unfortunate unarmed wretches, who were soon literally cut in pieces! By some strange forbearance, the few who had been taken by the country people escaped the massacre; but being only reserved for judicial forms, they were sent to several prisons; some to Edinburgh and some to Stirling Castles, there to remain until the time and manner of their execution should be determined on; this, however, was with the exception of two Irish officers, Colonel O'Kean and Major Lachlan, who, on being carried to Edinburgh, were immediately hanged upon the Castle Hill.

The Committees of the Kirk and of the Estates having shortly after assembled at Perth, in order to continue their bloody proceedings, a requisition was sent from the clergy to the Lords and others, demanding justice to be executed upon the prisoners. It appears, however, that humanity had resumed its seat in their breasts, and that these propositions were totally slighted, until the Earl of Tullibardine, as stated afterwards by the Reverend Mr. Bennet, in the Kirk Committee, spoke to the point, observing, "that because he had a brother amongst those men, it might be that their Lordships so valued his concurrence with them in the good cause, that for respect of him, they were the more loath to resolve upon that question; but that as for himself, since that young man had joined with that wicked crew, he did not esteem him his brother, and therefore declared that he would take it for no favour, if upon that account any indulgence were granted him. On this it was speedily determined upon, that ten of them, including young Ogilvy, should be executed. After this, on the 28th of October, Sir William Rollock, one of the party, was beheaded at the Market Cross, at Glasgow; and the next day the sentence was executed upon Sir Philip Nisbitt and Alexander Ogilvy. It was upon this occasion, that Mr. David Dick, one of the Covenanting clergy, is said to have observed, "the work goes bonnily on!" an expression which afterwards became proverbial.

wards Sir David, who became his father's heir; and, 4. George, of Lunnan, who married a daughter of Sir Francis Ogilvie, of Newgrange, by whom he had a son, John, of Balbegno, Advocate. The daughter was Helen, married to Sir William Ogilvie, of Barras. Sir John was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

Sir David Ogilvy, the second Baronet of Innerquharty, who, in 1662, married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Erskine, of Dun, by whom he had four sons and three daughters: 1. Sir John, his heir; 2. Captain David, who died unmarried; 3. Charles; and, 4. Alexander. 1. Daughter, Anne, married, first, to her cousin, James Ogilvy, of Kennel, and, secondly, to Gilbert Auchinleck, of Auchinleck, and had issue by both; 2. Mary, married to William Gray, of Turri-Beg, and had issue; and, 3. Isabel, died unmarried. Sir David was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir John Ogilvy, the third Baronet of Innerquharty, who, in 1697, married Margaret, eldest daughter of James Ogilvie, of Cluncy, Esq. by whom he had a numerous issue: 1. Sir John, his heir; 2. James, who died without issue; 3. David; 4. Charles; 5. Thomas; and, 6. Peter; which last three died young. His daughters also died young. To him succeeded,

Sir John Ogilvy, the fourth Baronet of Innerquharty, the eldest son, who, in 1720, married, first, Helen, daughter of Sir Lawrence Mercer⁵, of Aldie, by whom he had issue four sons: 1. Sir John, his heir; 2. James, who died in the East Indies, unmarried; 3. David, a Colonel in the army; 4. Thomas: and one daughter, Margaret. Sir John married, secondly, Anne, daughter of James Carnegie, of Finhaven, Esq. by whom he had a son, Charles, and two daughters: 1. Anne, married to the Reverend Charles Roberts; and, 2. Violet. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir John Ogilvy, the fifth Baronet of Innerquharty, who, in 1754, married Charlotte, eldest daughter of Dr. Walter Tullideph, of Tullideph Hall, in the county of Forfar, by whom he had nine sons and five daughters: 1. Walter, his heir; 2. John, the present Baronet; 3. David, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, was killed when Abereromby fell in Egypt, on the 21st of March, 1801;

⁵ This ancient and highly honourable family was originally Mercer, of Meikleour, but on the marriage of William Mercer with Lady Aldie Murray, daughter of the Earl of Tullibardine, this estate of Aldie was given as her portion, and also received a name from her, then the greatest beauty of her time. This William is described as brave and generous, and in the days of feudal aristocracy to have strongly supported the family of Murray. On this occasion, the Mercers assumed the mullet of Murray, as part of their arms, and as a lasting cement of family connection. The castle of Aldie was built in the sixteenth century, and stands in the parish of Tulliebole, in the shire of Kinross, but being uninhabited is gone to decay.

4. William, a Post Captain in the Royal Navy, married, and has issue; 5. James, died in the East Indies; 6. Alexander, Surgeon in the service of the Honourable East India Company, married, and has issue; 7. Thomas, died in India; 8. Ramsay, an officer in the army, fell at the capture of Martinico; 9. Adam, also an officer in the army, died in the West Indies. Their daughters were named: 1. Helen; 2. Mary; 3. Margaret; these three died young; 4. Mary, married; 5. Charlotte.

Sir Walter Ogilvy, the sixth Baronet, succeeded his father, Sir John, in the year 1802; he died unmarried in 1808, and was succeeded by his brother,

Sir John Ogilvy, the present Baronet, and the seventh of this family.

Creation—September 26, 1626.

MAXWELL.

ACCORDING to the best Scottish historians, the name of Maxwell is among the first surnames adopted in the reign of Malcolm III., and was taken from the lands which the ancestors of the family possessed in Dumfriesshire, then called Macchuswell, or the well or ville of Macchus. They had also other lands of that name, both in Teviotdale and in East Lothian; and Sir John Dalrymple says, he has often met with the name Macchus, which is likely to be a Saxon name.

The first to be traced on record is Unwyn; whose son,

Macchus, as he attached himself to Earl David, was one of the witnesses to the *Inquisitio Davidis*. He obtained from this beneficent Prince, whose rights were supported by so many followers, some lands on the banks of the Tweed, which from him acquired the appropriate name of Macchusville. He left two sons, Hugh and Edmund; but it is believed that the line of descent was carried on by his eldest son,

Hugh de Maccusville, who lived in the early part of the twelfth century, and left his estates in inheritance to his son,

Herbert de Maccusville, in whose time the name was abbreviated to Macswell, or Maxwell. This Herbert flourished under Malcolm IV. and William, and was donor of the church of Macuswell; he was also Sheriff of Roxburgh. He died soon after 1180, and was succeeded by his son,

John de Maxwell, Great Chamberlain and Sheriff of Roxburgh in the beginning of the reign of Alexander II. He died in 1241, and left a son,

Eumerus de Maxwell, who, in the same monarch's reign, was Justiciar of Galloway. He married Mary Mackgenchen, or Mackgeachin, daughter and heiress of Roland de Mearnis, with whom he got a great estate in the West of Scotland, the lands and baronies of Mearnis, Nether Pollock, Dryps, and Calderwood. This Eumerus gave eight acres and a half of his lands to the monks of Paisley, for the salvation of his own soul, and those of all his ancestors and descendants! By his wife, Mary, he had two sons: 1. Sir Herbert, his successor, of whom the Lords Maxwell, Earls of Nithsdale, are lineally descended; 2. John, afterwards Sir John, progenitor of this family.

Sir John Maxwell, second son of Homerus. Lord of Carlawerock, got from his father the lands and baronies of Nether Pollock, in Renfrewshire, the lands of Dryps Calderwood in the shire of Lanark, but assumed the chief title of his family from the former.

In a donation of Sir Herbert Maxwell, of Carlawerock, of part of the barony of Mearnis to the monastery of Paisley, Sir John Maxwell, dominus de Nether Pollock, his brother-german, and Robert, Bishop of Glasgow, are witnesses. The donation has no date; but as the Bishop died in the year 1316, it must have been in, or before, that year. Sir John died in the beginning of the reign of King David Bruce, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir Robert Maxwell, who, in his father's lifetime, was designated by the title of Calderwood. He got a safe conduct into England, with six servants in his retinue, in 1363, and died soon afterwards, leaving issue a son, Sir John, his heir, and a daughter, Agnes, married to Sir Gilbert Kennedy, of Dunnure, ancestor of the Earls of Cassilis. The next in descent was his only son,

Sir John Maxwell, of Pollock and Calderwood, who was possessed of a great estate, containing the baronies of Nether Pollock, Calderwood, &c. He married Isabel, daughter of Sir James Lindsay, ancestor of the Earls of Crawford, by Lady Egidia Stewart, his wife, daughter of Walter, Lord High Steward of Scotland, grandchild to King Robert Bruce, and sister to King Robert II. Sir John got no less than seven charters under the Great Seal, upon his own resignation, from the last King Robert, "*dilecto et fideli Johanni de Maxwell*,

militi et Isabella de Lindsay sponsæ ejus, nepotæ suæ carissimæ, of many lands and baronies, dated in the years 1371, 1372, 1373, 1374, and 1377, all these he held of the crown, in addition to his paternal estate in the shires of Lanark and Renfrew; but the family of Nithsdale retained the superiority of part of the last-mentioned estate till near the end of the last century, though the property was given by their ancestor, Homerus, Lord of Carlawerrock, to his second son, Sir John, as before observed.

This fact, however improbable, appears by many charters from the Lords Maxwell to the family of Calderwood, which are still preserved. By the said Isabel Lindsay, Sir John had two sons: 1. Sir John; and, 2. Sir Robert. To Sir John, the eldest, he gave the lands and baronies of Nether Pollock; he was progenitor of the Maxwells of Nether Pollock.

Sir Robert, the second son, got from his father the barony of Calderwood, the lands of Jackstoun, Newlands, Dryps, Thornton, with the Over-lop of Halershaw, Fingland, Glengorran, &c. This is proved by a mutual indenture and entail entered into by the two brothers, Sir John, and Sir Robert, in which all their lands are narrated; and in which it is expressly provided, that, failing heirs male of either of their bodies, the whole estate should devolve upon the surviving heir male of the other.

This deed, which we shall have occasion to mention afterwards, is dated at Dunbarton, the 18th of December, 1400. In a donation of William de Urry, of the lands of Fulton, to the monastery of Paisley, "*dominus Robertus de Maxwell dominus de Calderwood*," is a witness, 1409. He is also mentioned in an indenture between William de Fenton and Margaret de le Arde, confirmed by Robert, Duke of Albany, the 13th of July, 1413. He was afterwards by the states of the nation appointed one of the Commissioners to the Court of England, "*ad tractandum super liberationem Murdaci de Fife*," the 12th of May, 1415. In the year 1402, he married Elizabeth, daughter and coheirress of Sir Robert Denniston, of Denniston*, with whom he got a great

* The lands of Denniston, in the sheriffdom of Renfrew, were named from the original possessor, Daniel, as appears by a charter of the barony of Honston, in the reign of Malcolm IV., and from the ancient name of Danzielston, the succeeding generations assumed the corrupted nomenclature of Denniston. In the reign of King David the Bruce we find Robert Danzielston, son of Sir John Danzielston, Knt. receiving from that monarch a charter of the barony of Glencairn, and a charter was also granted to Sir Robert Danzielston, of that ilk, upon his own resignation, by Robert II. After some generations, the family ended in two heresses: the eldest of whom, Margaret, was married to Sir Robert Cunningham, of Kilmaurs, and carried the barony of Glencairn to that family, whilst the other moiety of the estates went with Elizabeth, the youngest daughter, to her husband, Sir Robert Maxwell, of Calderwood.

accession to his estate, viz. the lands of Nether, Finlayston, Mauldslic, Kilcagdown, Stainly, Newark, &c. In consequence of this marriage, he added the arms of Denniston to his own. Dying before the year 1423, he left a son,

Sir John Maxwell, of Calderwood, who succeeded his father and mother in both their estates, near the Borders, or debatable ground^b. He also inherited his father's virtues and abilities, and was employed in affairs of state when he

* The commencement of Border service, with the authority and power of the Lord Warden of the Marches, is uncertain: there seems, however, to be no doubt but that the Border service against the Scotch (as distinct from the general military service throughout the kingdom), is as ancient as the distribution of the several seigniories and manors amongst the Norman adventurers by William the Conqueror: and the tenants of the several manors have been obliged, all along, upon ringing of beacons, or other warning, to attend their lord in the service of the Borders, at their own expense: which attendance might be prolonged for forty days; and, according to the value of their respective tenements, some were obliged to serve on horseback, and others on foot, with their proper accoutrements: hence there were horse tenements, and foot tenements, the owners whereof were obliged to furnish their stipulated number respectively, on pain of forfeiting their estate to the lord. Within the manor of Bewcastle, in particular, they seem to have been all horse tenements: for, in the reservation of an heriot to the lord, upon the death of the tenant, there is an exception of the riding horse of every such tenant, kept by him for the lord's service, according to ancient custom.

But the regulation of the Borders by distinct laws, under the rule of Lords Wardens of the Marches, seems to have commenced in the reign of King Edward I. of England, at the time when he asserted the sovereignty over Scotland. Hostilities then became inveterate: the Scotch ill brooked a chain frivolous in itself, and supported by violence. Happy, indeed, had it been for both kingdoms, if Edward, had as his cause was, had finally prevailed; it would have saved much blood, treasure, misery, and desolation, which ensued; and as experience hath at length instructed us, instead of two jealous, wrangling, contentious neighbours, distinguished by no natural boundary, would have made as many ages sooner one great opulent and flourishing kingdom.

The first Lord Warden of the Marches, of whom we have had any authentic account, was Robert de Clifford, Lord of Westmoreland, and Hereditary Sheriff of the same, of whom the Countess of Pembroke's memoirs take notice: that, "in the fifteenth year of King Edward I., viz. 1296, the said Robert, being then about twenty-three years of age, was made the King's Captain, and Keeper of the Marches, in the North, towards Scotland; which was the very year in which Edward subdued that Kingdom; and, in the twenty-seventh year of the same King, amongst the records of writs, there is a letter of request from Robert de Clifford, a Captain of the counties of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancaster, to the Treasurer and the Barons of the Exchequer, desiring them to excuse Sir William de Mollecaestre, Sir Thomas de Felton, and Robert de Mollecaestre, from appearing to the Court of Exchequer, according to their summons, by reason of their attendance upon him in aid and defence of the Marches." Dated in that year.

It is true there is an account of laws made by Commissioners of both kingdoms for the Borders, of an earlier date, namely, in the year 1249, which was the 33rd of Henry III., purporting to be laws of the Marches, made and recognized by the Sheriff of Northumberland, on the part of the King of England; and the Sheriff of Berwick and Roxburgh, on the part of the King of Scotland, upon the oaths of twelve Knights of England and twelve Knights of Scotland. But this seems to have been a manifest forgery of the Scotch; not only because the names neither of the Kings nor of the Sheriffs are set forth, (which yet affords some argument of suspicion) but chiefly because Robert de Clifford is the first Knight mentioned on the English side; and this was twenty-five years before Robert de Clifford was born. Edward, it is well

was twenty years of age, being one of the Scotch Commissioners who got a safe conduct to go to England, to negotiate for the liberation of King James I. in 1423, and also one of the hostages for his ransom, in 1424.

He afterwards got a charter under the Great Seal from King James II.

known, destroyed all the public records of Scotland: and hence it is not improbable that the Scotch (though their cause needed no such aid) might contrive this instrument, to show, that before the time of Edward I. they treated with England upon equal terms, as a sovereign and independent kingdom. The laws differ not much from several bodies of laws that were made afterwards.

We may form some idea of the style of life maintained by the Border warriors from the anecdotes handed down by tradition concerning Walter Scott, of Harden, who flourished towards the middle of the sixteenth century. This ancient laird was a renowned freebooter, and used to ride with a numerous band of followers: the spoil which they carried off from England, or from their neighbours, was concealed in a deep and impervious glen, on the brink of which the old tower of Harden was situated; from thence the cattle were brought out, one by one, as they were wanted, to supply the rude and plentiful table of the laird. When the last bullock was killed and devoured, it was the lady's custom to place on the table a dish, which, on being uncovered, was found to contain a pair of clean spurs: a hint to the riders that they must shift for the next meal.

Upon one occasion, when the village herd was driving out the cattle to pasture, the old laird heard him call loudly to drive out Harden's cow. "Harden's cow!" echoed the affronted chief, "Is it come to that pass? By my faith, they shall soon say Harden's kye (cows)." Accordingly, he sounded his bugle, mounted his horse, set out with his followers, and returned next day with "a number of kye, and a bassend (brindled) bull." On his return with this gallant prey, he passed a very large hay-stack: it occurred to the provident laird that this would be extremely convenient to fodder his new stock of cattle; but as no means of transporting it occurred, he was fain to take leave of it with this apostrophe, now proverbial: "By my soul, had ye but four feet, ye should not stand long there." In short, as Froissard says of a similar class of feudal robbers, nothing came amiss to them that was not too heavy or too hot.

The same mode of housekeeping characterized most Border families on both sides. A manuscript, quoted in the History of Cumberland, concerning the Grames, of Netherby, and others of that clan, runs thus. "They were all stark moss troopers, and arrant thieves, both to England and Scotland; outlawed, yet sometimes connived at, because they gave intelligence forth of Scotland, and would raise four hundred horse at any time upon a raid of the English into Scotland." A saying is recorded of a mother to her son (which is now become proverbial), "Ride Rouly (Rowland), hough's i' the pot: that is, the last piece of beef was in the pot; therefore, it was high time for him to go and fetch more.

From Ridpath's History, we find that the Borderers, from their habits of life, were capable of the most extraordinary exploits of this nature. In the year 1511, Sir Robert Ker, of Cessford, Warden of the Middle Marches of Scotland, was murdered at a Border meeting by the bastard Heron, Starhead, and Lilburn. The English monarch delivered up Lilburn to justice in Scotland, but Heron and Starhead escaped: the latter chose his residence in the very centre of England, to baffle the vengeance of Ker's clan and followers. Two dependants of the deceased, called Tait, were deputed by Andrew Ker, of Cessford, to revenge his father's murder. They travelled through England, in various disguises, till they discovered the place of Starhead's retreat, murdered him in his bed, and brought his head in triumph to Edinburgh, where Ker caused it to be exposed at the Cross. The bastard Heron would have shared the same fate, had he not spread abroad a report of his having died of the plague, and caused his funeral obsequies to be performed.

The interesting nature of their exploits may be conceived from the account in Camden's Britannia: "What manner of cattle stealers they are, that inhabit these valleys in the marches of both kingdoms, John

“Johanni Maxwell de Calderwood militi,” of the lands and barony of Finlayston, Newark, Stainly, &c. upon his own resignation, dated the 4th of December, 1450; and, in 1454, was appointed one of the Ambassadors Extraordinary to treat of a peace with England. By Margaret, his wife, (whose family origin

Lesley, a Scotchman himself, and Bishop of Ross, will inform you. They sally out of their own borders, in the night, in troops, through unfrequented bye-ways, and many intricate windings. All the day-time they refresh themselves and their horses in lurking-holes they had pitched upon before, till they arrive in the dark at those places they have a design upon. As soon as they have seized upon the booty, they, in like manner, return home in the night, through blind ways, after fetching many a compass. The more skilful any Captain is in passing through those wild deserts, crooked turnings, and deep precipices, in the thickest mists and darkness, his reputation is the greater, and he is looked upon as a man of an excellent head: and they are so very cunning, that they seldom have their booty taken from them, unless sometimes when, by the help of blood-hounds following them exactly upon the track, they may chance to fall into the hands of their adversaries. When being taken, they have so much persuasive eloquence, and so many smooth, insinuating, words at command, that if they do not move their judges, nay, and even their adversaries, (notwithstanding the severity of their natures) to have mercy, yet they incite them to admiration and compassion.”

The following particulars show the state of the Borders during the reign of King Edward VI.

In the month of February, 1547, is a manuscript account by Sir Thomas Carleton, of Carleton Hall, of Forray, in Scotland, conducted by himself, who commanded a party under the then Lord Wharton.

“The first day (he says) we made a road into Tevidale, and got a great booty of goods, and that night we lay in the old walls of Wawcop Tower, and builded to-falls; but for lack of housing both for ourselves and horses, we could not remain there, the weather was so sore; and so we came to Canonby, where we lay a good space, and then went to Dumfries, and lay there, who submitted themselves to become the King’s Majesty’s subjects of England. And the morrow after my coming hither, I went into the Moot Hall, and making a proclamation in the King of England’s name, that all manner of men should come in and make oath to the King’s Majesty, every man at his peril, they all came and swore, whereof I made a book, and sent it to the Lord Wharton. And I so continued about ten days. And so making proclamation, that whoso would come in and make oath, and lay-in pledges, to serve the King’s Majesty of England, he should have our aid and maintenance, and who would not, we would be on them with fire and sword; many of the lands of Niddale and Galloway came in and laid-in pledges. But the town of Kirkobree, being twenty-four miles from Dumfries, refused: inasmuch that the Lord Wharton moved me, if it were possible, with safety, to give the same town of Kirkobree a precise to burn it. And so we rode thither one night, and coming a little after sun-rising, they who saw us coming barred their gates, and kept their dikes; for the town is diked on both sides, with a gate to the water-ward, and a gate in the over end to the fell-ward. There we lighted on foot, and gave the town a sharp onset and assault, and slew one honest man in the town with an arrow; inasmuch that one wife came to the ditch, and called for one that would take her husband and save his life. Arthon’ Armstrong being really, said, ‘Fetch him to me, and I’ll warrant his life.’ The woman ran into the town, and fetched her husband, and brought him through the dike, and delivered him to the said Arthon’, who brought him into England, and ransomed him. The tutor of Bombye, near adjoining the said town, impeached us with a company of men, and so we drew from the town, and gave Bombye the onset, where was slain of our part Clement Taylor; of theirs, three, and divers taken, and the rest fled.

“And so we returned, seized about two thousand sheep, two hundred kye and oxen, and forty or fifty horses, mares, and colts, and brought me some towards Dumfries. The country beyond the water of Dee gathered, and came to a place called the Forhead Ford. So we left all our sheep, and put our worst horsed

is unknown), he had issue two sons: 1. John, his heir; and, 2. George, to whom with consent of his wife, a little before his death, he resigned a great part of the estate he got by his mother, viz. the lands and baronies of Nether, Finlays-ton, Newark, &c.; this was by a charter, dated the 7th of January, 1476,

men before the nowte and nags, and sent thirty of the best horsed to precke at the Scots, if they should come over the water, and I to abide with the standard in their relief; which the Scots perceiving, stayed and came not over. So that we passed quietly that night to Dumfries, leaving the goods in safety with men and good watch. In the morning we repaired to the goods, a mile beyond Dumfries, of intent to have divided and dealt the booty; and some claimed this cow, and some that nag, to be under assurance, and ran through the goods. Above all, one man of the Laird of Embsfield came amongst the goods, and would needs take ene cow, saying, he would be stopped by no man; insomuch that one Thomas Taylor, called Tom with the Bow, being one of the garrison, and being charged with keeping of the goods, strook the said Scotsman on the head with his bow, so that the blood ran down over his shoulders. Going to his master there, and crying out, his master went with him to the Master Maxwell. The Master Maxwell came with a great rout after him, and brooght the man with the bloody head to me; saying, with an earnest countenance, 'Is this, think ye, well, both to take our goods, and thus to shed our blood?' I, considering the master at the present to be two for one, thought best to use him and the rest of the Scots with good words, and gentle and fair speeches, for they were determined even there to have given us an onset, and to have taken the goods from us, and to have made that their quarrel. So that I persuaded him and the rest to stay themselves, and for the man that hurt the other man, he should be punished to the example of all others to commit the like, giving him that gave the stroke sharp words before them; and the goods should be all stayed, and none dealt, till the next morrow, and then every man to come that had any claim, and upon proof it should be redressed; and thus willed every man quietly for that time to depart. Upon this we all agreed, and so we left the goods in safe keeping, and came to Dumfries about one of the clock in the afternoon, giving every one of the garrison secret warning to put on their jacks, and bridle and saddle their horses, and to meet me immediately at the bridge-end; and so they did. I sent forty-two men for the goods, and to meet me at a ford, a mile above the town, where we brought the goods over, and so came by Lochmaben, and divided them that night, and brought them to Canonby, where we remained before: and thus with wiles we beguiled the Scots."

Afterwards he goes on: "Considering Canonby to be far from the enemy, for even at that time all Annerdale, Liddisdale, and a great part both of Nidsdale and Galway were in assurance, and entered to serve the King's Majesty of England, saving the Laird of Drumlanricke, who never came in nor submitted himself, and with him continued Alexander Carlell, Laird of Bridekirk, and his son the young Laird, I thought it good to practise some way we might get some hold or castle, where we might be near the enemy, and to be within our own strength in the night, where we might all lie down together, and rise together. Thus practising, one Sandee Armstrong, son to ill Will Armstrong, came to me, and told me he had a man called John Lynton, who was born in the head of Annerdale, near to the Loughwood, being the Laird Johnston's chief house; and the said Laird and his brother (being the Abbot of Salside) were taken prisoners not long before, and were remaining in England. It was a fair large tower, able to lodge all our company safely, with a barnekin, hall, kitchen, and stables, all within the barnekin, and was but kept with two or three fellows, and as many wenches. He thought it might be stolen in a morning at the opening of the tower door, which I required the said Sandee to practise, and as he thought good, either myself to go to it, or that we would take a company and give it a priefe, with as much foresight to make it sure as was possible; for if we should make an offer, and not get it, we had lost it for ever. At last it was agreed that we should go with the whole garrison. We came there about an hour before day, and the greater part of us lay close

which was confirmed to the said George, after his father's death, by another charter under the Great Seal, the 22nd of January, 1477. From this George, the Maxwells of Newark, &c. are descended. Sir John died in the seventy-third year of his age, in 1476, and was succeeded in his paternal estate by his eldest son,

Sir John Maxwell, of Calderwood, who got also the barony of Mauldslee, part of the estate which came by Elizabeth Denniston. In his father's lifetime

without the barnekin. But about a dozen of the men got over the barnekin-wall, and stole close into the house within the barnekin, and took the wench, and kept them secure in the house till day-light. And at sun-rising, two men and a woman being in the tower, one of the men rising in his shirt, and going to the tower-head, and seeing nothing stir about, he called on the wench that lay in the tower, and had her rise and open the tower-door, and call up them that lay beneath. She so doing, and opening the iron door, and a wood door without it, our men within the barnekin brake a little too soon to the door; for the wench perceiving them, leaped back into the tower, and had gotten almost the wooden door to, but one got hold of it that she could not get it close to: so the skirmish rose, and we over the barnekin broke open the wood door, and she being troubled with the wood door, left the iron door open, and so we entered and won the Loughwood; where we found truly the house well purveyed for beef salted, malt-big, haver-meal, butter, and cheese. Immediately taking a short survey of the house, leaving the same in charge with Sandee Armstrong, and giving strict command no man to embezzle or take away any manner of thing, until my Lord Wharton's mind and pleasure should be known, I rid to his Lordship to Carlisle, who willed me in the King's Majesty's name to keep that house to his Grace's use, and to ride to Moffat, four miles off, and make proclamation according to the effect of the proclamation made before in Dumfries: and whoso did others wrong, either by theft, oppression, or otherwise, that I should order it amongst them, and in all weighty causes to refer it to his Lordship and his council; which I accomplished to the utmost of my power, and so continued there for some time in the service of the King's Majesty, as Captain of that house, Governor and Steward of Annerdale, under the Lord Wharton, in which time we rode daily and nightly upon the King's Majesty's enemies; and amongst others, soon after our coming and remaining there, I called certain of the best horsed men of the garrison, declaring to them I had a purpose offered by a Scotsman, which would be our guide; and that was, to burn Lamington, which we did wholly, took prisoners, and won much good malt, sheep, horse, and insight, and brought the same to Moffat in the head of Annerdale, and there distributed it, giving every man an oath to bring in all his winnings of that journey, wherein truly the men offended so much their own conscience, very many laying [concealing] things, which afterwards I speired out, that after that time my conscience would never suffer me to minister an oath for this, but that which could be speired or known to be brought in, and every man to have a share accordingly.

"After that I made a rode in by Crawfurth Castle, to the head of Clyde, where we seized a great vastal house of James Douglas, which they held till the men and cattle were all devoured with smoke and fire; and so we returned to the Loughwood, at which place we remained very quietly, and in a manner in as civil order both for hunting and all pastime, as if we had been at home in our own houses. For any man within Annerdale, being within twelve or sixteen miles of the Loughwood, would have resorted to me to seek reformation for any injury committed or done within the said compass, which I omitted not immediately after the plaint, either rode myself and took the party complained upon, or sent for him, and punished or redressed, as the cause deserved, and the country was then in good quietness. Annerdale, Niddale, and a great part of Galway, all to the water of Dee, were come in, and entered pledges; for then was Kirkobree come in, and entered their pledges also."

he married Janet, daughter of Sir Thomas Boyd, ancestor of the Earls of Kilmarnock⁶, by whom he had several children; Gavin, his heir, and three other sons, whose names are not upon record. Dying about 1490, he was succeeded by his eldest son,

Gavin Maxwell, of Calderwood, who was put in possession of the estate in his father's lifetime, by his charter, in which are these words: "*Johannes Maxwell de Calderwood, miles, &c. dedisse, &c. dilecto et carissimo filio meo Gavino Maxwell: primogenito et heredi apparenti, terras de Jackston, Allertoun, Newlands, Greenhills, Meikle, Blackburn, cum pertinen, &c. in baronia de Kilbride et vicomitu de Lanark,*" &c.; dated the 14th of February, 1486; and confirmed by a charter under the Great Seal, the 12th of April, 1487. He got another charter also, upon his father's resignation, of the lands of Craigtoun, Thornlie, &c. in Renfrewshire, of the same date and confirmation as the above.

In his sasine are these remarkable words: "John, of Maxwell, Knight, and Lord of the family, by his honourable charter has granted to his dearest son and apparent heir, Gavin, of Maxwell, all and hail the lands of Meikle and Little Calderwood," &c. He married in 1486, but to whom is unknown, and had issue two sons: 1. Robert, afterwards Sir Robert, his heir; and, 2. William, designed of Newlands, who acquired the lands of Meldoun. He died before 1493, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Robert, who got a charter under the Great Seal, "*domino Roberto Maxwell, de Calderwood et Sibille Carmichael ejus sponsæ,*" of the lands and barony of Mauldslic, &c. in the shire of Lanark, dated the 25th of October, 1493.

He granted a charter of confirmation to Thomas Colquhoun, of the lands of Thortoun, as superior thereof, in 1529; and dying soon after, left issue by his wife, Sibilla Carmichael, (a daughter of the family of Hyndford) two sons: 1. Robert, his heir; and, 2. John, who succeeded his brother. Robert, the

* It has been the opinion of most Scottish genealogists, from the extreme similarity in the armorial bearings of the Boyds and Stuarts, that these two families are of one common origin, but that they branched off before the adoption of family surnames. The first of the Boyds on record is Sir Robert, who signalized himself so much at the battle of Largs against the Norwegians in 1263, that he was rewarded by a royal grant of estates in the district of Cunningham. His lineal descendant, another Sir Robert, increased the obligations of the crown to the family, by his loyal fidelity to King Robert Bruce; an adherence also which marked his patriotism throughout all the vicissitudes of that monarch's fortune. His son, Sir Thomas, left another Thomas, who married one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir John Gifford, by whom he had a son and successor, Thomas, who was one of the hostages for James I. This last Thomas married Janet Montgomery, of the noble family of Ardsrossan, now Earls of Eglinton, by whom he had a son, Sir Thomas, the father of Janet, wife of Sir John Maxwell.

eldest son, succeeded his father, and got a charter under the Great Seal from King James V. "*Roberto Maxwell de Calderwood et Isabellæ Elphinston ejus sponsæ,*" of the lands of Chapletoun, Bellinshaw, Dryng, &c. dated the 15th of August, 1530, being returned heir to his father in 1540, but dying without issue in 1548, the line of descent was carried on by his brother,

John, who received a charter under the Great Seal from Queen Mary, "*Johanni Maxwell de Calderwood, Elizabethæ Hamilton ejus sponsæ, et Jacoba Maxwell eorum filio, terrarum baroniæ de Mauldslic,*" &c. dated the 30th of May, 1553. Another charter was also granted to him and his said son, of the whole lands and barony of Calderwood, of the same date with the preceding. Though a zealous and loyal subject of Queen Mary, he was yet a warm friend to the reformed Protestant religion: this, however, did not prevent his entering into a bond of association with many of the nobility and gentry, for defending her Majesty's rights, &c. signed at Hamilton, in May, 1568. By his first wife, Elizabeth Hamilton, he had two sons: 1. James, afterwards Sir James, his heir; and, 2. Robert, to whom he gave the lands of Newlands, in the barony of Kilbride: this Robert, with his family, went over to Ireland in the beginning of the reign of King James VI. and his son, named also Robert, was Bishop of Kilmore, in the reign of King Charles I. He married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Stewart, of Minto, and dying in 1571, was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir James, to whom was given by charter under the Great Seal, "*domino Jacobo Maxwell de Calderwood,*" all the lands of Little Meikle, Arkenhead, Hagtonhill, &c. in Renfrewshire, dated the 13th of March, 1598. His first wife was Margaret, daughter of — Porterfield, of Porterfield^d, by whom he had

^d The family of Porterfield is of considerable antiquity in Renfrewshire, where the estates from whence the name was taken are situated upon the river Cart. The first mention of them in history is in 1262, when it appears by a register of the abbey of Paisley, that John de Porter was a witness to a donation of the kirk of Dundonald to that abbey. In Ragman Roll, in 1296, Walter le Porter is also mentioned; and in the reign of David II. Stephen de Porter obtained a charter of the lands of Porterfield from Robert, Earl of Strathorne, about 1362. This Stephen mortified to the abbey of Paisley, for the salvation of his own soul, the yearly revenue of twelve pennies, from the burgh house of Michael Sperlin, in Renfrew; but his son and heir, Robert, though superior in piety, seems to have been more careful of his money, for he gives no more than sixteen pennies out of the burgh house of John Wacker, in Renfrew, for the salvation of his own soul, his father's and mother's, and for the salvation of all his ancestors and posterity! but he also further confirmed that grant which his father "formerly gave to God, and the blessed Virgin Mary, and the blessed James, and the blessed Mirin, Confessor of Paisley, and the monks there serving God."

From this Robert Porterfield descended John Porterfield, who, in 1460, obtained from King James III. a charter of confirmation of his lands of Porterfield. His son and successor, John, married Catharine, daughter of Patrick Macgregor, of Ardincroul, by whom he left issue, Robert, his successor, who obtained

two daughters; 1. —, married to — Denniston, of Cowgreen; and, 2. —, married to — Lindsay, of Dunrod. He married, secondly, Isabel, daughter of Sir Alexander Hamilton, of Innerwick*, by whom he had two sons and six daughters: 1. Edward, who died unmarried; and, 2. James, afterwards Sir James, who became his father's heir: 1. Daughter —, married to — Lockhart, of Cleghorn; 2. —, married to — Baillie, of Park; 3. —, married to — Lindsay, of Belstain; 4. —, married to — Lindsay, the younger, of Belstain; 5. —, married to — Hamilton, of Stanhouse; and, 6. —, married to — Durham, of Duntarvie. His third wife was Lady Margaret Cunningham, daughter of James, the seventh Earl of Glencairn, relict of Sir James Hamilton, of Evandale, and sister of Lady Anne, Marchioness of Hamilton. By her he had two sons and four daughters: 1. John, from whom the present Sir William Maxwell is lineally descended; and, 2. Alexander, (who married Janet, only daughter and heiress of Thomas Moodie, of Saughtonhall, Esq. with whom he got a considerable estate, was afterwards designed Sir Alexander, of Saughtonhall, and by her had issue two daughters, his coheiresses; Jane, married to Sir William Maxwell, of Calderwood, her own cousin; and Anne, who married Sir William Denholm, of Westsheil): 1. Daughter, Susanna, married to James Dalziel, of Johnston; 2. Anne, married, first, to James Macmoran, of Newhall; and, secondly, to Major Robert Muir, of Rowallan; 3. Margaret, married, first, to — Lockhart, of Wigatshaw; and, secondly, to Lieutenant-Colonel Ker, of Kippelaw; and, 4. Catharine, married, first, to — Hamilton, of Mechlinhole; and,

a charter of his paternal lands from James IV. in 1500, and by Isabel Maxwell, his wife, a daughter of the house of Newark, left two sons, Alexander, who died without issue, and John. This John is described as a person of great learning, and as having raised the family by great purchases. He married Beatrice, daughter of William Cunningham, of Craighends, by whom he had several sons, and a daughter, Elizabeth, who married Sir James Maxwell, of Calderwood.

* This branch of the ancient and far-extended family of Hamilton, claim a descent from Sir Walter Hamilton, who, in 1315, married Mary, daughter of Adam, Lord Gordon, and had two sons; David, the chief of the line, and John, progenitor of Innerwick. This John married Isabel, daughter and heiress of Sir Roger de Glay, of Innerwick, by whom he got that barony in East Lothian. His son, Sir Alexander, married Isabel Stewart, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Angus, by whom he left an heir, Sir Archibald; he married Margaret, daughter of John Montgomery, of Thornton, and was succeeded by his son, Sir Alexander, who in the reign of James III. married Isabel, daughter of John Shaw, Baron of Sauchie. Of this marriage came Hugh, who, by his wife Margaret Kennedy, of the family of Cassilis, had James, his heir; he married Helen, daughter of Mungo Home, of Coldingknows, and had a son, Sir Alexander Hamilton, of Innerwick, who married Mary, daughter of — Hamilton, of Peele, hereditary Sheriff of Linlithgowshire, and his son and heir, Sir Alexander Hamilton, by a daughter of Home, of Scaprig, had Elizabeth, the wife of Sir James Maxwell, as in the text.

secondly, to the Rev. Mr. Dixon. Sir James died in 1722, and was succeeded by his eldest son¹, but the line of descent was carried on by,

Colonel John Maxwell, eldest son of Sir James Maxwell, of Calderwood, by Lady Margaret Cunningham, his third wife; he was a man of singular merit, and a steady loyalist in the troublesome reign of King Charles I. on whose account he suffered many hardships. He attended his cousin, Duke Hamilton, in his expedition into England, in 1648, for which, after his return, (according to the severity of the times) he was obliged to do penance before the congre-

¹ Sir James, the eldest son, got a charter under the Great Seal, "*domino Jacobo Maxwell de Calderwood et sue sponsæ terrarum baronie de Mauldslic*," &c. dated the 25th of February, 1623. This Sir James was possessed of an opulent fortune, and was by King Charles I. created a Baronet or Knight of Nova Scotia by his royal patent, granting the lands, barony, and regalia of Mauldslic in Nova Scotia, in North America, to him and his heirs male whatever, dated at Whitehall, the 28th of March, 1627. He got afterwards four other charters under the Great Seal, "*domino Jacobo Maxwell de Calderwood militi baronetto*," of the lands and barony of Calderwood, and many others, dated in the years 1628, 1630, and 1636. Here we must observe, that upon the death of Sir John Maxwell, of Pollock, the last male of that family, without surviving issue, in 1647, his estate, by the mutual indenture and entail betwixt the families of Pollock and Calderwood, before mentioned, ought to have devolved upon Sir James, of Calderwood, as heir male and of entail, &c. but Sir John, of Pollock, disgusted at the expensive manner in which Sir James lived, and by which he had greatly impaired his paternal estate, was determined to prevent that of Pollock falling into such profuse hands; he therefore, some time before his death, made a disposition in favour of George Maxwell, of Auldhous, in prejudice of this Sir James, his real heir male; which disposition took effect accordingly, and Sir John was succeeded in his whole estate by the said George, of Auldhous, afterwards Sir George Maxwell, of Nether Pollock. Sir James endeavoured to set aside this disposition, as being a gratuitous deed, and in prejudice of the said mutual entail; but he having involved himself in difficulties by his dissipation, was not qualified for carrying on a lawsuit of this kind; his claim, therefore, was improperly managed and neglected, some of his principal papers being, through inattention, lost, so that George Maxwell, of Auldhous, in virtue of the said disposition, continued in possession. Sir James married, first, Jean, daughter of Sir James Hamilton, of Evandale, (by Lady Margaret Cunningham, daughter of James, seventh Earl of Glencairn) by whom he had an only daughter, Mary, married to — Hay, of Craignethan. He married, secondly, Mary Coutts, daughter of — Coutts, Esq. by whom he had one son, William, his heir, and two daughters: 1. Susan, married, first, to — Kincaid, of Crossbasket, advocate, and, secondly, to Sir George Home, of Kells; 2. Anne. Sir James dying in 1667, was succeeded by his son,

Sir William Maxwell, the second Baronet of Calderwood, who renewed the claim for the estate of Pollock in 1693, but some of the principal papers having been lost, as already observed, and the estate having been above forty years in the possession of his antagonist, his claim also came to nothing. He married his own cousin, Jean, daughter and coheir of Sir Alexander Maxwell, of Saughtonhall before mentioned, with whom he got a considerable fortune, and by her had issue two sons and one daughter: 1. Alexander, his apparent heir, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir George Maxwell, of Pollock, but died before his father, without issue: 2. Thomas, who died young; the daughter, Margaret, also died unmarried. Sir William dying without surviving issue, in him ended the male line of the body of Sir James, the first Baronet of Calderwood, the representation, therefore, devolved upon John Maxwell, his cousin-german and heir male, being son of Colonel John, before mentioned.

gation in the parish church of Carluke. However, he still persisted in his loyalty, and served in the rank of Colonel in the Scotch army which opposed Cromwell, and at last lost his life, fighting gallantly in defence of the liberties of his country, and the rights of his King, at the battle of Dunbar, in 1650. By Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of James Elphinston, of Blythwood, he left a son, John, afterwards Sir John, his heir; and a daughter, Anne, married to ——— Bickerstaff, of Rosegift, in Ireland. The Colonel was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir John Maxwell, third Baronet. He was first designed of Abington, but, upon the death of Sir William Maxwell, second Baronet, of Calderwood, succeeded to his estate and honours. He married Margaret, daughter of Captain Wood, of Colture, by whom he had several children, but only two came to maturity, viz. 1. Nathan, who died unmarried, in the expedition to Darien; and, 2. William, his heir: all his other children died young. He was succeeded by his son,

Sir William Maxwell, fourth Baronet, of Calderwood, who married Christian, daughter of Alexander Stewart, of Torrence, Esq. by whom he had three sons and four daughters: 1. William, his heir; 2. Colonel John, who had the command of a regiment of grenadiers, and served with great reputation in the German war, under Prince Ferdinand, &c; and, 3. Alexander, (who married Mary, daughter of Hugh Clerk, Esq. merchant in Edinburgh, of the family of Pennycuik, and had issue four sons and three daughters). Sir William's first daughter, Agnes, married Sir Robert Gordon, of Gordonstoun, Baronet; the other three daughters died young. Sir William died in 1750, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir William Maxwell, the fifth Baronet, of Calderwood, who married Grizel, daughter of James Peadie, of Rough-hill, Esq. by whom he had two sons and four daughters: 1. William, his heir; and, 2. James. 1. Daughter, Margaret; 2. Isabella; 3. Christian; and, 4. Grizel; the three youngest daughters of whom died young.

Creation—March 28, 1627.

GIBSON CARMICHAEL.

THOUGH the estate of Durie, from which this family take their title, is no longer in their possession, having been sold a few years ago to the present proprietor, Mr. Christie; yet it was their family appellation for nearly two centuries, having been acquired in the year 1614. The surname, however, is of much greater antiquity in the county of Fife, as is clearly proved both by the general history and the records of the kingdom, which on several occasions notice the family of Gibson as free barons in that county, at a very early period. Yet, though possessed of high antiquity, their precise pedigree cannot be traced further back than the fifteenth century, on account of the loss and destruction of the various records in those distracted times. There are still, however, sufficient proofs in existence, that they were ancient landholders of great importance in the county, and of great service to the state, having produced several able statesmen, as well as individuals remarkable for their learning and patriotism. From the first stock of this family are also sprung the minor branches of the Gibsons of Adistoun, in the Lothians, and Gibson of Balhouthie, in Fifeshire; and throughout the pages of Scottish history we frequently find the members of the Gibson family employed in the most important negotiations, and entrusted with some of the highest offices in the state.

The immediate ancestor of the family of Durie, particularly specified in genealogical records, is,

Thomas Gibson, who lived in the reign of King James IV., and is particularly mentioned, with several other barons of the county of Fife, in a charter by Sir John Maubry, of Barnbogle, Knt. in favour of his uncle William De Maubry, in 1511. This Thomas left two sons: 1. George, his heir; 2. William, Dean of the large and extensive deanry of Restalrig. This William was appointed one of the Lords of Session by King James V.; and, on account of his extensive knowledge and abilities, was often employed on embassies to the Pope, who honoured him with the armorial bearing of three keys, and the following motto, *CÆLESTES PANDITE PORTE*; which arms the family have retained ever since. The same William, on account of some books written by him on the subject of religion and the church, obtained the title of "*Custos Ecclesiæ Scotiæ*." Thomas was succeeded by his eldest son,

George Gibson, of Goldingstons, who was a baron, and proprietor of several

lands: he obtained a charter from King James V. of the barony of Hairlaw, in the county of Fife, upon the resignation of James Colvill, Lord of Easter Wemyss, dated the 1st of November, 1538. He died soon after, leaving issue a son,

George, who succeeded him. He married Elizabeth, daughter of the noble family of Cranston. He afterwards obtained a charter under the Great Seal, "*Georgio Gibson, de Goldingstons et Elizabethæ Cranstown suæ sponsæ, et Georgio Gibson eorum filio,*" of the above lands of Hairlaw. This George had two sons: 1. John, who died before his father, without issue; and, 2. George, who succeeded him.

George Gibson, of Goldingstons, was served heir to his father, and got a charter under the Great Seal of the lands of Hairlaw, in the lordship of Wemyss, dated 1549, and obtained a charter of several other lands in 1577. He married Mary Airth, a daughter of the ancient family of Airth, of Airth in Stirlingshire; and dying about the year 1590, left issue two sons: 1. Alexander, his heir; 2. Archibald, who was bred to the church. He obtained a charter, under the Great Seal, of several lands near Glasgow, "*Archibaldo Gibson clerico commissariato Glasguensi,*" dated the 22nd of May, 1599.

Sir Alexander Gibson, the eldest son, one of the most eminent men of his time, was bred to the law. He acquired a very large fortune. On account of his merit, and knowledge of the laws of his own and foreign countries, he was appointed by King James VI. one of the principal Clerks of Session. King James in person presented him to the court, and desired that he might be admitted into that office. The King remained in court until Sir Alexander was received, then, thanking them for their ready compliance, withdrew. Sir Alexander married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Craig, of Riccarton, Lord Advocate of Scotland. He obtained a charter under the Great Seal of the lands of Granton, and barony of Carnboe, &c. the 1st of August, 1603; another charter of the lands and barony of Nether Liberton, in the same shire of Edinburgh, wherein he is designed "*Unus ex clericis supremi senatus Regni Scotiæ,*" the 21st of August, 1612; also a charter of the lands and barony of Durie, in the county of Fife, which afterwards he chose for his chief title, the 28th of July, 1614; a charter of the lands and barony of St. Ford, in the same county, to him and Margaret Craig his wife, dated the 28th of July, 1614; and a charter of the lands and barony of Durie, with many other lands, all erected into one free barony. This last charter contains many important privileges, very honourable to the family. It is dated the 9th of March, 1620. King James VI., with

whom Sir Alexander was in high favour, named him one of the Senators of the College of Justice, the 10th of July, 1621; and, a few years after, advanced him to the Presidency of the Court of Session, which high office he enjoyed till his death. He was, on account of his faithful services, created a Baronet by King Charles I., with a grant of six miles in length and three in breadth in Nova Scotia, in America, &c. to him and his heirs male for ever. The charter is dated February, 1628. He then got a charter "*Domino Alexandro Gibson de Durie Milititi Baroneto,*" of the lands of Clatto, &c. in Fife, dated the 12th of December, 1628. And, lastly, a charter, "*dicto Domino Alexandro Gibson pradiet, terrarum de Durie cum molendinis, &c. in unam baroniam unitam.*" 10 July, 1629." By his lady he had issue three sons and two daughters: 1. Alexander, his heir; 2. Sir John, of Pentland, who carried on the line of the

* Sir Alexander Gibson, during his father's life got a charter under the Great Seal, "*Alexandro Gibson, juniore de Durie, terrarum Baronie de Largo,*" &c. the 2nd of August, 1633. He was a man of great abilities and worth, and distinguished patriotism; and though busily engaged in the politics of the time, on the side of the Covenanters, was still considered as a most loyal friend to his King. In 1638, when the King's Commissioner arrived at Edinburgh, it was expected that he came with conciliatory propositions, and the Covenanters immediately appointed a committee to meet him: they were disappointed, however; for his behaviour to them is stated to have been stately and harsh, which was immediately followed up by his causing a proclamation to be read at the Cross of Edinburgh, tending rather to approve than to condemn the service book, and the other innovations complained of. This was solemnly protested against by many thousands who were present, and special instruments drawn up in the names of the three orders, or degrees of the estates, that for the gentry being executed by Sir Alexander, then Alexander Gibson, the younger, of Dury. The Covenanters having acted on this occasion with great spirit, the Commissioner soon after thought it necessary to adopt more conciliatory measures; he therefore convened the council, and in conjunction with them, agreeable to the instructions of his Majesty, signed that former covenant, which, as far back as 1580, had been signed by King James and his parliament: after which, another proclamation was issued at Edinburgh, discharging the orders respecting the service book, the Book of Canons, and the High Commission, and also declaring that the Perth articles had no longer any force, &c. It is stated by the writers, on one side of the question, that these proceedings ought to have set the matter at rest, and that in fact, as soon as it was known such steps were taken, all moderate men were overjoyed, and expected that the Covenanters would have been completely satisfied. This they further assert was actually the case with the greater part of them; but the leaders, whom they dared not contradict, instead of acquiescing, went boldly to the Market Cross, with another protest, in which, although they professed to be very grateful for the favours granted them, still did they protest against it, in other points, as not being completely satisfactory. In this part of the business, Mr. Gibson was again very active, in the name of the gentry, and in conjunction with the nobility and the representatives of the burghs. On looking at the protest, however, it seems as if the leaders of the Covenanters had some very plausible reasons for their doubts, respecting the intention of the framers of this proclamation; for they assert, that the service book, and Book of Canons, were not so absolutely discharged by it, as they had been urged by preceding proclamations, approving of them; they contended that the practice only of the Perth articles was discharged, or dispensed with, that prelates were warned to

family, of whom afterwards; 3. George, who got a charter under the Great Seal, "*Georgio Gibson filio Dom. Alexan. Gibson de Durie et suæ sponſæ terrarum baroniæ de Balhouffie*," &c. dated the 29th of February, 1642. The daughters were, 1. Elizabeth, who married Sir William Murray, of Polmaise; 2. Margaret, married, first, to Thomas Fotheringham, of Powrie; and, secondly, to Sir Thomas Blair, of Balthyock. The Lord President died the 10th of June,

Sir John Gibson, of Pentland, second son of Sir Alexander Gibson, of Durie, was a great loyalist, a steady friend to the royal family, and of great resolution and spirit. He attended King Charles I. in all his vicissitudes of fortune, and accompanied King Charles II. to the unfortunate battle of Worcester in 1651, where, for his gallant behaviour, he had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him under the royal banner. He married Margaret Hay, a daughter of the noble family of Kinnoul, by whom he had three sons: 1. Alexander, his heir; 2. Sir John Gibson, Bart. who was Colonel of a regiment of foot, and Governor of Portsmouth; 3. Sir Thomas Gibson, of Keirhill, created a Baronet, in 1702; and two daughters: 1. ———, married to John Renton, of Lamerton; and, 2. ———, married to Sir John Hay, of Alderston, Bart. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Keep the General Assembly, contrary to the acts of the Kirk, and to the supplications, craving a free General Assembly, without limitation; and they concluded with demanding that Archbishops or Bishops shall have no place or voice in the Assembly, &c.

Shortly after this, King Charles I. consented to all the demands of the parliament, as far as regarded the appointment of the officers of state; for an act was passed, stating that his Majesty might not dispose of them at pleasure, but that they should be settled with consent of parliament. In consequence of this, Mr. Alexander Gibson was appointed Lord Clerk Register of Scotland, in 1641, and the King was so well satisfied of his personal loyalty and attachment, that immediately afterwards, he conferred the honour of knighthood on him. In 1646, he received the appointment of one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and whilst in this situation suffered an outrage, which sufficiently marks the unsettled and licentious state of the country at that period. An important cause existing between two noblemen, Lord Dury, whilst taking an airing on Leith Sands, was forcibly carried off by one of them, in order to prevent him from giving his vote at the decision of the cause, in the Court of Session; a decision which the party apprehended would be unfavourable to his interest.

Both these offices he enjoyed, until he was deprived of them by Oliver Cromwell, in 1649. He married, first, Margery Murray, daughter of Andrew, Lord Balvaird, the father of David, fourth Viscount Stormont, by whom he had an only daughter, Anne, married to John Murray, of Polmaise. He married, secondly, Cecelia, daughter of Thomas Fotheringham, of Powrie, by whom he had a son,

Sir John Gibson, of Durie, whose only son,

Sir Alexander, dying without male issue, in him ended the male line of the eldest son of the fifth Baron, Sir Alexander: the representation, therefore, devolved upon the descendants of Sir John, the second son of Sir Alexander, the fifth Baron.

Sir Alexander Gibson, of Pentland and Addiston, who was one of the principal Clerks of Session, and Clerk to the Privy Council of Scotland. He married Helen Fleming, daughter of Sir James Fleming, of Rathobyres, in the county of Mid-Lothian, by whom he had four sons and five daughters : 1. Sir John, his heir ; 2. Alexander Gibson, of Durie, progenitor of the present Sir Thomas Gibson Carmichael, of Skirling, of whom afterwards ; 3. Thomas Gibson, of Clifton Hall ; 4. James Gibson, Lieutenant-General in the Austrian service, and Governor of Courtray. 1. Daughter, Elizabeth, married, first, to Thomas Craig, of Riccarton, and, secondly, to Sir William Baird, of Saughton Hall, Bart. ; 2. ———, married to George Seton, of Mounie ; 3. Agnes, married to Hugh Sommerville, of Innerteil ; 4. Cecilia, married to Andrew Marjoribanks, of Carlowrie ; 5. Helen, who died unmarried. Sir Alexander was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir John Gibson, of Pentland, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Lewis Craig, of Riccarton, by whom he had two sons and two daughters : 1. Sir Alexander, his heir ; 2. John Gibson, merchant in London : 1. Daughter, ———, married to John Davidson, of Whitehouse ; 2. ———, died unmarried. Sir John was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Alexander Gibson, of Pentland, who married Margaret, daughter of James Hamilton, of Pencaitland, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and one of the Lords of Justiciary, by whom he had two sons, who both died young, and a daughter Margaret, married to William Murray, of Polmaise. Sir Alexander dying without male issue, was succeeded by his nephew,

Sir John Gibson, of Pentland, son of John Gibson, merchant in London, above mentioned. He married Henrietta, daughter of James Watson, of Saughton, by Lady Helen, daughter of John, Earl of Hopetoun, and left one daughter, Helen, who inherited the estate of Pentland. She married, first, Dewar Masterton, Esq. Advocate ; secondly, ——— Barr, Esq. and, thirdly, David Anderson, Esq. Captain in the Royal Marine Artillery. Sir John dying without male issue, was succeeded in the title by his brother,

Sir Robert, who dying in America, without issue, the title devolved upon John Gibson Carmichael, of Skirling, eldest son of the late Alexander Gibson, of Durie, as follows.

Alexander Gibson, of Durie, second son of Sir Alexander Gibson, of Pentland, aforementioned, acquired the lands of Durie from his father in 1699, and was one of the principal Clerks of Session. He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Foulis, of Ravelston, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Archibald Primrose, of Carrington, Lord Clerk Register, then Justice-General

of Scotland, by whom he had three sons and one daughter: 1. John, his heir; 2. Thomas, one of the principal Clerks of Session; 3. Archibald, merchant in Dantzic. Margaret married to James Law, of Brunton; he married, secondly, —, widow of Colonel Hamilton of Pala, by whom he had one son, Alexander, and two daughters: 1. Anne, married to Captain William Wauchope, son of Peter Wauchope, of Niddery; 2. Mary, died unmarried. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

John Gibson, of Durie, who married Helen, daughter of the Honourable William Carmichael, of Skirling, Advocate, (second son of John, the first Earl of Hyndford, and father of John, the fourth Earl of Hyndford) and Helen, daughter of Thomas Craig, of Riccarton; by whom he had five sons and three daughters: 1. Alexander, his heir; 2. William, merchant in Edinburgh; 3. John, died young; 4. James, died young; 5. Thomas, late Colonel in his Majesty's service, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the 83rd regiment: 1. Daughter, Margaret, married to Alexander Gibson Wright, of Clifton Hall; 2. Helen, died young; 3. Elizabeth, married to David Hunter, of Balskelly. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Alexander, who married Margaret Dundas, daughter of Thomas Dundas, of Fingask, by Lady Janet, daughter of Charles, Earl of Lauderdale, by whom he had two sons and one daughter: 1. John, his heir; 2. Thomas. Margaret died young. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

John, who, in conformity to the entail of his grand uncle, John, the late Earl of Hyndford, took the surname and arms of Carmichael: and on the death of Sir Robert, as above mentioned, the title of Sir John Gibson Carmichael. He married Janet, daughter of Cornelius Elliot, Esq. Clerk to the Signet, by whom he had one daughter; and dying without male issue, was succeeded in his estates and title by his brother,

Sir Thomas Gibson Carmichael, above mentioned, at that time Captain in the 58th regiment. He married his cousin-german, Janet-Maitland, daughter of the late Major-General Thomas Dundas, of Fingask, by Lady Eleanor, daughter of Alexander, late Earl of Home, and has issue three daughters: 1. Eleanor-Hyndford; 2. Margaret; 3. Janet-Maitland.

Creation—February, 1623.

COCKBURN.

For the account of this ancient family, see the APPENDIX.

INNIS.

For the account of this ancient family, see the APPENDIX.

CAMPBELL.

For the account of this ancient family, see the APPENDIX.

HOPE.

For the account of this ancient family, see the APPENDIX.

BUCHAN.

FOR the account of this ancient family, see the APPENDIX.

MURRAY.

FOR the account of this ancient family, see the APPENDIX.

MACKENZIE.

FROM various records, it appears, that the immediate ancestor of this ancient and noble family came from Ireland, being a son of the Gerald's, or Fitzgeralds, Earls of Desmond, Kildare, &c. one of the most considerable and powerful families in that kingdom. He was called Calinus, and upon some discontent, having left his own country, went to Scotland about the year 1261, with a considerable number of his friends and followers. He and his retinue were kindly received by King Alexander III. whom he served faithfully as long as he lived. About two years after his arrival, Haco, King of Norway, invaded Scotland, with a powerful fleet and army, with which he landed in the shire of Air. King Alexander immediately marched against him, and was joined by his brave stranger and his followers. They soon came to an engagement, and King Alexander obtained a complete victory over King Haco, at

Largis*, in Cunningham, in 1263. In this action the gallant Calinus acquired great glory and reputation, by his conduct and intrepidity, and became a great favourite of King Alexander, who, to encourage him to settle in Scotland, naturalized him; and, in reward of his great merit and faithful services, (as the charter bears) made him a grant of the whole lands of Kintail, in the shire of Inverness, erected into a free barony, to him and his heirs for ever, by his royal charter, dated the 9th of January, 1226. From him, therefore, we proceed to deduce the descent of this noble family. Calinus married a daughter of Walter, Lord High Steward of Scotland, and dying in 1278, was succeeded by his son,

Kenneth, second Baron of Kintail, who married Morba Mac-Dowal, daugh-

* The Orkneys, and the Shetland Isles, were at this time possessed by the Norwegians. The Hebrudæ and Man, ruled by petty Lords, confessed the supreme sway rather of the Norwegian than of the Scottish King; yet wavered in their duty between the two. From this confusion of interests, disputes were continually renewed between the Norwegians and the Scots. Haaco of Norway slighting, or at least evading the mediation of the King of England, now came with a mighty fleet against the Hebrudæ, and the western coasts of Scotland. His ships were one hundred and sixty in number, and conveyed a force of twenty thousand men. He landed at Newtown-upon-Ayr; besieged, about the same time, and took the two castles upon the Isles of Bute and Arran; ravaged the adjacent coasts, and plundered the religious houses; then proceeding with his fleet and army to Largis, in Cunningham, was there met and routed by the Scottish forces under the command of Sir Alexander Stewart, of Dundonald. A tempest propitious to the Scots, at the same time, shattered the Norwegian fleet. Numbers perished amidst the waves; and many who escaped by swimming, or on fragments of their broken vessels, were cut in pieces by the Scots, as they reached the shores. Haaco, with difficulty, accomplished a retreat to Orkney; where, broken in spirit and worn out with fatigue and disaster, he died, without having been able either to return to Norway, or to renew the invasion of Scotland. The plain of Largis, on which this battle was fought, has been but lately denuded by the hand of Agriculture, of those rude obelisks, cavins, stone-cotlins, urns, and bones, with broken weapons here and there buried, which remained monuments of the bloody battle, and the memorable success of which it had been the scene. The death and burial of Haaco have been commemorated even in the familiar and traditional history of the Orkneys.

The Norwegian invasion being thus defeated, the chieftains of the Hebrudæ, and the petty King of Man, were left at the mercy of the victorious Scots. Magnus, King of Man, prevented the Scottish sovereign, on his way to subdue that island, by meeting him at Dunfries, with ready offers of homage and submission. Alexander exacted from him, five galleys of twenty-four oars, and as many of twelve oars, for the use of the expedition which he was next to prosecute against the Hebrudians. The Earls of Buchan and Moray were sent upon this service. The Hebrudians were finally reduced: their islands plundered and laid waste. To complete the good fortune of Alexander, a son was, in the meantime, born to him, at Jedburgh.

Humbled by the disasters of their late expedition, and afraid of their other possessions in the Scottish seas, the Norwegians were now content, finally, to resign to the Scots the sovereignty of Man and the Hebrudian Isles, in a treaty, by which the Shetland Isles and the Orkneys were, at the same time, secured to Norway. The King and the estates of Scotland engaged to pay for the cession of the Hebrudæ four thousand marks in four annual payments, as also a quit-rent of an hundred marks a year, for ever. But the bishopric of the Hebrudæ was left still subject to the Archbishop of Drontheim, in Norway.

ter of Alexander, Lord of Lorn, and dying in 1304, left issue by her a son and successor,

Kenneth, third Baron of Kintail, who, in the Gaelic, was called Kenneth Al-Kenneth, or the son of Kenneth; this, in English, came to be called Mackenny, or Mackenzie, and from him all the Mackenzies, in Scotland, are descended. He was a great loyalist, and a firm friend of King Robert Bruce, was of great assistance to that King, before he was settled on the throne, and behaved gallantly at the memorable battle of Bannockburn, in 1314. He died in the year 1328, having married Margaret, daughter of David de Strubolgie, Earl of Athol, by whom he had a son,

Kenneth, who succeeded him, and married Fingala, daughter of Ronie Macleod, of Luvis, by whom he had a son. He was murdered at Perth, in the flower of his age, at the instigation of the Earl of Ross, when he was going to join King David Bruce, in his expedition into England, in 1346, and was succeeded by his son,

Murdoch, fifth Baron of Kintail. He married Isabel, daughter of Murdoch Macdula, with whom he had the lands of Lochbroom, &c. and by her had four sons. He died in 1375, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Murdoch, sixth Baron of Kintail. He married Fenvola, daughter of ——— Macleod, of Harries, and died in 1416, leaving a son,

Alexander, seventh Baron of Kintail, who succeeded him. He was a faithful and loyal subject to the three Jameses, in whose reigns he lived, and was greatly instrumental in putting an end to the rebellion of the Earl of Ross, on which account he obtained from King James III. a new grant of several lands, in the years 1463 and 1477. He married Lady Agnes Campbell, and had one son, of whom the Earls of Seaforth are descended. He married, secondly, Margaret Macdougall, a daughter of John, Lord of Lorn, by whom he had two sons, Hector, of whom the Baronets of Garloch are lineally descended, and Duncan^b; we therefore now proceed with the genealogy of this branch of the Mackenzie family.

Hector Mackenzie, eldest son of the second marriage of Alexander, seventh Baron of Kintail, who lived in the reigns of King James III. and IV. was, by the Highlanders, called Eachin Roy, or Red Hector, from the colour of his hair;

^b By the tradition of the Highlands, the seventh Baron of Kintail married Lady Agnes Campbell, daughter of Colin, first Earl of Argyll, by whom he had two sons: viz. Kenneth, who succeeded his father, and Duncan, from whom are descended the family of Hilton, or Clavallan. He married, secondly, a daughter of ——— Macdougall, of Lorn, by whom he had one son; viz. Hector Roy, from whom are descended the Garloch family.

a man of extraordinary abilities, and a most undaunted spirit. He was a faithful and loyal subject to King James III. raised a considerable body of his clan to his assistance, and fought at their head in the unfortunate battle of Stirling, where his Majesty lost his life; but Hector made good his retreat, and got safe to the North, where he took possession of Redcastle, then a strong hold of the rebels, and put a garrison into it, for the loyal party. He afterwards joined the Earl of Huntley, and his personal merit soon made him in great favour with King James IV. from whom he obtained grants of the lands and barony of Garloch, in 1494¹, which has ever since been the chief title of his family. He afterwards got Brachan, the lands of Moy, the royal forest of Glasliter, &c. all united to the barony of Garloch, the 5th of March, 1508. Being guardian of his nephew, John, son of Kenneth, Lord of Kintail, he raised a considerable body of his men, and his own, and with them, and his young chief at their head, accompanied the King to the unfortunate field of Flodden, where most of them were killed with their royal leader, in 1513, and Hector and his pupil narrowly escaped with their lives. On his return he successfully defeated the Monroes, by retaking, with one hundred and forty men, the pillage that seven hundred had carried from his residence of Kinellon, overtaking them at Presshondyrous, to the west of Dingwall, preserving his own and his chief's country entire. By a daughter of — Grant, of Grant, he had a son, Hector, who got from his father, in patrimony, Castle-leod, and other lands in Strathpepher. He married a daughter of — Mackay, of Farr, ancestor of Lord Reay, by whom he had two sons; Alexander, and Murdoch. He afterwards married a daughter of Ronald Macdonald, of Moydart, or Clanronald, by whom he had four sons: 1. John, his heir; 2. Kenneth, to whom he gave the barony of Alan; 3. John Twich, to whom he gave the lands of Dabidale; and, 4. Dougal, of Scatwell, who was killed in a family feud, in 1550; and two daughters: 1. —, married to Bain, of Tulloch; and, 2. —, married Fraser, son of Lord Lovat. He died in the reign of King James V., and was succeeded by his son,

John, second Baron of Garloch, who married Agnes, only daughter of James Frazer, of Foinish, with whom he got the barony of Inchlag, &c. and by her had three sons, Hector, John, and Alexander⁴. He died in 1550, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

¹ The parish of Garloch is in the county of Ross, and takes its name from a small loch near to the church, and to the House of Flowerdale, the residence of the Mackenzies; its etymology is Gaelic, signifying a short, contracted loch.

⁴ Alexander was progenitor of Murdoch, Bishop of Orkney, and of Dr. James Mackenzie, the celebrated author of the "History of Health," and many others.

Hector, third Baron of Garloch, who dying without issue, in 1567, was succeeded by his brother,

John Mackenzie, fourth Baron, who married Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Macdonald, of Glengary; by her he had six sons and five daughters. He married, secondly, Isabel, daughter of Murdoch Mackenzie, of Fairburne, by whom he had: 1. John, his apparent heir, who married Isabel, daughter of Alexander Mackenzie, of Fairburne; by whom he had only one daughter, married to Colin Mackenzie, of Kunnoek, and died without issue, before the year 1602; 2. Alexander, who became his father's heir, and carried on the line of the family; 3. Murdoch, who died without succession; 4. William, who married and had issue; 5. Kenneth, of Davochkern; and, 6. Duncan, who married a daughter of Hugh Fraser, of Belladrum, by whom he had two sons and three daughters; besides the above named, there were several other descendants of these brothers: 1. Daughter, ———, married to ——— Fraser, of Toyers; 2. Catharine, married to ——— Fraser, of Kilboky, a younger son of Lord Lovat; 3. ———, married to ——— Fraser, of Strowy; 4. Janet, married, first, to ——— Cuthbert, of Castlehill, secondly, to ——— Munro, of Findon; and, 5. ———, married to Alexander Chisholm, brother of ——— Comar. He married, secondly, Isabel, daughter of Murdoch Mackenzie, of Fairburne, by whom he had three sons and two daughters: 1. Roderick, a Captain under the Prince of Orange, in whose service he died; 2. Hector, of Melan; of these two, no succession; and, 3. John, a clergyman: 1. Daughter of this marriage, Catharine-Oig, married to ——— Fraser, of Belladrum, and had issue; and, 2. Isabel, married to ——— Macdonald, of Shirness, brother of Sir Donald, of Slate, and had issue. He died in 1628, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

Alexander Mackenzie, fifth Baron of Garloch, who married, first, the daughter of Roderick Mackenzie, of Redcastle, by whom he had four sons and three daughters: 1. Kenneth, his heir; 2. Murdoch, first of the Mackenzies, of Sand, who married a daughter of John Mackenzie, of Fairburne, and had issue; 3. Hector, who married a daughter of Donald Maciver; and, 4. Alexander, who married a daughter of John Mackenzie, of Ord: 1. Daughter, Isabel, married, first, to John Mackenzie, of Locillyne; secondly, to John Mackenzie, of Tarvie, and had issue by both; thirdly, to Murdoch Mackenzie, of Achilty, without issue; 2. ———, was married to Alexander Gray, of Skibo, of whom many families in Sutherland are descended. He married, secondly, a daughter of Alexander Mackenzie, progenitor of Applecross, and Coul, by whom he had three sons and two daughters: 1. William, of whom the Mackenzies, of Balma-duthie, Pitlundie, &c. are descended; 2. Roderick, who married Agnes, daugh-

ter of Alexander Mackenzie, of Saddy; and, 3. Angus, who married a daughter of Hector Mackenzie, of Fairburne: 1. Daughtere, Annabella, married to John Mackenzie, of Logie; and, 2. Janet, married to Alexander, first of the Mackenzies, of Ardlloch. He died in 1638, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

Kenneth Mackenzie, sixth Baron of Garloch, who married, first, Catharine, daughter of Sir Donald Macdonald, of Slate, who died without issue. He married, secondly, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Grant, of Grant, by whom he had three sons and three daughters: 1. Alexander, his heir; 2. Mr. Hector, of Bishop Kinkell; and, 3. John, who died unmarried: 1. Daughter, Mary, married, first, to Alexander Mackenzie, of Kilcoy, and had issue; secondly, to ——— Mackenzie, of Grunyard; thirdly, to ——— Mackenzie, of Sand; 2. Barbara, married, first, to ——— Fraser, of Kinnares; secondly, to ——— Mackenzie, of Ardlloch; and, 3. Liliass, married to ——— Mackenzie, of Bellone. He married, thirdly, a daughter of ——— Cuthbert, of Castlehill, by whom he had two sons and two daughters: 1. Mr. Charles, of Letterew, of whom were descended, John, of Letterew; Alexander, of Jolly, Provost of Dingwall; Alexander, Writer to his Majesty's Signet, and others; and, 2. Colin, an officer in the army; he acquired the lands of Mountgerald: 1. Daughter, Isabel, married to Rory Mackenzie, of Applecross; and, 2. Annabella, married to George Mackenzie, a younger son of Davachmaluach. Dying in 1669, he was succeeded by his eldest son,

Alexander Mackenzie, seventh Baron of Garloch, who married, first, Barbara, daughter of Sir John Mackenzie, of Tarbat, progenitor of the Earls of Cromarty, by whom he had one son and one daughter, Isabel, married to John Macdonald, of Buckney, brother of Sir Donald, of Slate. He married, secondly, his cousin, Janet, daughter of William Mackenzie, of Balmaduthie, by whom he had three sons and one daughter: 1. Alexander, who died young; 2. William, of Dacheairn, who married Jean, daughter of ——— Mackenzie, of Redcastle, and had issue; and, 3. John, of Lochend, who married Annabella Mackenzie, daughter of Grunnurt, and had issue. His daughter, Anne, was married to Kenneth Mackenzie, of Terridon, and had issue. He died in 1694, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, eighth Baron of Garloch, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir Roderick Mackenzie, of Findon, by whom he had two sons and two daughters: 1. Alexander, his heir; and, 2. George, who died unmarried: 1. Daughter, Barbara, who married to George Beatty, Esq.; and, 2. Anne, who married to Murdoch Mackenzie, of Achilty. Sir Kenneth was a Member of the Scots parliament. In the year 1703 he had a commission from the

Queen, appointing him one of the Lords of Council and Session, but he died before he took his seat. He died in 1704, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Alexander Mackenzie, ninth Baron and second Baronet, who married Janet, daughter of Sir Rory Mackenzie, of Scatwell, by whom he had six sons and three daughters: 1. Sir Alexander, his heir; 2. Roderick, a Captain in the army, was killed at the taking of Quebec; 3. Kenneth; his other sons died young; and his only surviving daughter is Janet, married to Colin Mackenzie, Esq. of Achilty. He died in 1766, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Alexander Mackenzie, tenth Baron and third Baronet of Carloch, who married Margaret, eldest daughter of Roderick Mackenzie, of Redcastle, by whom he had one son, Hector. He married, secondly, Jean, only daughter of John Gorry, Esq. Commissary of Ross, by whom he had two sons and three daughters: 1. John, a Major-General in the army, married Lillias, youngest daughter of Alexander Chisholm, Esq. of Chisholm; and, 2. Kenneth, an officer, who served in the East Indies, and married Flora M'Rae, daughter of Farquhar M'Rae, of Inverinote. 1. Daughter, Jane, who died young; 2. Margaret, married to Roderick Mackenzie, Esq. of Glack; and, 3. Janet, married to John Mackenzie, Esq. youngest son of John Mackenzie, Esq. of Avoch. He died the 13th of April, 1770, was buried at Beaulye, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Hector.

Sir Hector, eleventh Baron, son of the above Alexander, by his first marriage, was born September, 1758, succeeded his father, April, 1770; married, first, when a minor in 1777, his cousin, Christian Chalmers, by whom there was no issue; married, secondly, in 1796, Christian Henderson, only child of William Henderson, Esq. by whom he has five sons: viz. Francis; Alexander; William-Hector; John; and Roderick.

Creation—1629.

BRUCE^a.

THE mere mention of the great and immortal King Robert Bruce, so much and so worthily distinguished in Scottish records, would be amply sufficient to immortalize the name of Bruce; but a perusal of these documents will soon convince us, that more of glory, renown, and grandeur, has been generally attendant on other individuals of the same family, from generation to generation, than commonly fall to the lot of mortality, however pre-eminent. The first of this family that we find upon record, is

Thebotan, Duke of Sleswick and Stormarce, who lived as early as the year 721; he married Gundella, daughter to Vitellan, Lord of Bellansted and Barnborough, in Germany, progenitor of the Ursini, in Italy. He was succeeded by his son,

Euslin, or Ouslin, surnamed Glunrice, who fled into the kingdom of Norway, on account of the Danish tyranny. He married Ascrida, daughter of Regenwald, son of Olaus, King of Norway, and by her had issue,

Regenwald, cousin, counsellor, and general to Harald the Fair-haired, who conquered the whole kingdom of Norway, and was the first King thereof. After this conquest, Regenwald was created Lord of North and South Mura. By his first wife he was father of Rollo, the progenitor of the Dukes of Normandy; and by his second, Groe, daughter to Urimund, Count of Teodem, he had a son,

Eynor, surnamed Turff Eynor, on account of having taught the inhabitants of the Orkneys, of which islands he was Earl, to burn turf. He left a son,

Forfine, surnamed the Head-cleaver; he was Earl of Orkney and of Shetland, and lived to a great age. By Garliota, daughter of Duncan, Earl of Caithness, he left a son,

Ladvar, or Lothar, who became Earl of Orkney, and married Africa, daughter to Somerled, Thane of the Isles, and Prince of Argyle. By her he had a son,

Sygurt, surnamed the Corpulent, Earl of Orkney. He married Olits, or Alice, daughter of Malcolm II., King of Scotland; and his third son by her was

Bruce, the ancestor of this ancient and far-extended family; he was con-

^a This genealogy of the Bruces, previous to Robert de Brus, is extracted from a MS. drawn up some years since, for the Earl of Ailesbury.

verted to Christianity, had a third part of the Islands of Orkney, was a Privy Counsellor to Olaus the Holy, and was made Earl of Caithness and Sutherland. By his wife Ostrida, daughter of Regenwald Walfron, Earl of Gothland and Vigen, he had a son,

Regenwald, one of the bedchamber, and a principal commander of King Olaus the Holy, of Norway. He was made Governor of the castle of Aldergerburg, in Russia, by King Waldemar; and by his first wife, Arlogia, daughter of Waldemar, had two sons: 1. Waldamer, from whom the Lords of Shaerbotaw and Morode, in Russia, are descended; the second was

Robert de Brusce, who built the castle of La Brusce, in Normandy, and was Counsellor to Robert, the Norman Duke. He married Emma, daughter of Allan, Earl of Bretagne, by whom he had a son,

Brusce, who came into England with William the Conqueror. He married Agnes, daughter of Waltheg, Earl of St. Clair. After the accession of William, Duke of Normandy, to the throne of England, this Robert de Bruis, or Bruce, got possession of the castle and lordship of Skelton, together with ninety other manors in Yorkshire, &c. He died in 1094, and left a son,

Robert de Bruce, the second Lord of Skelton, a nobleman of high honour and great worth, who having formed an intimate friendship with David I., King of Scotland, during his residence in England, accompanied that Prince in his succeeding to the throne, and married Agnes Annand, heiress of Annandale. He died in 1143, and by Agnes, his second wife, left a son,

William de Bruce, who succeeded to the lordship of Annandale in right of his mother. This William first quitted the armorial bearing of Bruis, and assumed that of Annandale, which is borne by the Scottish Bruces unto the present day. He is said in an ancient pedigree to have married Judith, daughter of William de Lancaster, Lord of Kendall. He died before 1183, and was succeeded by his son,

Robert de Bruce, the third Lord of Annandale, who is celebrated by the monkish historians as a man of great piety and love for the church, in addition to his valour and magnanimity. His wife was Isabel, daughter of William the Lion, King of Scotland, by a daughter of Robert de Avenel, Lord of Liddisdale; and dying in 1191, he left a son,

Robert de Bruce, the fourth Lord of Annandale, who was surnamed the Noble, on account of his great valour and merit. He died in 1243, and by his wife Isabel^b left a son,

^b She was second daughter of Prince David, Earl of Huntingdon and Chester, son of Henry, Prince of Scotland, eldest son of King David I. by which royal marriage, the Bruces, of Annandale, came to be reckoned among the first subjects of Europe.

Robert de Bruce, the fifth Lord of Annandale, and competitor for the crown of Scotland, as may be seen at large in our Peerages and Histories of Scotland. He married Isabel de Clare, daughter of Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester; and his third son by her was,

John de Bruce, of whom no further particulars are known than that he left a son,

——— Bruce, who was father of

Sir Robert Bruce, first Baron of Clackmannan, who got a charter from King David Bruce, "*Dilecto et fideli consanguineo suo Roberto Bruce,*" &c. of the castle and manor of Clackmannan, with several other lands and baronies, dated 1359. He married a daughter of Sir Robert Stewart, of Rosyth, a branch of the royal family of Stewart, by whom he had five sons*; but the family of which we now treat was founded by the second son,

Edward Bruce, who lived in the reigns of Robert II. and III. of Scotland, and married one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir William Airth, of that Ilk^a, an ancient and opulent family in Stirlingshire, and with her he got the lands and barony of Airth^c, which afterwards became the title of the chief branch of the family. By this lady he left several sons; his eldest was

* Sir Robert, the eldest, continued the line of Clackmannan, and the others had issue also, as may be seen by reference to our Peerage. and a younger son, James, was Bishop of Glasgow.

This prelate having at an early age completed the usual course of studies in Belles Lettres and philosophy, applied himself to theology; and having entered into holy orders, was instituted Rector of Kilmany, in Fifeshire, about the year 1438. For four years he performed the duties of his office with such diligence, that on the death of Lauder, the Bishop of Dunkeld, after 1440, he was promoted to that see, and consecrated in the abbey church of Dunfermling, in 1441; and was considered as a person of such honour and integrity, that he was constituted, in 1444, Chancellor of the kingdom, in lieu of Bishop Kennedy. The Bishopric of Glasgow falling void about 1446, Bishop Bruce was appointed to the succession, but died in 1447, before all the necessary forms had been gone through.

* This family of Airth, or de Erth, was once very considerable in the shire of Stirling, being possessed of Airth, Elphinston, Carnock, and the lands of Plean. As early as 1248, Adam de Erth is mentioned as one of the Commissioners appointed to conclude a treaty with England, respecting the border laws; and in 1271, was Bernard de Erth, probably son of this Adam, who married one of the daughters and coheirresses of Finlaus de Campie, a junior branch of the ancient House of Lenox. The third of the lands of Campie, which fell to Bernard by this marriage, are called Craigbernard, at the present day.

The last of this line was William Airth, who lived in the reign of James I. and left three coheirresses; the eldest of whom married Edward Bruce, and brought the estate of Airth unto that family.

* The estate of Airth is no longer in the family; its name is of Gaelic derivation, and signifies the hill, or high place. The old mansion-house stands on a hill of considerable height, and though mostly of modern workmanship, still has a tower built before the time of Sir William Wallace, who lived at the beginning of the fourteenth century. In the ballads and legends of the time, we are told, that Wallace came privily unto this tower, slew the Captain and one hundred men, and relieved his uncle, who was a prisoner in it. The tower, though so old, is still in good repair; it bears the name of Wallace's Tower.

Robert Bruce, of Airth, who lived in the reigns of King James II. and III. and left issue two sons: 1. Robert, who succeeded him in the lands and barony of Airth; 2. Alexander, to whom he gave in patrimony the lands of Stenhouse, in Stirlingshire, and who was father of Robert Bruce, of Stenhouse; but this last Robert dying without male issue, some time after 1485, the estate of Stenhouse returned to the family of Airth; we shall, therefore, continue the line from the elder brother of Alexander, of Stenhouse.

Robert Bruce, of Airth, married Janet, daughter of Alexander, the fifth Lord Livingston, by whom he had several sons, particularly Sir John Bruce, of Airth, his successor, whose male line is now extinct; and William, of whom Sir William Bruce, of Stenhouse, is lineally descended. This William obtained from his father, in patrimony, the lands of Stenhouse, &c. in a charter under the Great Seal, dated the 28th of June, 1611. He married, first, the heiress of Lothian, by whom he had only one daughter; and, secondly, Rachel, daughter

Airth is a parish in Stirlingshire. Stenhouse is a small village, so called from the neighbouring, "Stenhouse Muir," about three miles from Edinburgh, and in the parish of Larbart, in Stirlingshire.

This son, Robert, was born about the year 1554, and received from his father the estate of Kennaird, as his patrimony: having displayed an early genius, his father bestowed on him a liberal education, and sent him to France, to pursue his legal studies, in order to qualify him for a Senatorship in the College of Justice, to which, both his abilities and family connections gave him a claim. It appears, however, that an early predilection for a clerical life, and a strong enthusiastic feeling of the divinity of that day, induced him to prefer the church, into which he entered, commencing his first functions in the ministry at Edinburgh, in 1590.

King James VI. in the early part of his reign, was so partial to him, as to pay him the extravagant compliment of saying, that he was worth half the kingdom; but this good opinion was changed after the Gowry conspiracy, when Mr. Bruce, in common with many others, refused to return public thanks for the King's escape from murder, assigning as a reason, that they were not convinced of the fact. Added to this, his subsequent spirited opposition to the various measures of that monarch, incensed the King so much against him, that he was long confined a prisoner in the castle of Edinburgh, and afterwards at Inverness; after which, he was exiled to England, but obtained permission, after some time, to return to his native country, on condition of confining himself to the immediate neighbourhood of his own house at Kennaird. Here he had an opportunity of showing his patriotic benevolence; for the parish of Larbart at that time having neither church nor minister, he not only repaired the church at his own expense, but also performed gratuitously all the pastoral duties of the parish. In short, if we make allowance for his strong spirit of enthusiasm, magnified perhaps by well-meaning cotemporary writers, we may sum up his character, by saying, that he was a man both of natural and improved genius, of steady resolution, of true piety, and highly impressive in his ministry, from his majestic appearance. His death took place in 1632, attended by a cool and perfect recollection; whilst at breakfast, he exclaimed, "Hold, daughter, my Master calls me," then expressing his full hope of a blessed immortality, and pointing with his finger to the 8th chapter and 38th verse of the Epistle to the Romans, he gave up his spirit without a sigh. Some few of his sermons have been printed, which display great solidity of reasoning, joined to an energy and even elegance of expression, not very frequent in that age.

of Joseph Johnston, of Hiltoun, Esq. by whom he had two sons. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir William Bruce, of Stenhouse, who being a man of abilities and merit, was by King Charles I. created a Baronet or Knight of Nova Scotia, by royal patent to him and his heirs male whatever, dated the 26th of June, 1629. He appears to have been on the parliament side in the reign of King Charles I., and joined Argyle's party against Duke Hamilton's engagement, &c. After the murder of the King, he was appointed one of the Colonels in Stirlingshire, for putting the kingdom in a state of defence in 1649. He married Helen, daughter of Sir William Douglas, of Cavers, heritable Sheriff of Teviotdale, 'by whom he had one son, Sir William, his heir, and one daughter. He was succeeded by his son,

Sir William Bruce, the second Baronet of Stenhouse, who married a daughter of Sir Robert Elphinstone, of Quarrole, by whom he had three sons, and was succeeded by the eldest,

Sir William Bruce, the third Baronet of Stenhouse, who married Margaret, daughter of John Boyd, of Trochrigg, Esq. by whom he had three sons: 1. William, who died before his father; 2. Robert; and, 3. Michael; and several daughters. Sir William was succeeded by his second son,

Sir Robert, who, dying unmarried, was succeeded by his brother,

Sir Michael Bruce, the fifth Baronet of Stenhouse, who married Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Andrew Agnew, of Lochnaw, Bart. heritable Sheriff of Galloway, by whom he had six sons, and seven daughters: 1. William, who died young; 2. Andrew, who rose to the rank of a Colonel in the army, was Brigadier-General in America, and Aid-du-Camp to Sir Henry Clinton; he died at Naples in 1791; 3. William, who succeeded his father; 4. Michael, who first served in the Royal Navy on board Admiral Keppel's ship, the Valiant, upon the Jamaica station, and afterwards, at the peace of 1763, went out to India, where he entered into the service of the Nabob of Arcot, and had the command of a district and battalion of cavalry; and died in Sicily in 1786; 5. Patrick-Craufurd, who was in the East India Company's civil service at Bombay, now an eminent merchant and banker in London, married, and has two sons and two daughters; 6. Robert, who was in the East India Company's sea service, and died on his second voyage at Batavia, in 1772. 1. Daughter, Eleanora, married to Thomas Brisbane, Esq. of Brisbane; 2. and 3. Margaret and Isabella, twins, both died in infancy; 4. Mary; 5. Elizabeth, both died young; 6. Rachel; 7. Jemima, married to Mr. Beck, in the East India Company's service, and died on her passage to Europe.

Sir Michael^s died the 1st of November, 1795, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

Sir William, the sixth Baronet, who, in 1795, married Anne, third daughter of Sir William Cunninghame, of Robertland, Bart. by whom he has three sons and two daughters: 1. Michael; 2. William-Cunninghame; 3. Alexander-Fairlie. 1. Daughter, Anne-Colquhoun; 2. Mary-Agnew.

Creation—26th of June, 1629.

* The minor virtues are often more beneficial to mankind, than the most brilliant exertions of gallantry, or all the eloquence of the orator; it is therefore with pleasure we record the following trait of Sir Michael's benevolence, who, in conjunction with the five other heritors of the parish of Larbart, during the lamentable scarcity of 1782, and the following year, not only exerted himself in active philanthropy, but with the utmost liberality, voluntarily raised the assessment upon his property, from 20s to 30s on the £100 Scotch of valued rent, for the support of the parochial poor: in addition to which, he and his friends imported grain, and sold it much below the market price, to all those who applied for it.—“Go thou, and do likewise!”

AGNEW.

THERE is reason to believe, that this ancient family are originally of French descent, and that they were seated in Normandy, where they bore the name of Agneau, about the latter end of the tenth century. There is a tradition in the family, confirmed by some ancient MSS., that the first progenitor in England came from Normandy with William the Conqueror, though not upon the list of Barons. How long they resided in England, or where, is, at this distance of time, quite uncertain; but it is generally understood that they went to Ireland soon after its subjection to the English crown by Strongbow; and it is well known, that they had very extensive possessions in the county of Antrim, where they were called the Lords Agnew, or Lords of Larnie. We are unable, however, to prove this by any specific records, on account of the unsettled state of that part of the kingdom in those early times, arising from its frequent change of masters; in fact, it must be acknowledged, that the remains of Irish history, language, or customs, that can be traced in this part of the island, are, indeed, very small, as literature was but little attended to,

and even tradition has been lost through the various changes that took place during the campaigns of Edward Bruce, and the total removal of the ancient inhabitants, to make way for English and Scottish settlers. For as the Irish clans, or septs, generally followed the fortune of their chiefs, such of them as survived the bloody scenes that were acted in the North of Ireland, emigrated to other districts, carrying their customs and traditions along with them, leaving nothing but a desert for the invaders.

In the reign of King David II. a son of the family of Agnew arrived at the Scottish court, where, being a man of bravery and spirit, he got the keeping of the castle of Lochnaw*, of which he was made heritable Constable, and was also appointed Sheriff of the county of Wigton.

His successors afterwards, for their good and faithful services, were appointed heritable Bailiffs of the bailliaries of Lasswade, Munbreck, and Drumaston, all distinct jurisdictions within the shire of Wigton; but it seems they were obnoxious to the Earls of Douglas, who at last entirely demolished their castle of Lochnaw. This happened during the lifetime of the great-grandson of the first settler; but he, upon the fall of the Earl of Douglas, was repossessed of his castle of Lochnaw, and had a further confirmation of the shrievalty to himself and his descendants. These generations, however, have not been exactly preserved; we shall, therefore, begin with the first on Scottish record. This was

Andrew Agnew, who got a charter of confirmation under the Great Seal from King James I., "*Andrew Agnew de Molendino cum Tofta et Crofta, &c. Jacens in Baronia de Innermessan in Vicecomitatus de Wigton;*" dated the 1st of February, 1430. He also got two other charters from the same King James, confirming to him and his heirs the office of heritable Constable of Lochnaw, with the whole lands and barony thereof, and Glenquhar, &c. dated the 31st of January, 1431. He was in such favour with the King, that he afterwards got the office of the heritable Sheriffship of Wigton confirmed to him and his heirs, by a charter under the Great Seal from King James II.: "*Andrew Agnew, &c. pro singulari favori, zelo et dilectatione quas gerimus erga dilectum familiarem, nostrumque scutiferum,*" &c. &c. This charter is dated the 25th of May, 1451.

* Lochnaw is the only considerable building in the parish of Leswalt, in Wigtonshire. It is a very ancient edifice, built on an elevated situation, and seems to have been intended as a place of very strong defence in former times. On the South side it was protected by a deep fosse, the vestiges of which may be traced at the present day, and on the North was more strongly defended by a lake of water, called Lochnaw, which, however, in later ages, has been drained, and is now converted into a very fine tract of meadow and pasture.

He left issue, 1. Quinton, his heir; 2. Nevin, who got a charter under the Great Seal from King James IV. of the lands of Lady Croft, &c. dated 1493. He was progenitor of the Agnews of Creoch. Andrew died in the end of the reign of James II., and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Quintin Agnew, of Lochuaw, Sheriff of Wigton, who married Mariote, daughter of ——— Wans, or Vans, of Barnbarrow, and got a charter under the Great Seal from King James III. “Quintin Agnew et Mariote Wans ejus sponsæ terrarum de Creich more,” &c. dated the 28th of January, 1468. He died in the reign of James IV.; and by the said Mariote Wans left a son,

Patrick, who succeeded him, and married Catharine, daughter of Sir John Gordon, of Lochinvar¹, progenitor of the Viscounts Kenmure. This appears by a charter under the Great Seal from King James IV.: “Patricio Agnew, Vicecomiti de Wigton et Catharinæ Gordon ejus sponsæ terrarum de Creich more,” &c. dated the 25th of January, 1506. He got another charter, from the same King James, of some lands and tenements about the town of Wigton, dated the 28th of January, 1509.

Andrew, his son, succeeded him, and married, in 1567, Agnes, daughter to Alexander Stewart, of Garlies, (by his wife Dame Catharine Herries) by whom he had issue, Patriek, his heir; another son, ancestor of Barmul and Wigg; a daughter, Rosina, married to Robert Vans, of Camphord, third son of the Right Honourable Sir Patrick Vans, of Barnbarrow; and another, Catharine, wife of Alexander M^cKie, of Larg. He was succeeded by

Patrick Agnew, of Lochuaw, Sheriff of Wigton, his eldest son, who lived in the reigns of Queen Mary, and of King James VI. He got a charter under the Great Seal, “Patricio Agnew vicecomiti de Wigton de terris ecclesiasticis ecclesiæ parochialis de Crugletoun in vicecomitate nostro de Wigton.” &c. dated January, 1581. Also another charter, “Patricio Agnew de Lochuaw

¹ This branch of the Gordons is descended from the great Sir Adam Gordon, Knight, who obtained from King Robert I. the barony of Stithill, in Roxburghshire, as a reward for his services in the 9th year of that monarch's reign. One of the family of Stithill got the lands of Lochinvar, in Galloway, and from thence were denominated, Gordons of Lochinvar. In the reign of James III. John Gordon, of Lochinvar, got several charters of his lands from that monarch, and also from his successor, James IV. This John Gordon married Margaret Lindsay, by whom he had Sir Alexander, who was slain at the battle of Flodden Field; Sir Robert, who succeeded him; and a daughter, Catharine, wife of Patrick Agnew, as in the text. Sir Robert married Marian, daughter and heiress of John Carsen, of Glen, and had issue, James, his successor, who was killed at the battle of Pinkie, in 1547, leaving issue by Margaret, his wife, daughter of Robert Crichton, of Kilpatrick, a son, John, and several daughters, of whom Jean became the wife of Patrick Agnew, grandson of the before-mentioned Patrick.

vicecomiti de Wigton terrarum de Mershlaugh Kerunray, &c. in Wigtonshire, dated the 12th of May, 1587. By his wife, Jean Gordon, he was father of

Sir Patrick Agnew, who had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by King James VI. and got a charter under the Great Seal "*Domino Patricio Agnew de Lochnaw militi et Dom. Margaritæ Kennedy ejus sponsæ terrarum de Mershlaugh et principalis loci ejusdem,*" &c. in Wigtonshire, January, 1625. He was by King Charles I. created a Baronet, or Knight of Nova Scotia, by his royal patent, and to his heirs male whatever, dated the 28th of July, 1629. He was a man high in repute as a statesman, and holding even an hereditary claim to public posts and honours, being heretable Bailie of Lesswale, Munnybrick, and Drummastoun, all ancient jurisdictions in that country. He had issue sons, 1. Andrew, his heir; 2. Patrick, who was the progenitor of the Agnews of Sheuchan, now represented by Vans Agnew, of Barnbarrow*, whose

* This family, by a happy coincidence, combines within itself the blood of some of the most ancient names in European genealogy, as the present representative is by paternal descent the heir male of the Lords Vaux, Vaus, or Vans, of Dirleton Castle, in East Lothian, a noble race who were numbered amongst the Magnates Scotiæ, as early as 1244, and who are indubitably descended from the same general stem with the three noble houses, now extinct, of Vaux, of Gilliesland, of Beavor, and of Harrowden, in England, and all of Norman descent at the period of the Conquest.

The maternal descent which has affixed the present leading surname, in consequence of a mutual entail agreed on by the father and grandfather of the present representative, is derived from Patrick, second son of Sir Patrick Agnew, of Lochnaw Castle, the first Baronet of the family, so created by Charles I. in 1629.

Though not elevated to the peerage, yet both these families have from their earliest establishment been in the rank of the first order of Barons, holding their estates in capite by royal charters, conferring upon their possessors all the rights and important privileges of free baronies, according to the most extensive sense of the word, as used in Scottish law.

However obscure may be the records of remote and barbarous times, yet there are still preserved, certain leading facts even of the most unsettled periods in Europe; facts which, (like islands scattered over a boundless ocean, cheering the sea-worn mariner with their verdant hills, and ascertaining his pathless track by their relative situation), serve in like manner as guides to the historian and genealogist, and act as fixed points from which he may deduce the most accurate conclusions. It has been customary for genealogical flatterers to carry the pedigree of their patrons up to Charlemagne; this, however, is impossible in the present case, as this family actually deduce their paternal descent, by the most authentic documents, from a period of still higher antiquity, their ancestors holding even then a very distinguished rank, their principal residence being the castle of Baux, situated upon an elevated rock near to the city of Arles, where the ruins may yet be seen. There have been many conjectures respecting the rise of this family previous to its settlement as ancient Barons at Baux*; but the Norman historians, (who certainly must be considered as the best authority of their time) are decidedly of opinion that they are a branch of the Visigothic Balthi, a race which boasted

* It may not be improper to remind our readers, that the letters B. and V. have been, and are even now, indiscriminately used by various nations, so that no difficulty exists respecting the names Baux or Vaux.

mother was heiress of the family; 3. James, who was Lieutenant-Colonel to Lord Kirkeudbright's regiment in the reign of Charles I. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Andrew Agnew, the second Baronet, of Lochnaw, and Sheriff of Wigton,

of having given a long line of monarchs to the Western Goths, with the formidable name of Alarie, at their head. This was in the year 500, of the christian era; but the first on particular record, is

Rollin, or Gosselin de Baux, settled at Baux, in Provence, in the year 860. He married Heribrune, daughter and heiress of William, sovereign Count of Orange, and niece to Bertha, wife of the Emperor Charlemagne. From that period until 929, the exact line of descent cannot be carried on, but in an old MSS. History of Tournaments, formerly preserved in the Celestine convent at Avignon, in France, but now in England, it is expressly stated that, in 929, William Longsword, Duke of Normandy, held a tournament at Rouen, to which he invited combatants from every part of France, and of the neighbouring countries. In consequence of this invitation, Bertrand de Baux, of Provence, went into Normandy, and was so well received by the Duke, who conferred many favours on him, that he settled there, and became progenitor of the family of De Vaux, which long held a distinguished rank among the nobles of Normandy. If further proof of these facts were necessary, it would be found in the similarity of coat armour, as from the names and arms of those distinguished Knights who were at the conquest of Jerusalem, in 1096, under Robert Courthose, the Norman Duke, and Godfrey de Bouillon, it appears that Raoul de Vaux, of Normandy, bore the same arms with Vaux, of the House of Provence. From Bertrand, this first Norman ancestor, was descended,

Harold de Vaux, or de Vallibus, Lord of Vaux, a large parish within a league of Bayeux, and which he bestowed on the abbey of the Holy Trinity, founded at Caen, by Matilda, wife of William the Conqueror. The charter of this pious donation was in existence in the Royal Library of France, until the Revolution; and the existence of this Harold is further proved by the Roll of Battle Abbey, which records him as one of the companions of the Norman Duke; on the Norman accession, large grants were given in Cumberland, by Ranulph de Meschines, to the three sons of this Harold.

Hubert de Vaux, or de Vallibus, was the eldest son, and was the first Lord of Parliament for the barony of Gillesland, after the Conquest; he married Gracia, of what family unknown, and left two sons, Robert, and Ranulph. From Ranulph, there is a certainty of the first Scottish settler being descended, as Robert built Lanercost Priory, and this Scottish ancestor is called by various authors, Proupos of Vaux, of Lanercost. We begin then with this

Ranulph de Vaux, Proupos de Vallibus, of Lanercost, in Cumberland, who settled in Scotland*, soon after the year 1150. He left a son, whose son,

Philip de Vallibus, had great possessions upon the Borders, in the year 1160. He married Elizabeth Comyn, and left a son and heir,

* The first mention made of this name in Scotland is by Boethius, who says, that the partizans of Edgar Atheling, (outlawed before the Conquest by the usurper Harold, and afterwards deprived of the crown, by the accession of the Norman Duke), took refuge in Scotland, in the year 1073, where they had lands granted to them. It is also mentioned by other historians, that not only the English subjects, but even many of the Norman Barons, were disaffected to William's government, and that many both of the one and the other continued to seek their safety in Scotland, with King Malcolm, who received them kindly, assigning to them possessions in Scotland, and retaining many of them in places of honour about his court. The mode in which the first progenitor of this family first settled in Scotland, is, however, accounted for in an ancient MSS. preserved by Leland, in his Collectanea, but without controverting the leading facts. This says, that "the nobles of Scotland came no nearer than Pembrles, yn Scotland, to meet with their King William on his return from his captivity in England, anno domini 1174, wherefore he took with hym many of the younger sunnes of the nobylmen of England, that bore hym good wyll, and gave them landes in Scotland of them that were rebellis to hym. These were the names of those he took with him, Balliol, Breuse, Montgomery, Vaulz," &c.

who, upon his father's resignation, got a charter under the Great Seal, from King Charles I., "Andrew Agnew apparento de Lochuaw," of the lands of Crugletown, with the tiends thereof, in Wigtonshire, dated the 26th of December, 1642. After his father's death he got all the charters of Lochuaw, with

Johannes de Vallibus, who possessed the barony of Dirletown, in East Lothian. He was hostage for the ransom of King William, in 1174; and married Maud de Sancto Claro, or St. Clair, by whom he left a son,

Johannes de Vallibus, Dominus de Dirletown; he is mentioned as one of the Magnates of Scotland, in the Pope's ratification of the peace between Henry III. of England and Alexander of Scotland, in 1244. He gave in pure and perpetual alms to the episcopal see of Glasgow, ten marks out of his lands of Golyn, by deed, dated at Edinburgh, the 18th of April, 1249, which was confirmed by King Alexander III. on the 4th of June, in the 29th year of his reign. He was one of the Counsellors appointed by Alexander of Scotland, for the government of his kingdom, at Roxburgh, the 20th of September, 1255, at the instance of Henry III. of England; and we find him afterwards with the English King, at the siege of Northampton, in 1264, along with Comyn, Baliol, Bruce, and other Scots. He left a son,

Alexander de Vallibus, who is no further mentioned than as exchanging the annuity granted by his father, out of the lands of Golyn, for the same sum out of his Miln, at Haddington. This deed bears date at Glasgow, the 3rd of February, 1267. He left a son,

Johannes de Vallibus, Dominus de Dirleton, who was one of the Barons who signed the letter from the great men of Scotland, dated at Briggcham, in April, 1289, to Edward I. of England, proposing a marriage between his son and Margaret of Norway, Queen of Scotland. In June, 1292, he swore fealty to Edward I. at Berwick, along with Henry, Prior of Coldingham; and in 1298, he obstinately defended his castle of Dirleton, against Anthony Beck, Bishop of Durham. At this siege, in the beginning of July, the English soldiers would have died of hunger, had it not been for the peas growing in the fields about the castle, which were at that time ripe. The acknowledged patriotism of this great man rendered his second submission to Edward very doubtful in the opinion of that monarch; we accordingly find that, in 1306, there is mention of him as one of the supposed friends of Robert Bruce, and that an order was given by Edward I. to Aymer de Valence, that as soon as Johannes de Vaus, and Alexander de Seton, shall be returned from a voyage towards the Islands, on which they were with Johannes de Monbray, he shall seize for the King the castle of Dirletown, which he shall provide with every thing necessary, and give over to Johannes de Kyngeston, to be kept by him till further orders; also to seize all the lands and valuables belonging to the castle, and to send the persons of Vaus and Seton to the King. It has been supposed, however, either that the suspicions of the King respecting him were not well founded, or that he found it convenient to make his peace with the monarch, for, in 1307, we find an order from Edward, to him and several other Scottish Barons, to proceed into Galloway, and suppress some commotions occasioned there by the partizans of Bruce. He was, at one period, Sheriff of Edinburgh. His wife's name and family are unknown; but he left two sons, and a daughter, Eupham, married to Sir William de Maule, ancestor of the Earls of Panmure. His immediate successor was his eldest son, Sir Thomas, who fell at the battle of Durham, in 1346, without issue; but the immediate line of descent was carried by his second son, whose name is unknown, and whose son and heir,

William de Vallibus, inherited all the estates of the family. He was one of the Scottish prisoners taken at the battle of Durham, and an order, dated the 8th of December, 1346, was given to Thomas de Rokey, senior, to bring him and David de Anand to the Tower of London; and by subsequent orders it appears, that he continued a prisoner there until August, 1347, and was then transferred to Nottingham Castle, where he was in December of the same year. In October, 1359, he was one of the Scottish Barons who obliged

the offices and privileges of his predecessors, confirmed and ratified by parliament in 1661, and got another charter under the Great Seal, "*Domino Andro Agnew de Lochmaw militi baronetto*" of the lands of Cules and others, dated the 2nd of February, 1663. He sat in parliament as Member for Wigtonshire,

themselves to send sufficient hostages into England, for the ransom of David, King of Scotland, and his name appears in several transactions of that period; and particularly in one, whereby the Prelates of Scotland oblige themselves to denounce ecclesiastical censures against those who may infringe upon the agreement respecting David's ransom. By his wife, Catharine Douglas, he had issue: 1. Thomas; and, 2. John, who carried on this line of descent. 1. Daughter, Maria, wife of Thomas de Somerville, Lord of the castle of Carnswick; and, 2. ———, married to John Lyle, of Duchel, ancestor of the Lord Lyle. He was succeeded in his estates by his eldest son, Thomas; but he being killed at the siege of Berwick, in 1355, the estates went to his daughter, who married John, son to Sir Walter Haliburton. On this marriage, the arms and title of Dirleton were assumed by her husband John, and the arms were borne quarterly by the Lords Haliburton, of Dirleton, as long as that family existed; it ended at length in three coheiresses, who married into the families of Ruthven, Hume, and Ker, of Faudenside, all of which quartered the arms of Vaus. The male line, however, on the death of William, was carried on by his younger son,

Johannes Vaus, Vans, or de Vallibus, who went in Galloway, where he married an heiress, about the year 1384, and obtained the lands of Barnbarrow, which he held under the Douglasses, who were at that time Lords of Galloway, and to whom he was allied*. He was succeeded by his son,

Robert, who married Euphemia Gordon, by whom he had a son and heir,

Johannes de Vaus, or Vans. He was one of the Ambassadors sent by James II. of Scotland, soon after the murder of his father, to Henry VI. of England. By his wife, Elizabeth Kennedy, he had issue: 1. Robert, who succeeded him; and, 2. Thomas, who in April, 1457, was one of the Ambassadors to England, and was designated Dean of Glasgow, and Royal Secretary.

Robert, his eldest son, succeeded him, and got a charter, confirming to him the lands of Bargless and Barnbarrow, from William, Earl of Douglas, afterwards confirmed by charter under the Great Seal, in 1451.

This Robert Vans, of Barnbaroch aforesaid, was succeeded by Blanse Vans, of Barnbaroch, his son and heir; and he had also a younger son, George, Bishop of Galloway.

Blanse Vans, son and heir of Robert Vans, of Barnbaroch, had a charter from King James II. of the lands of Barglass and Barnbaroch, &c.; in the resignation of his father, the lands are provided to the heirs

* The only remaining heirs-male of the ancient family of the Vanses, of Dirleton, were the Vanses, of Barnbaroch, in the county of Wigton, who carry the bend for their arms, the principal figure of the coat of the Vanses, and charge the bend with a mullet, intimating that they were from a younger son of the House of Dirleton. But now since they represent the principal family, by the rules and maxims that are laid down in heraldry, they may strike out the mullet, the brotherly difference, and wear and carry the bend simple, as they have done for some centuries.

The original ancestor of the Vanses, of Barnbaroch, held it from the Earls of Douglas, while they had the lordship of Galloway, which might be soon after that Sir Archibald Douglas got that great lordship, in the reign of King Robert II. when we find him designed, from authentic and clear vouchers, "*Dominus Galuidie*;" and even after the year 1388, that he comes to the succession of the earldom of Douglas, he styles himself, "*Comes de Douglas, ac Dominus Galuidie*," as did also his successors. Although the Vanses, of Barnbaroch, had been long vassals to the Earls of Douglas, yet, what by the bonds that were common in the more ancient times, what by other accidents that have befallen the archives of other ancient families, as well as this of the Vanses, of Barnbaroch, they have no charters in their custody preceding the reign of King James II.; but then they have a charter granted by "*Wilhelmus Comes de Douglas et Dominus Galuidie, dilecto et amigero suo Roberto Vans, de terris de Barglass et Barnbaroch*," and many other lands, "*hereditibus suis et assignatis*," dated the 20th of January, 1431; which charter is ratified and confirmed by a charter under the Great Seal, the 13th of the same year. But, though the family of Barnbaroch have no older charters now in their custody, yet it is plain and evident, that the Vanses of this house had subsisted long before that; for a younger brother of the family, Mr. George Vans, Dean of Glasgow, was Secretary of State to King James II.

in the year 1689, and distinguished himself much by his zeal for the Revolution and Protestant succession. He married Anne, daughter of Sir Alexander

male carrying the surname of Vans. The charter is dated at Kirkcudbright, the 8th of March, 1458; this was when the sovereign came to have the lordship of Galloway, on the forfeiture of the Earl of Douglas. This Blaise was succeeded by

Patrick Vans, of Barnbaroch, his son, who has a charter of conjunct infeftment, to himself and Margaret Kennedy, his wife, of the family of Cassilis, of several lands which he held of the crown, in the year 1462. He had a daughter, married to John de Carnegie, of Kinnaird, ancestor to the Earl of Southesk, and who was killed at the battle of Flodden Field, in 1513. At the demise of Patrick, he was succeeded by his only son,

Alexander Vans, of Barnbaroch, who resigns the lands of Kirkwonask in favour of Mr. Patrick Vans, of Westraw, as from the instrument in the resignation, still extant, dated the 11th of June, 1508. This Alexander Vans, of Barnbaroch, was succeeded by his eldest son,

John Vans, of Barnbaroch, who had a grant by charter, from Patrick Vans, of Whitehalls, of the lands of Dunjargan, dated the 9th of August, 1535, which is confirmed by a charter under the Great Seal, of King James V. bearing date the 3rd of February, 1537. He married Janet Kennedy, daughter to the Earl of Cassilis, by whom he had Alexander, his successor, and Patrick, who succeeded his brother in the estate. This Alexander Vans, of Barnbaroch, married Euphame, daughter of Sir John Dunbar, of Mochrum; but he dying without issue male, was succeeded by his brother and heir male,

Patrick Vans, of Barnbaroch, who was a gentleman of reputation for parts and integrity. During the heat of the Civil War, he was courted with the greatest earnestness by the two contending parties; and those who appeared for the young King, wrote him letters of solicitation to come over to their side, judging it of no small consequence to which of the parties he attached and joined himself. He sided with the King's party, and was thereupon named one of the Privy Council and Exchequer, and one of the Senators of the College of Justice, in the year 1582. In 1587, he was joined in commission with Mr. Peter Young, of Seaton, in an embassy to Denmark, where he discharged his negotiation with honour and success; upon his return he made the first proposal to the King, of the Princess of Denmark, as a proper spouse for his Majesty; and when the King went to Denmark in person to espouse that Princess, he had the honour to attend his Majesty at Upsal, where the marriage was happily solemnized; at which time he got a charter of his estate in life-rent, and the patronages of the churches of Wigton, Colmonell, and Kirkcoveen, also to John Vans, his son and apparent heir, in fee, dated at Upsal, the 30th of November, 1589; which is confirmed by the Scottish parliament; and in the preamble to the charter, Sir Patrick's great merit and services are very honourably set forth. This Patrick Vans, of Barnbaroch, married Catharine Kennedy, daughter to Gilbert, third Earl of Cassilis, Lord Treasurer of Scotland, by Margaret, daughter to Sir Thomas Kennedy, of Bargeny, by whom he had issue several sons.

Sir John Vans, his eldest son and heir, was of the Privy Council to King James VI.; and being in great favour with that Prince, he had a grant of the estate of Longcastle, in Ireland, of considerable value, and upon that, in his father's lifetime, he was designed by the title of Longcastle. He married Margaret, only daughter of Uchred M'Dowall, of Gartland, by his second wife, Margaret, daughter of Henry, Lord Methven*, by whom he had,

* Henry Stewart, Lord Methven, drew his descent from Robert, Duke of Albany, son of King Robert II. and was ennobled on his marriage with the Queen Dowager of King James IV. That Princess was the mother of James V. of Scotland, daughter of Henry VII. of England, and sister of Henry VIII. By her, Methven had no issue, but after her decease married Janet, daughter of John Stewart, Earl of Athol, Lord Chancellor of Scotland. By her he had three daughters: Janet, married to Colin, sixth Earl of Argyle, and Lord Chancellor after the Earl of Athol; Dorothea, married to William, first Earl of Gowrie, and Lord Treasurer, who was beheaded for the raid of Ruthven; and Margaret, married, first, to Andrew, Master of Ochiltree, and, secondly, to Uchred M'Dowall, of Gartland.

Stewart, afterwards created Lord Garlies and Earl of Galloway, by whom he had issue,

Patrick, his son and heir-apparent, who married Grissel, daughter of John Johnstone, of Johnstone, then Lord Hartfield, ancestor to the Marquis of Annandale, by Margaret, his wife, daughter of Sir Walter Scott, of Buccleuch, ancestor to the present Duke of Buccleuch, by whom he had John, his son and heir-apparent, in whose favour Sir John, his grandfather, resigns the fee of the whole estate, dated the 30th of January, 1640; and Alexander, who continued the descent. The same Sir Patrick Vans, of Barnbaroch, with consent of his father, Sir John Vans, of Barnbaroch, provides his second son, Alexander Vans, in the lands of Barquhanny, by his charter, dated the 15th of February, 1640. Sir Patrick Vans was succeeded by John Vans, of Barnbaroch, his son, who married Grissel, daughter of John McCulloch, of Myrtown; but he dying without issue male, was succeeded by

Captain Alexander Vans, of Barquhanny, his brother-german. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Maxwell, of Monreith, Baronet, by Agnes, daughter of Sir John McCulloch, of Myrtown*, by whom he had

Colonel Patrick Vans, of Barnbaroch, who was Member of Parliament for the burgh of Wigton, and the districts thereof; he also distinguished himself in the Spanish wars, having been present at Almanza, and at all the other battles of that period. He married, first, Jean, daughter of Sir James Campbell, of Lawers, a cadet of the family of Argyle, and niece of John, second Duke of Argyle, by whom he had Patrick Vans, Esq. the eldest son, who died without issue; and a daughter, Agnes, who was married to James Brown, of Carsluth. He married, secondly, Barbara, daughter of Patrick McDowall, of Freugh†; and dying on the 27th of January, 1733, left issue two sons: John, his heir, and Alexander, who died young, and three daughters: Barbara, married to — Clugston, M. D.; Anne, wife of Hugh Hathorn, of Castlewigg; and Margaret, who died young. The Colonel dying in 1733, was succeeded by his son,

* In Galloway, during the Catholic times, four families claimed the privilege of carrying the Eucharist in all religious processions, as being descended from the indigenous nobles of the province. These were the McDowalls, of Garthland, and the McCullochs, of Myrtown; also the McKies, of Larg, now extinct, and the McLellans, of Bomby, now Barons of Kirkcubright.

† In the reign of David I. of Scotland, Ulgeric, and Douenald, were Lords of Galloway, and both slain in their country's service, at the battle of Allerton, against the English, in 1133. From this Douenald, or Donegald, the McDowalls, or, as they are called in more ancient writs, M'Dougalls, are sprung; the name signifying the offspring of Dougal, or Dungald. The name is first mentioned as a family surname in the reign of Edward I.; but we have no local descent of the family until about 1400, when lived Gilbert M'Dowall, of Ravenston, Freugh, and Urle. His son and heir, Gilbert, married Catharine, daughter of John Macgelligh, about 1443, and had a son, Fergus, who died in his father's lifetime; but having married Agnes McCulloch, of the House of Myrtown, left a son, Gilbert M'Dowall, of Freugh, who succeeded his grandfather, in 1466. This Gilbert lost his life at Flodden Field, but left issue by Isabel, his wife, daughter of — Gordon, of Lochinvar, a son Fergus, who married Lady Janet Kennedy, daughter of the first Earl of Cassilis. This Fergus was slain at the battle of Pinkie, in 1547, and left a son and successor, James M'Dowall, of Freugh, who married Florence, daughter of John M'Dowall, of Garthland; by her he had a son, who died without issue, and a daughter, Mary. She married a gentleman of her own blood and kindred, who was also heir male of her own family, John M'Dowall, apparent heir, of Dowallton; and the issue of this marriage was John M'Dowall, of Freugh. He was a high royalist, and at the same time a man of undoubted patriotism, through all the various changes of the usurpation. His wife was Margaret, daughter of Sir Patrick Vans, Lord Barnbarrow, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, by whom he had several children. Uchred, his heir, was remarkable also for his loyalty; he married Agnes, daughter of Sir Patrick Agnew, of Lochinaw, and by her had Patrick, his successor. This last Patrick unhappily joined in the rising at Bothwell, and having engaged in the actions at Sanguinar and Hamilton Muir, was attainted, and lost his estates: he died of a broken heart in 1650, but left issue by Barbara, his wife, daughter of James Follerton, of that ilk, a son, Patrick M'Dowall, or Freugh, who procured the reversal of his father's forfeiture by act of parliament. His character stands high both in public and in private life, and he was universally considered as a man of great abilities and learning, particularly in national and genealogical antiquities. He had the credit of restoring the fallen fortunes of his family by his good management; and having married Margaret, daughter and at length coheiress of William Haltridge, of Deomore, Esq. in the county of Down, Ireland, he left by her, (dying on the 12th of October, 1729), a son and heir, and several daughters, of whom, Elizabeth was wife of Colonel Patrick Vans, of Barnbarrow, as above.

Andrew, the third Baronet, who married ———, daughter to Sir ——— Hay, of Park^a, Bart., and left issue, James, his successor, and other children.

James, the fourth Baronet, married Lady Mary Montgomery, daughter to Sir Alexander, the eighth Earl of Eglinton, leaving by her twenty-one children. A younger son, Lieutenant George Agnew, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Dunbar, of Moehrum, Bart.; he died a Captain in the army in 1775. One of the daughters married Colonel Agnew, of Lochryan, and another married ——— Chancellour, of Shieldhill. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Andrew, the fifth Baronet, born in 1687, who married Eleanor, daughter of ——— Agnew, of Creech, by whom he had issue seventeen children. The following gentlemen married daughters of Sir Andrew: viz. Sir Michael Bruce, of Stenhouse, Bart.; ——— Innes, of Urral; ——— Agnew, of Dalreagle; ——— Gillon, of Wallhouse; and ——— Campbell, of Skerrington. Sir

John Vans, a gentleman of much ability and integrity, who led a country life, and will be long remembered on account of the remarkable influence which he acquired by the superiority of his talents and the urbanity of his manners, and whose memory must also be respected in Wigton and the neighbouring counties, not only for his philanthropy, but for the unwearied attention which he paid to the agriculture and general improvement of the country. He married his cousin-german, Margaret, daughter and sole heiress of Robert Agnew, free Baron of Scheuchane and Largiddisdale, by another daughter of the family of M'Dowall. This Robert Agnew was fifth in descent from Patrick, second son of Sir Patrick Agnew, of Lochnav, Hereditary High Sheriff of Wigtonshire, and a Baronet as before-mentioned. By his wife, Margaret, he had issue: 1. Robert, his heir; 2. Patrick, a Captain in the army, who married his first cousin, Grace Hathorn, and died in the year 1784, leaving one son, who is since dead; and, 3. John, formerly in the civil service of the East India Company, since a banker in London, and Member of Parliament for the borough of Stockbridge, and who married Miss Stevens, daughter of Colonel Stevens, of Somersetshire, by whom he has one son and two daughters. 1. Daughter, Robina, married to Robert Kennedy, of Pinnore, Esq. by whom she has issue; 2. Barbara; and, 3. Margaret, died unmarried. On the death of John, he was succeeded by his eldest son,

Robert Vans Agnew, the present representative of the family, born in April, 1755. He married Frances Dunlop, third daughter of John Dunlop, of that ilk, by Frances, his wife, only daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Wallace, of Craigie, Baronet^b. By this marriage he had eight children: 1. Robert; 2. John; 3. James, who was a midshipman in the navy, and perished on board his Majesty's ship Queen Charlotte, burnt near Leghorn; 4. Patrick; and, 5. Henry-Stewart. The daughters are, 1. Margaret; 2. Frances; and, 3. Maria-Anne. All of these bear the name of Vans only; except the eldest son, who assumes, in addition, that of Agnew.

^a The baronetcy of this branch of the ancient family of Hay, is now extinct; they were formerly designated Hay, of Lochloy.

^b The Dunlops have long been considered among the most ancient families in the county of Ayr, wherein they have been settled since the year 1203.

The family of Wallace, of Craigie, is sufficiently known; for from it sprung the brave Sir William, who liberated his country; and also, not unworthy of his generous ancestor, Sir John Wallace, of Craigie, who commanded the left wing of the Scottish army at the battle and victory of Tara, and killed the English General with his own hand.

Andrew was a General in the army; and commanded the King's troops at Blair Castle, in 1745⁶. Of his services on that occasion, great notice was taken, and in 1746 he was appointed Colonel of a regiment of marines. In a list of the names of the noblemen and gentlemen whose claims for value of their jurisdictions had been allowed by the Lords of Session, published in 1748, it appears that Sir Andrew Agnew was awarded the sum of four thousand pounds sterling. In 1750 he was appointed Governor of Tinnmouth Castle, in room of the Duke of Somerset; and in the same year his eldest son, Captain Agnew, married a daughter of William Dunbar, Esq. but died the year following without issue. Sir Andrew died in the eighty-fourth year of his age in 1771, and was succeeded by his fifth son,

Sir Stair Agnew, the sixth Baronet. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas Baillie⁷, of Polkenmet, who left him two children, Andrew and Isabella. An-

* A characteristic anecdote is related of this Sir Andrew and his brave Scottish regiment, which he commanded at the battle of Dettingen, where his Majesty George II. commanded in person. Observing the French cuirassiers coming on at a charging pace upon his regiment, he well knew that the usual mode of resistance to this manœuvre would be useless, as these troops, which were of the royal household, were mounted on the best horses that could be procured, and were not only provided with iron cuirasses, but had them also buckled on to the saddles, so that the bayonet could make no impression. He therefore ordered his men to open, to allow the cavalry to pass between the platoons, and to stab the horses; by which means, on the cattle falling, their riders were unable to extricate themselves, and were immediately bayoneted. After the action, the King observed to the worthy Baronet, that his regiment had that day been broken, and that the French cavalry had gotten in among them. "Yes, please your Majesty," replied he, "but they did na gang back again!"

⁶ Mr Alexander Baillie, of Castlecary, who was a very learned antiquarian, having with great care and ingenuity examined into the origin of the surname of Baillie, was of opinion that it was the same as Baliol, and that the family of Lamington was a branch of the illustrious House of the Baliols, who were Lords of Galloway, in Scotland; and of whom, John Baliol, Lord of Galloway, was once King of Scotland. He had an uncle, Sir Alexander Baliol, of Cavers, who was Great Chamberlain of Scotland, in the reign of his nephew, King John, in 1292. He married Isabel, daughter and heir of Richard de Chillam, widow of David de Strathbogy, Earl of Athol, by whom he had a son, Alexander de Baliol, who was not so submissive to the English, after the abdication of King John, his cousin, as might have been expected, but was in the interest of his country; for which, falling into the hands of the enemy during the war, he was imprisoned in the Tower of London, by order of King Edward II. But upon security given by his father, and two gentlemen of the Lindsays, he was enlarged. He had another son, the Lord Chamberlain, named William, who was designed "William de Baliol," who had the lands of Penston and Carnbrue, in the barony of Brathwell, which are the most ancient possessions the family of Lamington had; he, after the abdication of his cousin and namesake, King John, zealously adhered to the other patriots in the defence of the liberties of their country, against the encroachments and invasions made on it by the English, which rendered him so obnoxious to King Edward I. that by act of parliament of England, he was fined in four years rent of his estate in the year 1297. It is the same William de Baliol, as he is designed, who gets a charter from King

drew Agnew married Martha, eldest daughter of John, the twenty-sixth Lord Kinsale, by whom he had Andrew, the present Baronet, born the 21st of March, 1793; and a daughter, Isabella, wife of Robert-Hathorn Stewart, of Physgill, Esq. and has issue. Sir Stair dying on the 28th of June, 1809, was succeeded by his grandson,

Sir Andrew Agnew, the seventh and present Baronet.

Creation—July 28, 1629.

Robert the Bruce, of the lands of Penston, which were his own before, and the same William de Baliol, who gave in pure alms to the monks of Newbottle, "*licentiam formandi stagnum in terra de Carnbrue.*" This deed is confirmed by his superior, "*Willielmus de Moravia miles, Dominus de Bothwell,*" to which he appends his seal. The lands of Carnbrue being a very ancient possession of the family of Lanington, it is an argument that does not want its own weight,—that they are of the family of the Baliols—that this William de Baliol is then possessed of these lands as early as the time of King Robert the Bruce, and perhaps sooner; and they continued in the family till they were given off to a younger son, who was the ancestor of the Baliols, or Baillies, of the House of Carphill. The Baillies, of Polkennet, are descended from this of Carphill.

HANNAY.

THOUGH the baronetcy of Hannay, of Mochrum, is at present unclaimed, yet as the lineal descent in some of the branches is not extinct, we now insert this short genealogical account in its proper place. The name was originally written AHANNAY, and they are of ancient descent, as Ahannay of Sorbie, in Galloway, which had long been the seat of the elder branch of the family. That elder branch, however, has been removed from Sorbie, since the latter part of the seventeenth century, and the estates are in the possession of strangers; but the chiefship has, at one period, been claimed by the Hannays of Kingsmuir, in Fifeshire.

The Hannays of Mochrum were originally of Kirkdale, in Galloway, and their first ancestor was

Alexander Hannay, of Kirkdale, Esq. a younger son of the family of

Sorbie. In 1582 he purchased the lands of Kirkdale, and obtained a charter from his nephew, Patrick Hannay, of Sorbie¹. He left a son,

John Hannay, of Kirkdale; whose son,

Patrick Hannay, of Kirkdale, Esq. married Anne, daughter of Patrick Mackie, of Larg, Esq. by whom he had a son,

Patrick Hannay, of Kirkdale, Esq. He married Agnes, daughter of Gavin Dunbar, of Baldoon. By her he had a son and heir,

William Hannay, of Kirkdale, Esq., who, by Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Gordon, of Castraman, Esq. (a cadet of the ancient family of Lochinvar, afterwards Viscounts of Kenmure) left a son and heir,

Samuel Hannay, of Kirkdale, Esq. He married Jane, daughter and coheirress of Patrick Mackie, of Larg, Esq. (by his wife Agnes, daughter of Sir Patrick Mackie, of Larg), and by her had issue, of which the eldest son and heir was

William Hannay, of Kirkdale, Esq. He married Margaret, daughter of the Reverend Patrick Johnston, of Grithon, by whom he had several children. His eldest son and heir was

Sir Samuel Hannay, of Kirkdale, and of Mochrum, Baronet; who, on the 26th of September, 1783, was served and returned heir male of the line of Sir Patrick Hannay, Baronet, so created by patent on the 31st of March, 1629, with remainder to his heirs male whatsoever. Sir Samuel being dead, the title remains unclaimed by any of the junior branches of the family.

Creation—March 31, 1629.

¹ This Patrick Hannay, of Sorbie, was paternal ancestor of Sir Patrick Hannay, of Mochrum, created a Baronet of Scotland by patent, dated the 31st of March, 1629, with destination "*heredibus masculis quibuscunque*," whose lineal descendant died without issue; and the last Baronet, Sir Samuel, mentioned in the text, was served and returned heir male of his line, and of the family of Sorbie.

FORBES.

THE origin of the name, according to tradition, has arisen from the first John killing a boar, with circumstances peculiarly honourable to himself. It may be mentioned here, that in the south-east corner of the parish of Auchindoir, there is a spring called the "Nine Maiden's Well," near which tradition says nine virgins were slain by a boar that infested the neighbouring country. From time immemorial a stone, with some rude figures on it, marked the spot where this tragical event happened. The boar was slain by a young chieftain of the name of Forbes, the lover of one of these virgins; and this stone, with the boar's head on it, was set up to preserve the remembrance of his gallantry and hapless love. It is from this circumstance that the boar's head is borne in the arms of the family; and the stone is actually now at Putachie, the seat of Lord Forbes.

John de Forbes, the first upon record, was a man of rank and figure, and flourished in the reign of King William the Lion; he was father of

Fergus de Forbes, and of this Fergus all the Forbeses in Scotland are descended. He left issue a son and successor,

Alexander Forbes, who was a man of great magnanimity and courage, and a true lover of his country. He lost his life whilst Governor of the castle of Urquhart, in Murray; for the castle being taken by storm, all within it were put to the sword; but his lady, then pregnant, having escaped to Ireland, had a son, who, on coming to years of manhood, returned to Scotland, and siding with *the Bruce*, received grants of lands equivalent to those which his ancestors had held. This posthumous son,

Alexander Forbes, who was a brave and loyal subject to King David Bruce, lost his life in his service at the battle of Duplin, in 1332. He was succeeded by his son,

Sir John Forbes, who made a great figure in the reigns of Robert II. and III. By his wife Margaret, a daughter of ——— Kennedy, of Dunnure, he left issue four sons. He died in 1405, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Alexander, who was a great patriot, and one of those Scotch heroes that went to France to oppose the English under King Henry V. Lord Forbes carried with him, in his own retinue, forty lances and one hundred horse, which shows the grandeur of the family at that time; and it was chiefly owing to his

valour, and others, that the Scots obtained a glorious victory over the English at Bauge, in Anjou, in 1421. He was created Lord Forbes, and married Lady Elizabeth Douglas, daughter of George, Earl of Angus, by Lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of King Robert III.; by her he had issue two sons and three daughters. He died in 1448, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

James, the second Lord Forbes. He married Lady Egidia Keith, daughter of William, the first Earl Marishal, by whom he had three sons and one daughter. Patrick, the third son, was first of the family of Corse, and was Armour-Bearer to King James III., which is proved by a charter from that Prince, dated the 17th of December, 1476, and confirmed by a charter under the Great Seal, the 10th of October, 1482. He was father of

David Forbes, of Corse^a, who married Elizabeth, sister of Patrick Panthou, of Newmanswell, near Montrose, Esq. by whom he had a son,

Patrick Forbes, of Corse, who succeeded him, and married Margery, daughter of Robert Lumsdain, of Cushnie, an ancient family in the county of Aberdeen, by whom he had four sons and five daughters. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

William Forbes, of Corse, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Strachan, of Thornton, head or chief of the ancient family of the Strachans, by whom he had seven sons and five daughters. His fourth son, Arthur, was created a Baronet in 1628, of whom the Earls of Granard in Ireland are descended, and another died minister of Delft, in Holland. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Patrick Forbes, of Corse, born in 1564, a man of great learning, remarkable piety, singular integrity, and merit. He was seventeen years Bishop of Aberdeen, was a great ornament of the reformed Church, and died in 1635^b, having

^a The castle of Corse, now in ruins, was built in 1581, by William, his son. This castle was subsequently the residence of Patrick Forbes, the Bishop; and the country people still give credit to a tradition, that the devil paid a visit to the Bishop, which ending in a quarrel between them, his satanic majesty carried away the side wall of the castle, and left the print of his footsteps on the stone stair-case!

^b The University of Aberdeen was under great obligations to this Bishop, who was the fourth after the Reformation, and was sedulously attentive to the conduct of all those under his episcopal guidance. It is said of him, that he used to visit his diocese in so private a manner, that he was scarce heard of, until he came into the church, and according to his own observations on the conduct of the pastors, did he always behave towards them. He wrote many sermons, and a Commentary upon the Revelation of St. John, which are still extant.

The chaplain's court, part of the cathedral, having, in the early part of the Reformation, fallen into the hands of a layman, this Bishop recovered it again for the use of the public, made it a Divinity College, and gave possession of its chambers to the students in divinity; and his own son, John, who was Professor of

married Lucretia, daughter of ——— Spense, of Wohnerston, in the county of Fife, by whom he had two sons, William, who succeeded his father, but died without issue, and John, who succeeded his brother, and was the seventh Laird of Corse. He married a Dutch lady, and had issue four sons and four

Daughters. Dr. Forbes, in 1741, delivered his lectures in this court. The Bishop was buried in the cathedral with the following honourable epitaph:

"Salvation to our God, and to the Lamb." Rev. vii. 10. "Here lies an incomparable man, the most blazing star in Scotland in the age he lived in, Patrick Forbes, Bishop of Aberdeen, a most prudent governor, a most faithful pastor, an excellent preacher, a notable writer, a most noble counsellor. One that repaired the College of Old Aberdeen, and was Chancellor thereof: and founder of the reformed religion in the same place; Baron of Onie, and Laird of Corse. He lived peaceably, and died happily, the day before Easter, March 28, 1635, aged seventy-one years.

"He was a leading star to the sacred assembly, the pearl of the pastoral government, a glory to the name of Corse, heaven's darling and delight. Happy through the merits of Christ. Let none violate this, who fear God."

Doctor John Forbes, the son, was also a great benefactor to the College, purchasing a lodging or tenement within the "Court," for the use of the Professor of Divinity of the College, and another for the use of the Master of the Music-School, in Aberdeen, now in ruins. This pious and patriotic divine seems to have suffered much from the persecution of the Covenanters in those days, and a few anecdotes related of him, by a writer of the reforming party, may serve to throw some light upon the disposition of the times. In April, 1641, the Provincial Assembly sat in New Aberdeen, at which, amongst other reforms, Doctor Forbes was deposed from his Divinity Professorship, and his kirk declared vacant, by virtue of a warrant from the Committee of the General Assembly, at Edinburgh, grounded on an act of the last Assembly, against all those who should refuse to subscribe and swear to the Covenant. The good Doctor, then suffering deep affliction from the loss of an excellent wife, bore the insult and injury patiently, residing in retirement with a friend. Even this did not satisfy his persecutors, for in 1642, we are told that the Laird of Corse rode to Edinburgh, to the Committee of the General Assembly, "not of his own good will." He was made welcome by the Committee, and had several private conferences with them, "for they earnestly wished Corse, as an excellent learned man, to keep his own place," if they could persuade him to join their party: but neither threats nor persuasion could "alter this learned goodly man, to swear and subscribe their Covenant, which, as he declared, was contrary to his conscience, which he would not balance with any worldly pleasure nor preferment." This anxiety to replace him, appears to have proceeded more from policy than affection, for this author confesses, that "Doctor Forbes foresaid, a learned divine and theologian, deputed to swear and subscribe our Covenant, was thought a stumbling block to this our good cause and new reformation." Another conference took place in the latter end of the year, at which Doctor Forbes told them plainly, "that he understood not such reformation as bred destruction of the country, and daily brought in grievous sins and offences before the Almighty God, such as shedding of innocent blood, murder, theft, rapine, plundering, spoiling, and robbing of honest men's goods, blaspheming, tyranny, adultery, perjury, lying, swearing, and many other grievous sins, without punishment." Still were they afraid to proceed to greater extremities; but at length, after several other ineffectual attempts to bring him over, they conferred his vacant Professorship on a Mr. Douglass, minister of Fogue; and they also went the unjustifiable length of taking from him his own house, which he had bought and made over to his successors, because in the deed he had not reserved to himself a clause of life-rent! "Surely," says this candid Covenanter, "this was an excellent religious man, who feared God, charitable to the poor, and a singular scholar, yet was put to his calling, country, friends, and all, for not subscribing the Covenant, to the gudge and grief of the best

daughters, who all died before him; wherefore his male line being extinct, the representation of the family devolved upon the house of Craigyvar, to whom we now return.

William Forbes, the second son of William, the fourth Laird of Corse, and immediate younger brother of the Bishop, was first designated by the title of Manny, afterwards of Craigyvar, which last has continued to be one of the chief titles of his family ever since. He was educated at Edinburgh, applied himself to commerce, and acquired a considerable estate in the mercantile way at Dantzig, which appears by no less than five charters, under the Great Seal, of different lands and baronies. By Margaret Udward, a daughter of the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, he had issue four sons and three daughters. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

William, the first Baronet of Craigyvar, who got two charters under the Great Seal of the lands and barony of Saltoun, Glencorse, and of the lands of Logy, Finbray, &c. &c. in the counties of Haddington, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Banff, and Fife, both dated in April, 1625. He was, by King Charles I., created a Baronet, or Knight of Nova Scotia, by his royal patent, dated the 20th of April, 1630. He afterwards got a charter, under the Great Seal, of the

Thus driven from his own country, the Doctor went to Holland, but returned, two years afterwards, to his estate at Corse, where he spent the remainder of his life in religious retirement; but even death could not assuage the resentful prejudices of the times, for having, when on his death-bed, desired his friends to get liberty from the minister of St. Machan, and the Presbytery of Aberdeen, for the interment of his body near to those of his father and his wife, this favour was refused to all their solicitations, so that they were obliged to lay him in the church-yard of Leochil, where he reposes without a monument. On that of his wife, in the cathedral, is the following:

"Here lies the mother, with four sons, and as many daughters, a gentlewoman remarkable for her piety and virtue, the most delicate and beautiful rose of Middleburgh, spouse to John Forbes, Laird of Corse, Baron of Oncil, Presbyter, Doctor and Professor of Theology. She lived peaceably, and died happily, 10th of January, 1640. Her body, now covered with dust, shall rise again without spot or blemish; her soul, in the meantime, enjoying God far above the stars."

* Craigyvar, in the Gaelic, is Creg a Mhar, or the rock of Mer, and stands in the parish of Leochil. The castle was begun in the seventeenth century, but the proprietor, of the Scottish family of Mortimer, was obliged to desist when it was only half finished, from some derangement in his circumstances. The estate was then purchased by this William, who finished the castle in a very elegant manner, according to the fashion of the times in 1626. It is seven stories high, and though not inhabited, is still kept in good repair. This castle is interesting from tradition, as near it there are two or three long trenches on the top of the hill of Corse, supposed to be a camp or fortification of Macbeth; and near this there are a great number of small tumuli, now overgrown with short heath, the last memorials of those who fell, "when Birnam-wood came to Dunsinane." At a small distance from these, and on the same hill, the spot is shown where Macbeth killed Macbeth, and there is still a large cairn called Macbeth's, in which some ancient arms were found many years ago.

lands of Moillings, &c. in Aberdeenshire, dated the 27th of June, 1642. He appears to have been engaged on the parliament's side in the unhappy reign of King Charles I., and was by them appointed one of the Committee for settling the debt of the nation; one of the Commission for planting of kirks, and valuation of teinds, in 1641; one of the Commissioners for conserving the Rippow treaty, and ordered to secure deserters in Aberdeenshire, &c. in 1644; one of the Committee of estates in 1645; one of the Commissioners for selling malignants' estates in 1646; and Sheriff of Aberdeen in 1647. He married Bethia, daughter of Sir Archibald Murray, of Blackbarony, by whom he had two sons and three daughters, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir John Forbes, the second Baronet of Craigyvar, who married Margaret Young^d, daughter of the Laird of Auldbar, by whom he had six sons and three daughters. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir William Forbes, the third Baronet of Craigyvar, who married Margaret, daughter of Hugh Rose, of Kilravock, by whom he had seven sons and two daughters. Sir William was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

Sir Arthur, the fourth Baronet of Craigyvar, who married Christian Ross, eldest daughter of ——— Ross, Provost of Aberdeen, by whom he had two daughters: Jean, married to John Forbes, of Culloden; and Elizabeth, married to Robert Leith, of Overhall, leaving issue. He married, secondly, Margaret, daughter of ——— Strachan, of Balgall, and widow of Mr. Burnett, of Elrick, by whom he had five sons, George, William, Duncan, John, and Arthur, and two daughters. He was succeeded by his second son, the present

Sir William Forbes, the fifth Baronet of Craigyvar, who married Sarah Sempill, eldest daughter of Lord Sempill, by whom he has four sons and seven daughters.

Creation—April 20, 1630.

* This lady *mortified* to the use of the poor one thousand Scottish merks, which, according to her will, must remain in the hands of the family, on condition of their paying the interest regularly to the Kirk Session, *in meal*, to be divided amongst the poor of Craigyvar and Corse.

CUNNINGHAM.

For the account of this ancient family, see the APPENDIX.

WARDLAW.

THE surname of Wardlaw is amongst the oldest in Scotland, and is recorded by Boethius along with the Lindseys, the Vaussecs, Ramseys, Lovels, Maxwells, &c. who fled from the tyranny of William the Conqueror, and being hospitably received by Malcolm Canmore and his Queen Margaret, sister of Edgar Atheling the rightful heir to the English throne, were presented with grants of lands on the borders of the two hostile kingdoms. The origin of the Wardlaws is, however, of a much older date, as it is an indubitable fact, that Cardinal Wardlaw wrote a genealogy of the family from their first coming from Saxony into England, about the year 500, up to his own time: a copy of which MS. was in the French King's library, and preserved until the period of the Revolution; and there is a tradition in the family that a copy of this MS. was in the possession of the elder branch, the Wardlaws of Torrie, now extinct, which copy was continued by Sir Henry Wardlaw, up to his own time, the close of the fifteenth century.

On the granting of border lands to these strangers, Wardlaw's possessions were in the shire of Galloway, bordering on Dumfries. These lands the first ancestor is said to have named after himself, the family deriving their name from an office which they held in the law, under the Anglo-Saxon monarchs.

Though we believe this to be correct, yet it is worthy of notice, that the local name of Wardlaw is not unfrequent in Scotland, though derived from other sources. In Moray, the parish of Kirkhill was formerly called Wardlaws, be-

cause the garrison of Lovat were accustomed to keep watch, or ward, on the law, or hill; and there is also the Wardlaw Hill in the parish of Etterick, in Selkirkshire.

It is unfortunate for our genealogy of this family, that although it is of such ancient origin, and has been so widely extended in its various branches, yet, from the loss of lands and records in the fourteenth century, and the subsequent decay of the elder branch of Torrie, we are unable to procure sufficient documents for the earlier generations, particularly previous to the unhappy contests in the reign of Edward I. We shall, therefore, commence with

—— Wardlaw, of that Ilk, who, from 1306 to 1309, was in possession of the estates of his ancestors, which, previous to that, had been erected into a barony. This ancestor is said to have lost his lands in Galloway, in the reign of Robert Bruce, in consequence of his adherence, in common with all the chiefs of that district, to the unfortunate cause of Baliol, the unsuccessful competitor: he was not, however, deprived of all his lands, but still retained those of Torrie, in Fifeshire, which, for many ages afterwards, were the designation of his descendants. He married a daughter of M'Dougall, of Garthland*, by his wife, who was a sister of the celebrated John Cumine, one of the claimants of the Scottish diadem; by her he had a son, Henry, who succeeded him, and another who was ancestor of the Wardlaws of Riccarton, and perhaps also of those of Warrieston. He died some time before 1350, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

* The M'Dowalls, of Garthland, are of as ancient a family as any in Scotland, being cotemporary with the M'Dowalls of Freugh, who, as it is agreed on by all our modern antiquaries, are descended from the powerful Lords of Galloway. In the reign of David I., Ulgeric and Douenald were the leaders of the Gallovidian levies which marched to the assistance of that monarch; they were both slain at the battle of Allerton against the English, in 1138; but from a son of the younger Douenald, are sprung the various branches of the house of M'Dowall, particularly those of Freugh, Garthland, and Logan. Few records, however, of those early times are in existence; of course the first time that we can find the name of M'Dowall, or M'Dougall, upon record, for they are originally the same, is in that deed of fealty and submission extorted by Edward I., where, in 1296, Dougall M'Dougall and Fergus M'Dougall, Count de Winton, as he is called in Ragman's Roll, appear as two of the subscribers. After this appears Fergusius M'Dowell, who was followed by Dougall M'Dougall, a man of such power and influence, that he became very troublesome to King David Bruce, it being suspected that he intended to set himself up as independent Lord of Galloway, thereby threatening to disturb the peace of the country by all the horrors of a rebellious war. He was soon overpowered, however, and his ambitious pretensions levelled with the dust, by the vigilant conduct of Sir Archibald Douglas, who not only obliged him to lay aside all warlike preparations, but also to swear allegiance to his lawful monarch, in the church of Cumnock. From the dates it is rational to believe, that a daughter of this Dougall was the wife of Wardlaw, and that she was sister of Fergusius, who, in the year 1290, was witness to a charter granted by John de Crawford to John Ferguson.

Sir Henry Wardlaw, who was designated of Torrie, from his estate of that name in Fifeshire. This Sir Henry became a favourite of the Bruce party, and was a man of such consequence as to receive in marriage a brother's daughter of Walter, the Great Steward of Scotland; by her he had a large family; those on record are, 1. Andrew, who succeeded his father; 2. Walter, who was a Cardinal^b; and two daughters; 1. ———, married to Sir Thomas Hay, of Loch-arret, ancestor of the noble family of Tweeddale; 2. ———, the wife of a French nobleman, ancestor of the Dukes of Rohan. Sir Henry died sometime after 1385, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Andrew Wardlaw, of Torrie. He married the daughter and heiress of James de Valloniis^c, by whom he had two sons: 1. William, his father's heir;

* This Walter Wardlaw, of the family of Torrie, in Fife, was a Canon of Aberdeen in 1302; he was afterwards promoted to the Arch-Deaconry of Lothian, and was also Secretary to King David II. In 1368 he was consecrated Bishop of Glasgow, and in the same year nominated one of the Ambassadors to England. As he was in a high degree of favour with King David, so he was no less the favourite of the succeeding monarch, Robert, after whose accession to the crown he was, with Douglas, Lord of Galloway, sent to France, in order to renew the ancient alliance between the two kingdoms. While employed in this negotiation, he so much acquired the favour of the French court, that, at the instance of that monarch, he was created a Cardinal by Pope Clement VII. in 1381. These high dignities, together with his episcopal seat, he held till his death, which took place in 1387, when he was interred in the cathedral of Glasgow, where his coat of arms was placed near the middle of the choir on the right side of the high altar. A small altar had also been erected there to his memory, with his coat of arms on the roof, ensigned with the Cardinal's hat and cape, and other marks of that high ecclesiastical dignity, together with his name in large gilt Saxon capitals; but these were all destroyed by Knox's reformers, who, in their zeal for the purity of religion, unfortunately waged war against the innocent, and often elegant, relics of ancient superstition.

* The name of Valloniis, Valentia, or Valange, came from England into Scotland, and was sometimes written De Vallibus in old evidences, though there is no reason to believe that they had any connection with the family of Vaus, as their coat armour was totally different.

In the reign of King Alexander II., Philip de Valloniis was Great Chamberlain of Scotland, and was succeeded in his office by his son, Sir William de Valloniis, whose daughter, Christiana, married Sir Peter de Maule. A posterior branch ended in coheiresses, the eldest of whom brought the castle and estate of Wester Lochor into the Wardlaw family. This castle is built on a peninsula on the south side of the Loch of Lochor, in the shire of Kinross, and is of the age of Malcolm IV., who was King of Scotland in 1160. In the reign of Alexander III., Adam de Lochor was Sheriff of Perth: David de Lochor was also Sheriff in 1255. In 1289, Hugo de Lochor was Vice Comes de Fyfe, or Sheriff; and the same office was held by Constantius de Lochor in 1292. Ragman's Roll describes David de Lochor as existing in 1296; and in 1315, Thomas de Lochor was a member of that parliament held at Ayr, which tailzied the crown, and his seal is appended to that act. In the reign of Robert I. this estate fell to Adam de Valloniis, son of a gentleman who had married the heiress of Lochor, and it continued some time in that family, until the marriage of the coheiress brought it to the Wardlaw family, who continued in possession of it until the reign of Charles I. Over the principal entrance to the tower is still inscribed the name of Robertus Wardlaw, who repaired and also made considerable additions to this castle.

2. Henry, Archbishop of St. Andrew's⁴. Sir Andrew dying before 1421, was succeeded by his eldest son,

William Wardlaw, of Torrie. This William married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Oliphant, ancestor of the noble family of Oliphant, by his wife Isabel,

⁴ Henry Wardlaw, son of Sir Andrew and nephew of Walter the Cardinal, having finished the usual course of studies in belles lettres and philosophy, at a very early age, applied himself to the study of theology; and having entered into holy orders, was appointed Precentor of the cathedral church of Glasgow. Shortly after this, he went to Avignon, but the motives of his journey are not recorded by any of the historians, who only mention that he was at Avignon when Thomas Stewart, son to King Robert II. died, after having been elected Bishop of St. Andrew's. On this demise, Henry Wardlaw was appointed to succeed him by Pope Benedict XIII., in the year 1404; after which, his Holiness sent him as his Legate to Scotland and Ireland. Upon his arrival in his native country, the first thing he undertook was to make a strict inquiry into the lives and manners of the priesthood; after which, he opened the public schools at St. Andrew's, in 1411, with the patriotic intention that the youth of the kingdom might be educated in all kinds of learning at home; and in this enterprise he was assisted by many learned men then at St. Andrew's. For the encouragement of this infant University, he procured great privileges to the professors, students, and their servants; and in 1413 sent Mr. Henry Ogilvie to Arragon, to Pope Benedict XIII., to whom Spain and Scotland still adhered during the schism in the church, who again granted most ample privileges, and such as had hitherto been conferred upon the most favoured universities. This generous and public-spirited Prelate, though he is described as a severe and sedate reprehender and castigatour of luxury, is yet said to have been eminent for hospitality; perhaps rather from the number of his guests, than the richness or delicacy of his fare. It is related of him by various historians, that on one occasion, when his servants asked whom they should invite to an entertainment, he replied, "Fife and Angus;" an answer that seems to imply that he kept open table for the numerous visitors at his episcopal residence. He did not, however, waste the riches of his bishopric in splendid or luxurious living, for of that we have a proof at the present day, in the Guard or Gairbridge erected by him at his own expense. This bridge over the mouth of the Eden, consisting of six arches, was long considered as the first in Scotland, with the exception of that at Glasgow, and another over the Dee, in Aberdeenshire; and for the convenience which it still affords, the county of Fife is under great obligations to this munificent Prelate. It has been said, that Henry meddled not with party politics; however, it is recorded by various historians, that the name of Wardlaw will always be distinguished, on account of this amiable priest; not only from his love of letters, but also his patriotic attachment to his King and country. Of the latter, the University of St. Andrew's will always be a testimony; whilst the former will always have an honourable proof in his zealous and faithful attachment to the unhappy Robert III., when loyalty had almost forsaken the land. Henry Wardlaw was one of those few friends that adhered to the aged and sickly King, who during his whole reign had been the victim of his own weakness, and of the savage ambition of his brother, the Duke of Albany. To Wardlaw, Robert committed the charge of James, Earl of Carriek, his only surviving son, and it was by his advice that France was chosen as a secure retreat for the heir of the kingdom, to save him from the brutal force, or the insidious art, of Albany. The failure of this plan cannot, however, be attributed to the Bishop, who certainly could have no reason to suspect that such a breach of the law of nations could be committed, as that he should be detained on his passage by an English ship, and doomed to a captivity of nineteen years. At the close of James's absence from his throne, that monarch found his venerable guardian still filling the episcopal chair of St. Andrew's; and we are told that the patriotic Prelate, not content with having founded an University, was determined also, if possible, to reform the manners of the court; for at that time, as the Scottish histo-

daughter of Sir Walter Ogilvie, of Auchterhouse. By this lady he had Henry, his heir, and two daughters; Janet, who married John Wemys, of Killminie, ancestor of Wemys, of Lathocker; and Margaret, wife of William Maitland, ancestor of the noble family of Lauderdale. Dying after 1432, he was succeeded by his son,

Sir Henry Wardlaw, of Torrie. He was one of those who accompanied the daughter of the Scottish monarch on her way to Rochelle, on her marriage with the Dauphin of France; and we also find him mentioned in 1455, when he granted a charter to Alexander Home, Great Chamberlain of Scotland. He married Margaret, daughter of John, Lord Lindsay, of Byres, progenitor of the Earls of Crawford, by his wife, a daughter of the family of Stuart, Lord Lorn. The issue of this match were Robert, who succeeded him, and a daughter, married to James Melville, of Carnbee. He was succeeded by his son,

Robertus Wardlaw, whom we believe to be the person that fortified and repaired the castle of Lochor. His wife's family cannot now be ascertained, nor do we know further than that he was succeeded by his son,

John Wardlaw, of Torrie, who, in 1517, is on the list of names in the inquisition taken before the sheriffs of Fife, respecting the landholders of that county. His wife is also unknown. He was succeeded by his son,

Alexander Wardlaw, of Torrie, who married Anne Leslie, daughter of James Leslie, eldest son of the Earl of Rothes, (by his wife, Margaret, daughter of Patrick, Lord Lindsay). By her he had five sons: 1. Henry, who died without issue; he was at the parliament called by Francis and Mary in 1560; 2. Andrew, his father's heir; 3. John, who married Janet Murray, and had a son,

rians inform us, the English nobility and gentry, who had come along with the Queen, had brought in amongst the Scottish nobility the custom of feasting one another with sumptuous entertainments, and of dressing themselves up in gaudy apparel; whereas before they lived upon what was but absolutely necessary for the support of nature, being clothed coarsely, and having brought themselves up to all such hardships as might enable them to endure all the fatigues of war. For the abolition of these foreign innovations, the zealous Prelate prevailed upon his monarch to assemble a parliament, where he opened the business in a speech strongly characteristic of the manners and ideas of those times. After giving the monarch due praise for his patriotic endeavours to improve and to reform the country, after his return from captivity, he proceeds, "Yet there is now spreading among us such pestilentious customs, that if care be not taken to remove them, all that you have done will avail but little or nothing; for though these customs are no ways blamed in their country," (alluding to the new comers) "because their people have been brought up to them, yet I think it will be a great sin in you, if you permit your subjects to do the like. My meaning is, about their costly and sumptuous feasts, where they not only have more, but persuade men to eat and drink more than is requisite for sustaining of nature!" Such was the estimation in which this Prelate was held, that after the battle of Shrewsbury, the children of Hotspur came into Scotland, and were brought to him; he took especial care of them, and superintended their education himself in the abbey. He died in 1440.

John, born in 1562; 4. Alexander Wardlaw, of the Hill, who is charged with being concerned in the murder of Rizzio, and is one of those who signed the declaration respecting that business; 5. George Wardlaw, designated of Luscar, married in 1576 to Agnes Mitchell*: and a daughter, Helen, who married Sir James McGill, Provost of Edinburgh in the reign of James V., and who was amongst the first of those men of rank in Scotland that embraced the Protestant religion. Alexander was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

Sir Andrew Wardlaw, of Torrie, in Fifeshire. He married, in 1578, Agnes Dalgleish, by whom he had two sons: 1. Henry, who carried on the line of 'Torrie'; 2. Cuthbert, ancestor of the present family; and a daughter, married to Sir James Scot, of Balweary. We now proceed with the second son,

* This George Wardlaw was the founder of the family of Wester Luscar; by his wife, Agnes Mitchell, he had Nicol, born 1563; and Cuthbert, born 1585. Nicol married, in 1604, Elizabeth Hutton, and by her had Thomas, born in 1605, died young; James, born 1612; a daughter, Janet, born 1608, and married, in 1627, to John Sands, of Longside; and another daughter, Margaret, born 1615, married, in 1635, to William Wellwood, of Touch, but he dying before 1640, she re-married to James Imbrie, by whom she had issue.

James, the second son of Nicol, continued the family; he married, in 1645, Agnes Mitchell, daughter of — Mitchell, of Mitchell's Beath, by whom he had a son, James, who left a daughter, married to Robert Ged, of Baltridge; and Henry, born in 1649; also two daughters, Christian, married, in 1673, to — Betson, Esq. of Pitedie; and Isabel, married, in the same year, to Andrew Synson, Town Clerk of Dunfermline. Henry Wardlaw, sole surviving son of James, continued the line of Wester Luscar; he married Christian Hutton, widow of — Rolland, of Drumeaple, and mother of Sir David Wardlaw's lady, and had issue: 1. James, who continued the family; 2. Robert, who married Mary Douglass, and had issue a son, Henry, and other children: 3. George, designated of Rosebank; he married Isabel Baxter, and had issue, of whom a daughter, born in 1725, was married afterwards to Captain Brown, of Leith; and 4. a daughter, Christian, married, in 1728, to John Ballantine, of Stobiebroom, by whom she had issue. Henry was succeeded by his eldest son, the Rev. James Wardlaw, of Wester Luscar, minister of Dunfermline; he married Jean Morrison, and by her had three daughters: 1. Christian, born 1715, married to the Rev. Mr. Charters, minister of Inverkeithing; 2. Jean, born in 1717, afterwards the wife of — Strachan, Writer to the Signet in Edinburgh; and, 3. Isabel, born in 1722, married to the Rev. James Muir, minister of Paisley; and a son, Henry, born in 1723, who continued the line of Wester Luscar.

† It is evident, that the Wardlaws, of Torrie, were Barons of Parliament until 1560, for in that year Henry Wardlaw, of Torrie, eldest son of Alexander, was at the parliament summoned by Francis and Mary, in which summons it is directed, "that due advertisement should be made by the council to all such as by law and ancient custom, had or might claim to have title therein." That Henry died without issue, but the line of Torrie was carried on by Henry, eldest son of Sir Andrew, who had a daughter, married to Sir Robert Bruce, of Clackmannan; but the male line soon after fell into decay. A branch of the Wardlaws of Torrie, were afterwards designated of Caskieben, and their heiress, Janet, carried the estates to Wemyss of that ilk, by marrying Sir James, second son of Sir David Wemyss. The other branches of the family have also fallen to decay. In Allan Ramsay's Poems, there is an inscription copied from the tombstone of Mr. Alexander Wardlaw, late Chamberlain to the Right Honourable the Earl of Wigton, erected by his son, Mr. John Wardlaw, in the church of Biggar. This John had a son, whose name was Henry; he was

Cuthbert Wardlaw, who received in patrimony the lands of Balmule; he married Catharine Dalgleish, by whom he had a very numerous progeny:

1. Henry, his successor, born in 1565; 2. Robert, born in 1567, designated of Whitfield and Touch; he married Marion Law, and had a son, Henry, born in 1603; 3. Thomas, of Logie^s, born in 1569. His daughters were, 1. Esther, born in 1562; 2. Catharine, married to James Dalgleish, of Tunniegask, by whom she had Christian, born in 1625, and Agnes, in 1633; 3. Marion, born in 1575, married to David Dewar, of Lassodie. Cuthbert was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Henry Wardlaw, who was the first designated of Pittravie^b, and was also

bred to the law, but unfortunately joined the Pretender's cause. After which he came to London, was a stamp stationer, and had some other legal employment; but making an unhappy marriage, by which he had but one daughter, he went to Jamaica, and is, or was, the last surviving representative of Wardlaw, of that ilk. There is also another very respectable family of Wardlaw, seated in Ireland, descended from Wardlaw, of Torrie. Of this family was Captain Wardlaw, of the Royal Irish Dragoons, who bore the character of a good soldier and a finished gentleman. He had three sons and two daughters; his eldest, Captain Wardlaw, died on the coast of Malabar; the second, William, was an officer in the army, but now lives retired in Ireland; the third is a clergyman, now resident in the same country. The eldest daughter married a gentleman of the name of Johnston, and has a son in the army; and the second having married the Rev. Mr. Ball, has issue three sons and two daughters; of these, John and James are barristers; and Wardlaw-Ball, the youngest, bred to the church.

There have also been the Wardlaws, of Abden, of Riccarton, and of Warriestown; all in Scotland.

* This Thomas Wardlaw was Member of the States for the borough of Dunfermline, in 1621, at which time he showed himself an active friend to the church of Scotland, having been one of the first to dissent to the Articles of Perth, although the Royal Commissioners who presented them to that parliament, held out a promise that the King would not, during his life, propose any additional ceremonies or changes. By his wife, Catharine Alison, whom he married in 1601, he had four sons and six daughters: 1. Thomas, born in 1622; 2. Henry, born in 1604; 3. William, born in 1620; and, 4. John, born in 1629. The daughters were, 1. Janet, born in 1607, married to George Bothwell, of the Haugh, with issue; 2. Christian, born in 1609, married to David Wenys, of Rungay; 3. Isabel, born in 1612, married to William Hutton, of Ballylisk; 4. Margaret, born in 1616, married to the Provost of Dunfermline; 5. Catharine, born in 1619, married to William McGill, M. D.; and, 6. Agnes, married, in 1631, to Robert Mercer, of Kirklandtower. Thomas was succeeded by William, his second son; he married, in 1640, to Margaret Wenys, by whom he had no issue; but on her demise, he married, in 1643, to Jean Ker, of Edinburgh, by whom he had a son, Charles, born in 1644, and a daughter, Mary, born in 1646; Anna, born in 1647; another Mary, born in 1649; and a posthumous daughter, Grizel, born in 1653. Charles married Christian Ayton, daughter of Magnus Ayton, of Brunt Island, by whom he had a daughter, Elizabeth, born in 1677; but we have not been able to trace this family any lower.

* There is an anecdote recorded of this Sir Henry, which so strongly marks the spirit of those unhappy times, when the ill-advised and unfortunate Charles was endeavouring to force episcopacy upon his Scottish subjects, that we shall insert it as highly illustrative of that indecorum which always springs from religious favor, however pious may be the intentions of those, who are more anxious to procure uniformity in empty ceremonies, than to encourage the contrite sinner to practical piety, and to christian repentance.

Sir Henry Wardlaw was at the celebration of the sacrament on Easter Day, at the Old Kirk, in Edin-

of Balmule. He was in high favour at court, and in 1603 was Chamberlain to Queen Anne, of Scotland, wife of James VI. of Scotland, and I. of England. By his wife, Elizabeth Wilson, he left a numerous issue: 1. Henry, his successor, the first Baronet; 2. William, afterwards of Balmule; he married Christian Fowles, by whom he had Henry, who married his cousin Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry, the first Baronet, and two daughters, Janet and Elizabeth; 3. George, who married Janet Kennedy, and had issue; 4. Patrick; 5. John. The daughters were, Elizabeth, born in 1605, married in 1630 to Sir Anthony Alexander, second son of the first Earl of Stirling; Anna, born in 1606, and

burgh, when Mr. Patrick Galloway, in his sermon, said, "that the King and the estates of parliament have thought good, that uniformity be kept with the best reformed kirks, and have ordained, that the kirk of Scotland should kneel at the receiving of the communion. To yourselves be it said, to God be it said, and to the King be it said, if ye kneel not: and let it be upon your own peril; for now there is a law established by act of parliament for it." After sermon he came to the table, to consecrate the elements. There were four cups full of wine, where two might have served; for there were about two hundred and fifty communicants only, whilst he and two other ministers attended on the ministration. Mr. Galloway, rising up after thanksgiving, took hold of the table to assist himself, but unfortunately overturned the four cups and the two basons which had the sacramental bread, on account of the table not having been steadily placed; and the bread and tablecloths being thus completely wet, the Dean of Guild, and the other usual attendants, were obliged to make a new provision of tablecloths, bread, and wine; but, as Calderwood says, amongst all the two hundred and fifty, there was not a person of any note, but the Secretary, the King's Advocate, Sir William Oliphant, Sir Henry Wardlaw, the Provost, the Dean of Guild, Dame Dick, and the Master of Works, his wife, and two bailiffs, that communicated not. Plaids, grey cloaks, and blue bonnets, made the greatest show.

¹ This Henry was in high favour with his royal mistress; a letter, which is still preserved by the family, may serve to illustrate the manners of those times.

Copy of an original Letter from Queen ANNE.

"To our right trusty servant, Henry Wardlaw, of Balmule, Chamberlain of our rents of Dunfermline."

"ANNA REGINA.

"HENRY WARDLAW,

"HAVING appointed the Lady Wintown, younger, to assist for us at the christening of the Earl of Hume's child; these are to require you to wait upon her at that time, and according to our custom to distribute in our name amongst the servants, the sum of five hundred merks Scots, and the same shall be thankfully allowed to you again in your accompts.

"Given under our hand at Whitehall, the 28th of October, 1612."

The same Princess bestowed a place of interment on this ancient family; and the following inscription is above the door of the burial vault, now belonging to Sir John Wardlaw; it is, however, much effaced:

"Anna Regina Magnæ Britannia, ac Domina Dominiæ de Dunfermline, Domino Henrico Wardlaw de Pitraive, militi et suis posteris hunc locum in Sepulturam, dedit 1616."

so called after the Queen, married in 1623 to William Lundie, of that Ilk; Margaret, married in 1640 to James Reed, Provost of Dunfermline. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Henry Wardlaw, of Pitreavie, the first Baronet, so created by King Charles I. in 1631. By his first wife, ———, daughter of ——— ———, he had a numerous issue, of whom, Henry, the eldest son, succeeded him. Of his daughters, 1. Elizabeth, married in 1646 Henry Wardlaw, jun. of Balmule, her cousin, by whom she had a daughter, Margaret, born in 1617; a son, Henry, born in 1648; and another daughter, Christian, born in 1630; 2. ———, married in 1646 to David Boswell, Esq. of Balgonie, and re-married in 1652 to Duncan Ogilvie; 3. Anna, wife of David Beton in 1656; 4. Margaret, married in 1663 to James Kinninmount, of that Ilk. Sir Henry married in 1653 to his second wife, Margaret, second daughter of Sir John Henderson, of Fordell, Knt. and sister to the first Baronet of that name; she bore to him a daughter, Elizabeth, in 1658, who married Alexander Lindsay, of Eveloch, and had issue. After the demise of Sir Henry, his Dowager married ——— Hay, of Knaughton. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Henry Wardlaw, second Baronet, of Pitreavie; he married, on the 24th of April, 1672, Elizabeth Skene, daughter of John Skene, of Halliards^t, by whom he had, 1. Henry, his successor, the third Baronet, born in 1674; 2. George, born in 1675, the fifth Baronet, succeeding to his nephew, the fourth Baronet; 3. John, born in 1677, died young; 4. David, of Craighouse, born in 1678, the sixth Baronet, succeeded to his brother, George, the fifth Baronet; 5. William, born in 1680, married Miss Bisset, by whom he had two sons and one daughter, of whom Alexander married Miss Campbell, and had issue two sons, William and Henry, and two daughters, Margaret and Mary; but Henry, second son of William, and his sister Margaret, both died unmarried; 6. James, born in 1681; 7. Alexander, born in 1684; 8. Patrick, born in 1687; and two daughters: 1. Margaret, born in 1688, married to Charles Mitchell, of Uresland, in Zetland, and of Pitcadie, in Fyfe, by whom he had one son, Charles,

^t The first ancestor of this family is described by Nesbit as being sprung from the race of Macdonald, but others say, from Robertson, of Struan. He happened, under some circumstances of peculiar bravery, to kill a wolf with his skein or dagger, in the presence of one of the early Scottish monarchs, from whence he took his surname of Skene, and called his lands in Aberdeenshire by the same appellation. John Le Skein was one of the arbitrators at Berwick, between the Bruce and Baliol. Robert Skene received from King Robert Bruce, in the 12th of his reign, a new grant of the lands of Skene, with the loch and fishing thereof, and had them also erected into a free barony. The family of Skene, of Halliards, are a junior branch.

and three daughters; Elizabeth, married to Mr. Scot, of Zetland; Jean married her cousin, Sir Andrew Mitchell, second Baronet of West Shore; Margaret married Mr. Leckie, Danish Consul at Leith; 2. Elizabeth, born 1685, married to Alexander Menzies, of Woodend, near Crieff. Sir Henry was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Henry, the third Baronet¹; but the line being continued by David, the fourth son, we proceed with him.

Sir David Wardlaw, the seventh Baronet, of Pitreavie, and fourth son of Sir Henry, the second Baronet, succeeded his nephew, Sir Henry, the sixth Baronet, son of his brother, Sir George. He married Jean Rolland, only child and heiress of ——— Rolland, Esq. of Drumeapic and Craighouse, (by Christian Hutton, who after his demise married Henry Wardlaw, of West Luscarr) and had by her one son, Henry, his heir, and two daughters: 1. Elizabeth, born in 1698, married in 1718 to William Black, Esq. of Hill, and Clerk of the Regality of Dunfermline; 2. Christian, died unmarried. Sir David married to his second wife, Jean Mercer, descended of the Mercers of Aldie, but had by her no issue. He was succeeded by his only son,

Sir Henry Wardlaw, the eighth Baronet, of Pitreavie. He married Janet Taylor, by whom he had two sons and five daughters: 1. David, his heir; 2. John, died young. 1. Daughter, Jean; 2. Mary, wife of the Reverend Gavin Weir, minister of the Gospel, to whom she had a daughter, Janet, married William Boggie, Esq. merchant in India, and had two sons; John, Surgeon of the 45th regiment, and William, in the civil service of the East India Company; 3. Christian, died unmarried; 4. Elizabeth, unmarried; 5. Janet, married Alexander Lindsay, of Lamblull, Esq. (son of Alexander Lindsay, by Miss Halliday, of Tulliebole) to whom she had a daughter, Janet, unmarried. Sir Henry died in February, 1782, and was succeeded by his only son,

¹ Sir Henry Wardlaw, the third Baronet, of Pitreavie, married at Edinburgh, the 13th of June, 1695, Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir Charles Halkett, Baronet, of Pittferran, by whom he had Henry, his successor, an officer in the army, and the fourth Baronet, born in 1705; and three daughters: 1. Janet, died unmarried; 2. Elizabeth, born in 1698, married John McFarlane, Writer to the Signet, without issue; and, 3. Mary, born in 1700, married to Charles Wedderburn, of Gosford, East Lothian, second son of Sir Patrick Wedderburn. He was succeeded by his only son,

Sir Henry Wardlaw, the fourth Baronet, of Pitreavie; who dying without issue, was succeeded by his uncle,

Sir George Wardlaw, the fifth Baronet, of Pitreavie, and second son of Sir Henry, the second Baronet. He married Miss Oliphant, by whom he had one son,

Henry, an officer in the army, who succeeded his father as Sir Henry, and was the sixth Baronet, but dying unmarried, was succeeded by his uncle, Sir David, the seventh Baronet, as in the text.

Sir David Wardlaw, the ninth Baronet, of Pitreavie. He married Margaret Symson, daughter of Andrew Symson, of Broomhead, Esq. Town Clerk of Dunfermline, by whom he had five sons and three daughters: 1. Henry, an officer in the army, died unmarried; 2. Andrew, a Midshipman in the Royal Navy, fell in the service of his country; 3. David, a Cadet of Dragoons, died young on service; 4. Alexander, died unmarried; 5. John, the present Baronet. 1. Daughter, Margaret unmarried; 2. Janet; 3. Jean, both died unmarried. Sir David died on the 13th of April, 1793, and was succeeded by his only surviving son,

Sir John Wardlaw, the tenth and present Baronet, who commenced his military career at an early period of his life, and is now Lieutenant-Colonel of the 6th regiment. He married Jean Mitchell, (second daughter of Charles Mitchell, Esq. of Pitcadie, afterwards of Ballridge, by his wife, Margaret Forbes, daughter of William Forbes, Esq. Writer to his Majesty's Signet, and second son of Sir David Forbes, of New Hall, advocate) by whom he had two sons and four daughters: 1. David; 2. Charles. 1. Daughter, Margaret-Forbes; 2. Anne; 3. ———; all of whom died in infancy in Ireland; 4. Jane, his only surviving child. Lady Wardlaw died at his house, Gayfield Place, Edinburgh, on the 16th of February, 1800, and was interred in the family vault at Dunfermline.

Creation—1631.

GORDON.

FOR the account of this ancient family, see the APPENDIX.

MACLEAN.

FOR the account of this ancient family, see the APPENDIX.

MONRO.

SIR GEORGE MACKENZIE, in his MSS. Ordinary of Arms, No. 3740, in the British Museum, says, that Munro bears Or, an Eagle's head crased Gu; and that the progenitors of this family came from Ireland, (from the Mount on the river Roe, whence they have their surname), with the Macdonald, on whom "they constantly had a depending;" when they were Earls of Rosse, Monrosse were their bailiffs: their first lands were Logy, in the shire of Rosse. Their oldest charter now extant, is to one Robert Munro, of the lands of Achmellon, which are a part of Logy, from "Christianus filius Uigelly," in 1538, in which the said Christian declares he held the same of the said Robert and his predecessors. In 1557, Robert de Munro is witness to a charter, granted by William, Earl of Rosse, to Hugh Rosse, his brother.

Tradition, however, as well as history, give them a more ancient origin; for there is reason to believe, that they were of the ancient Scots, and emigrated to

Ireland and the Western Islands, about the year 357, when their native country was invaded by the Roman arms. Though a distinct family or clan, it does not appear that they were then distinguished by any particular name, until Donald, son of Ocean, a powerful chief, then living on the River Ro, in the county of Derry, came into Scotland with his followers, to assist King Malcolm II. against the Danes. These piratical invaders having by his gallantry been obliged to retire, it is related by Buchanan, that about the beginning of the eleventh century, King Malcolm feued out the lands in the northern part of the kingdom, to those powerful chieftains, whose bravery had secured him the quiet possession of his throne.

To this Donald in particular, he gave the lands of East Dingwall, in Ross-shire, where he settled, comprising all that district between the borough of Dingwall, and the water of Alnes, part of which, were by the same monarch afterwards erected into a barony, and called the barony of Foulis, said to be so called from Loch-Feul, in Ireland, near their residence there.

Tradition relates, that this Donald was called Bunro, from the residence of his ancestors on the water of Ro, and the B, by a peculiarity of pronunciation, being changed into M, the present name of Monro was thus casually formed.

At present the name of Monro, as a clannish appellation, extends over great part of the North, but more particularly in the two contiguous and extensive parishes of Kiltearn and Alnes, which district has from time immemorial been called Ferin-Donald, or Donald's Lands, and evidently has received that name from this first general ancestor.

The Monros have in all ages distinguished themselves, but their gallantry and martial spirit, both as a clan and as individuals, is expressly stated by Buchanan, in his relation of the distresses which the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots suffered at Inverness. He says, that as soon as the news of her danger was known, a great number of the ancient Scots poured in around her, especially

* Kiltearn is derived from the Gaelic, and signifies the "grave of the chief," but there is no tradition to relate from whom this name was first derived.

The family of Munro did not inter their dead here before the year 1588; but had, for several centuries, made use of a cemetery at Chanonry.

The hill of Foulis stands in this parish, near the forest of Uaish, which is held by the Munro, on condition of paying a snowball to the King, on any day on which it may be required; and it is asserted as a positive fact, that a quantity of snow was sent from it to the Duke of Cumberland, at Inverness, to cool his rage, in the summer of 1746.

the Frasers and Munros, which were esteemed among the most valiant of the clans inhabiting those countries.

Even in more modern times, this gallant spirit has often displayed itself, and it is said, that in the war carried on by Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, against the Emperor Ferdinand II. there were so many of the name of Munro, serving in that war, as to produce three Generals, eight Colonels, five Lieutenant-Colonels, eleven Majors, and above thirty Captains, besides a great number of subalterns.

In civil life also, the Munros have been as famous; for the learned and pious Doctor Dodderidge tells us, that in every one of their generations, they have intermarried with many of the best families of nobility and gentry in the North of Scotland; but that it is yet more for their honour, that they were among the first in those parts that embraced the Reformation, and have ever since been zealous asserters of it; and that many of them have not only given great countenance and encouragement to the ministers of the gospel in the parishes under their influence, in consequence of which, a great harvest of good christians has been produced there, but they also have themselves been shining examples of true piety, and a behaviour in all its branches most ornamental to the christian profession.

Happy would it be for the world, if this general character could be more universally applied, thus adding to the most illustrious earthly honours, and of course deserving a place in a work, whose intention is to celebrate the virtues of the higher ranks in British society.

This first-mentioned Donald, progenitor of the Munros, was living in the time of Macbeth the Usurper, between the year 1040 and 1055, and was father of George Munro, who much assisted the loyalists in bringing about the restoration of Malcolm Canmore. He lived to a great age, and died in the year 1101, leaving issue a son,

Hugh Munro, the first we have found designated of Foulis, which barony has ever since been the chief residence and title of the family. He increased the landed property of the family, having acquired the lands of Logie, and Findon, by which the Earls of Ross became his territorial superiors. He died in 1126, and was succeeded by his son,

Robert, second Baron of Foulis, who greatly assisted King David I. and Malcolm IV. against the enemies of his country. He married a daughter of Angus Macdonald, of Islay, died in 1164, and was succeeded by his only son,

Donald Munro, third Baron, who built the Tower of Foulis, in the reign of King William the Lion. He had issue three sons^b, and dying in 1195, was succeeded by his eldest son,

Robert, fourth Baron of Foulis, who married a daughter of Hugh Friskine, Earl of Sutherland, by whom he had a son,

George Munro, fifth Baron of Foulis, who procured a charter of confirmation of all his lands from Alexander II. He died in the reign of King Alexander III. leaving issue a son,

Robert, sixth Baronet, who succeeded him. After the death of King Alexander III. he joined the Bruce party against the Baliol, whereby he suffered much in his interest: however, he still continued steady in his loyalty, and was always a firm friend of King Robert. He raised his clan, and with George, his son and apparent heir, joined the Earls of Sutherland and Ross, and marched at the head of his own men to the memorable battle of Bannockburn, in 1314. He died in 1322.

George Munro, only son and apparent heir of Robert, sixth Baron of Foulis, a man of remarkable courage and resolution, went with his father to the battle of Bannockburn, and there also lost his life, fighting gallantly at the head of his men, in defence of the liberties of his country, in 1314. He left a son,

George, who succeeded his grandfather, in 1322, and was seventh Baron. He was also a great loyalist, and always steady in the interests of his country. In the beginning of the reign of King David Bruce, he raised his clan, and joined the Scotch army who were marching into Northumberland, and was killed fighting bravely at their head at the battle of Hallidon Hill, in 1333. He left a son and successor,

Robert, eighth Baron, who was a man of abilities and economy, redeeming great part of his paternal estate which had been mortgaged by his ancestors. He also increased the family estates, by the procurement of charters for several districts in his own immediate neighbourhood. He married Jean, daughter of Hugh Ross, of Rarrichies, brother of Queen Euphame Ross, by whom he had three sons: 1. Thomas, his heir; 2. Thomas; and, 3. John. He was killed in a scuffle in defence of William, Earl of Ross, in 1369, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Hugh, ninth Baron of Foulis, who received several grants of land from Queen Eupheme, by whom he is styled, "cousin." He married, first, Isabel,

^b From his second son, David, the Maclays of Torricdale are descended; and his third, Allan, was progenitor of the Macallans, of Ferindonald.

daughter of John de Keith, second son of Edward, Great Marishal of Scotland, by whom he had a son, George, his heir. He married, secondly, a daughter of John, sixth Earl of Sutherland, by whom he had a son and a daughter; John, who was progenitor of the Munros, of Milltown; and Jane, married to Malcolm, brother of Macintosh, of that ilk. He died in 1425, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

George, tenth Baron. He married a daughter of Alexander Ross, of Balnagowan, by whom he had a son, George, who died unmarried. He married, secondly, a daughter of Macculloch, of Plaids, by whom he had two sons: John, his heir; and, Hugh, of whom the Munros, of Coul, are descended. There was an insurrection raised against the Earl of Ross, on which a conflict happened at a place called Billachnabrog, where this George, and his eldest son, were both killed on the spot, in 1452, and was succeeded by the eldest son of the second marriage,

John Munro, eleventh Baron of Foulis. He married Jane, daughter of Sir William Calder, of Calder. He died in 1490, and was succeeded by his son.

Sir William Munro, twelfth Baron. He was a man of integrity and merit, and for his faithful services to the crown, had the honour of knighthood conferred on him, and was appointed Justiciar within the shire of Inverness, in the beginning of the reign of King James IV. He married Anne, daughter of Lauchlan Maclean, of Dowart, chief of the clan Maclean. By her he had two sons and one daughter; Margaret, who was married to Alexander Mackenzie, first of the family of Davachmaluach, and second son of Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, eighth Baron of Kintail. Sir William was killed at Auchnaskeloch, in 1505, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Hector, thirteenth Baron of Foulis. He married, first, Catharine, daughter of Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, eighth Baron of Kintail, by whom he had two sons. He married, secondly, Catharine, daughter of Roderick Macleod, of Lewis, by whom he had no issue. He had also three natural sons, who founded the families of Little Findon, of Wester Fyrish, and of Killiehoan. There is a bond of friendship still in existence, betwixt him and Fraser, of Lovat, according to the custom of those times. He died in 1541, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Robert, fourteenth Baron of Foulis. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Alexander Dunbar, of Westfield, Sheriff of Murray; by whom he had four sons and three daughters: 1. Robert, his heir; 2. Hector, ancestor of the Munros, of Contilick; 3. Hugh, from whom are the Munros, of Assent; and, 4. George, ancestor of those of Catwall. 1. Daughter, Elizabeth, was

married to Thomas Polson, of Creich; 2. Catharine, to John Munro, of Balcony; and, 3. Janet, to Donald Macintosh, of Cowbinnie. He was a man of resolution and fortitude, and a firm friend of Queen Mary. He raised his men, and joined the forces to oppose the English, who had invaded Scotland, in 1547. They came to an engagement, and Robert, of Foulis, was killed, fighting in defence of the liberties of his country, at the battle of Pinkie, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Robert-More Munro, fifteenth Baron of Foulis. He was also sincerely attached to the interest of Queen Mary, which he manifested when her Majesty came to Inverness, in 1562, in great distress, and was denied access to the castle by the then Governor; when he and his clan, with other Highlanders, flocked to her assistance. He embraced the Protestant religion shortly after, and being a wise and a good man, left an opulent estate to his family. For the reward of his faithful services to the crown, he obtained a grant from King James VI. of a lease of all the customs due to the crown, from the town and Sheriffdom of Inverness, then comprehending Inverness, Ross, Sutherland, and Caithness, under the Privy Seal, dated at Edinburgh, the 5th of January, 1583. He married, first, Margaret Ogilvy, a daughter of the family of Finlater, by whom he had two sons and three daughters: 1. Robert, his heir; and, 2. Hector, who succeeded his brother. 1. Daughter, Florence, married Roderick Mackenzie, of Redcastle; 2. Christian, married to Gilbert Gray, of Skibo; and, 3. Catharine, married to William Baillie, of Dunoon. He married, secondly, Catharine, daughter of Alexander Ross, of Balnagowan, by whom he had three sons and four daughters: 1. George Munro, of Obisdale, of whom the present Sir Hugh Munro, of Foulis, is lineally descended; 2. John, of Daan, who left only a daughter by his wife, Beatrix Ross; and, 3. Andrew, who succeeded to the lands of Daan, and was ancestor of the Munros, of Limlia: 1. Daughter, Margaret, married to Colin Campbell, of Ardbreath; 2. Janet, to James Innes, of Inverbreakie; 3. Margery, to John Hepburn, of Inverness; and, 4. Elizabeth, to Robert Munro, of Coul, minister of Killearn. Robert-More died the 4th of November, 1588, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Robert, sixteenth Baron. He married, first, Margery, daughter of Kenneth Mackenzie, Lord Kintail: by her he had no issue. He married, secondly, Lady Eleanor, daughter of John, Earl of Sutherland, also without issue. He married, thirdly, Janet St. Clair, daughter to George, Earl of Caithness, without issue. And, fourthly, Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Rose, of Kilravock, by whom he had only one daughter, Margaret, married Robert Munro, of Assint:

and he dying without male issue in July, 1589, the representation devolved on his brother,

Hector, second son of Robert-More. He was in great favour and highly esteemed by King James VI. which appears by a letter from his Majesty, addressed to his right trusty friend the Laird of Foulis, wherein he takes notice of his constant loyalty and faithful services, and particularly recommends to him the keeping of good order, with several other affairs tending to the good and peace of the country, &c.; this letter which is still preserved in the family, is dated at Holyrood House, the 20th day of September, 1599. He married, first, Anne, daughter of Hugh, sixth Lord Frazer, of Lovat, by whom he had two sons and one daughter: 1. Robert, his heir; and, 2. Hector, who succeeded his brother. His daughter, Margaret, was married to Alexander Mackenzie, of Davachmaluach, and had issue. He married, secondly, Janet, daughter of Andrew Munro, of Milltown, by whom he had no issue. He died the 14th of November, 1603, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Robert, of Foulis, called the Black Baron. He married, first, Margaret, daughter of William Sutherland, seventh Baron of Duffus, by whom he had one daughter, Margaret, married to Kenneth Mackenzie, of Seatwell. He married, secondly, Mary Haynes, an English lady, by whom he had another daughter, Elizabeth. Being a man of spirit and fortitude, he went abroad and carried some of his friends and followers with him, and served in the German wars; where by his bravery and good conduct, he got the command of a regiment of horse, and another of foot, and in several occasions fought gallantly at their head, but at last received a wound with a musket ball, of which he died, and was buried at Ulm, in 1633, and having no male issue, was succeeded by his brother*,

* General Robert Munro, who was also engaged in this war, wrote an account of his expedition and observations, so honourable to himself, to his family, and to his country, that we feel tempted to notice it more particularly, especially as from its extreme scarcity it is so little known. It is called "Monro, his Expedition with the worthy Scots Regiment, (called Mackey's Regiment) collected and gathered together at spare hours, by Colonel Robert Munro, at first Lieutenant under the same regiment," &c. It is accompanied, according to the old custom, with many addresses in Latin verse, two of which, as epitaphs, are highly deserving of record here. The first is on this Robert Munro, the Black Baron.

"Ingenti clarus ROBERTUS robore MUNRO,
 Qui Baro de Foulles, Munroideumque caput:
 Bina cui Legio peditumque equitumque ministra,
 Quam sociat Patriæ ac Religionis amor,
 Lipsiacis postquam certavit graviter oris,

Sir Hector, who also served in the German wars, where, by his courage and merit, he rose to the rank of a Colonel; and had the command of a regiment. Upon the death of his brother he returned to Scotland by way of England, and was kindly received by King Charles I. who created him a Knight Baronet of Nova Scotia, by his royal patent, dated the 7th of June, 1634. He married Mary, daughter of Hugh Mackay, of Farre, by whom he had a son and three daughters: 1. Jean, married to her cousin, Robert, of Obisdale, afterwards

Et passim austriacis martia damna dedit,
Hostili tandem prostratus vulnere multo,
Ulmico liquit membra caduca solo.
Spiritus exsuperans ingenti robore mortem
Heroum in Superis premia digna capit.
Discite, Germani, gratæque evolvite mente,
Pro vobis fortes quot cecidère viri!
Pro vestrà heroes quot libertate necantur
Gente Caledoniâ Munroidumque sati!"

The other is upon Captain John Munro, his relation, who accompanied him, and who fell in an action on the banks of the Rhine, near Bacharach.

"Hoc recubat tumulo Scoticâ de gente tribunus,
JANUS qui MUNRO clarus in orbe fuit.
Dicti de Foulles illum genuere Barones,
Quêis Aquila et rugiens dat sua signa Leo.
Quorum nunc annis sexcentes bisque tricenis
Nomine sub MUNRO stemma descusque vigent.
Hic pietate gravis, ac servantissimus æqui,
Custus, et intrepido pectore bella gerens,
Militis effrænâ rabiem dum voce coerces,
Unius ingrati fulmine tactus obit.
Lugent hunc Sueones: Luget Germanica tellus
Herois fidi dedecorata nece.
Imprimis, unâ genuit quam matre, propago,
(Nati nempe novem, nata quaterna) dolet.
Cum quadrigenis quatuor bene vixerat annis,
Ut vivat melius mors inopina dedit.
Urbs Rheno incumbens, Bacchi quæ dicitur Ara,
Dat requiem membris, hoc decorata bono.
Spiritus æthereas Heroum scandit in oras.
Ac desiderium linquit in orbe sui."

We cannot dismiss this article without an extract from one part of his work, than which nothing can more strongly mark the character of the man and the soldier.

"For in my opinion, pitié, though she be a downy virtue, yet she never shines more brightly than when she is clad in steell, and it is thought that a martiall man's compassion shall conquer, both in peace and warre, and by a twofold way get victory with honour."

Sir Robert, of Foulis; 2. Margaret, to Hector Munro, of Loath, in Sutherland, and, 3. Catharine, married, first, to William Munro, of Teanaird, secondly to Norman Dunoon, of Catboll, and had issue to both. Sir Hector intending to return to Germany, took shipping at Cromarty, but died at Hamburgh, in April, 1635, and was buried at Buckstehood, in the Old Land, on the Elbe. He was succeeded by his only son,

Sir Hector, the second Baronet, who died unmarried in the seventeenth year of his age, in 1651, and in him ended the whole male line of the first marriage of Robert-More Munro. The representation, therefore, devolved on Robert Munro, of Obisdale, his cousin and next heir male, who succeeded him, being lineally descended of

George, of Obisdale, eldest son of the second marriage of Robert, the fifteenth Baron of Foulis, who married Catharine, daughter of Andrew Munro, of Milltown, by whom he had two sons: John, his heir, and Robert. He survived his father only one year, died in 1589, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Colonel John Munro, of Obisdale, who served in the German wars several years with reputation, and had the command of a regiment of foot. He married Catharine, daughter of John Gordon, of Embo, by whom he had six sons and two daughters: 1. John; 2. Robert, the third Baronet; 3. George, ancestor of Munro, of Newmore; 4. Andrew, killed near Dunse, in 1641, unmarried; 5. Alexander, who married a French lady, by whom he left a son, Andrew; 6. David, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Gray, of Orton. 1. Daughter, Janet, married to John Ross, of Little Tanuel; 2. Christian, married, first, to Captain James McCulloch, secondly, to David Ross, of Pitealnie, and, thirdly, to John Monro, of Fyrish. He was killed in Germany, in March, 1633, and Captain John, his eldest son, dying unmarried, the line of the family was carried on by the next surviving brother,

Sir Robert Munro, who succeeding to his cousin, Sir Hector, of Foulis, in 1651, as heir male, was the third Baronet, of Foulis. He married his cousin Jean, eldest daughter of Sir Hector Munro, the first Baronet, by whom he had seven sons and one daughter: 1. Sir John, his heir; 2. Hector, of Drummond, married Anne, daughter of Sir James Frazer, and had issue; 3. David; 4. Andrew; 5. William; 6. Joseph; 7. Daniel: all died without issue. His daughter, Rebecca, was married to Colonel Robertson, of Kindeace. Sir Robert died in 1668, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir John, the fourth Baronet, who married Anne, daughter of Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, of Coul, by whom he had two sons and four daughters: 1. Robert, his heir; 2. Andrew, who died without issue: 1. Daughter, Jean, married to

Peter Bethune, of Culneskea; 2. Anne, to William Robertson, of Kindeace; 3. Margaret, married to Captain Donald Macneil; 4. Christian, died unmarried. Sir John was a great promoter of the Revolution, and was a member of the Convention when the Crown was settled on King William, &c. and most heartily concurred in that measure^d. He died in 1696, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Robert, the fifth Baronet. He was also a strenuous defender of the Protestant succession, a zealous assertor of the Presbyterian principles, and was by King George I. appointed High Sheriff of Ross, by commission under the Great Seal, dated the 9th of June, 1725. He married Jean, daughter of John Forbes, of Culloden, by whom he had three sons and one daughter: 1. Robert, his heir; 2. George, of Culcairn, particularly characterised by Dr. Dodderidge in his account of the Munros; 3. Duncan, killed at the battle of Falkirk. His

^d A curious instance still on record of this gentleman, marks strongly the characteristic disposition of the feudal times, whose customs were in existence not more than a century ago.

It appears from this, that the spirit of clanship, and of private warfare, still pervaded the minds of the feudal dependants, even after the chiefs had become so civilized and enlightened as to discountenance the old feuds; and it is evident, that they often found it a difficult matter to restrain their followers, not only from committing depredations on their neighbour's property, but also from contests which often ended in murder.

In an ancient manuscript of those times, it is said that Sir John Munro, of Foulis, lived in good correspondence with his neighbours, for there was a mutual condescension passed between Kenneth, Earl of Seaforth, and Sir John Munro, therein designed John Munro, younger, of Foulis, of which the tenor follows: "At Edinburgh, the twentie-third day January, javie and sextie-one years, it is condescended and agreed as follows, that is to say, we Kenneth, Earl of Seaforth, and John Munro, younger, of Foulis, taking to our consideration how prejudicial it hath been to both our families that there hath not been of a long time so good a correspondence betwixt us as was befitting men of that conjunction and neighbourhood, and of what advantage it will be to us to live in good correspondence and confederacie one with another, and to maintain and concur for the weal of either. For the which causes, we the said noble Lord, and John Munro, younger, of Fowlis, taking burthen on us for our friends, kinsmen, and all others whom we may stop or let, do by these presents bind and oblige us and our heirs, faithfully upon our honours, to maintain and concur with each other, for the good of both and our foresaids, and to prevent as much as in us lies what may be to the prejudice of either of us, or of any in whom either of us may be concerned in all time coming, as witness thir presents subscribed by us the place, day, month, and year above written and mentioned, before these witnesses: Thomas M'Kenzie, of Pluscardin; Colin M'Kenzie, of Redcastle; Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Munro; and Major Alexander Munro, Commissar of Stirling; sic subscribitur, Seaforth, John Munro."

It must however still be acknowledged, that notwithstanding this treaty of friendship between the two chiefs, yet the original spirit of feudal insubordination and private animosity existed between their followers and adherents, as late as the unfortunate contests in 1745, after which time they were happily united in friendly neighbourhood, and are now as peaceable and as well inclined as in any part of the British Empire.

daughter, Anne, was married to Alexander Gordon, of Ardach. He died in 1729, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Robert, the sixth Baronet of Foulis, who left the University for the camp, at a very early age, being appointed a Cornet in the royal regiment of Dragoons of Ireland, in 1709, in which rank he went to Flanders, where he served seven years, having been made a Captain in the Earl of Orkney's regiment, or Royal Scots, sometime previous to the cessation of arms in 1712. Whilst on this service he formed a friendship with the pious and gallant Colonel Gardiner, which ended but with their lives. On the return of Sir Robert from Flanders, he came into parliament, but his politics being strongly marked by an inflexible opposition to the conduct of the Tory ministry, who were supposed to be then using every exertion in their power to prevent the Hanoverian succession from taking place, he became so obnoxious to the people in power, that he was immediately reduced from full pay and employment. Against this injustice he bore up with great fortitude, assiduously supporting the cause of the succession, judging rightly that such a measure was the only firm barrier for the continuance of civil and religious liberty. Even at this early period of his life he showed himself worthy of the character given of him, "that he was noted for the countenance he gave to divine worship, both in public and in his family, and for the regard which he always expressed to the word of God, and its ministers; that he was sincere in his friendship, and full of compassion even to the meanest of those around him; and that he was remarkable, above most, for his activity in the discharge of any offices of friendship, where he had professed it, and for his great exactness in the performance of his promises." Though reduced from his military employment for a time, yet Sir Robert did not neglect any opportunity which offered to support the Protestant cause, and after the accession of the present royal family, he distinguished himself much in his country's service, particularly in the year 1715, when he with his clan, aided by the Earl of Sutherland, kept in check the army of the Earl of Seaforth, consisting of three thousand men, and prevented them for nearly two months from joining the rebel camp at Perth; a manœuvre which hindered the Earl of Mar from passing the Forth, until the Duke of Argyle had assembled a force capable of opposing him. From this spirited proof of his loyalty, however, Sir Robert suffered severely, for his own lands were thereby exposed to the cruellest resentment of the enemy, who plundered the habitations and flocks of his followers. For these losses he was shortly after, in some measure, recompensed by the government, being made Governor of the castle of Inverness, in 1715, where, during

the remainder of the rebellion, he kept four hundred of his clan regularly paid and well disciplined. With these, and a few others of the loyal clans, he kept possession of this most important pass, and by his skill and intrepidity prevented the rebels from making any stand there, after they had been forced by the Duke of Argyle to evacuate their position at Perth.

At the close of the rebellion he was appointed a member of the Commission of Inquiry into the estates and forfeitures of the rebel chiefs, a situation in which he acted with the greatest impartiality and strictest honour, and in which he was also of peculiar service to his country, as he exerted himself most strenuously in procuring the formation of a number of parishes in the different rebel districts, and in providing them with suitable stipends for the support of their pastors, out of the confiscated estates. From these patriotic exertions the Gospel was preached in many districts, where the inhabitants had lived in almost total ignorance of the duties of religion, and where till then the reformation had been unheard of; and, in fact, even whole presbyteries were formed under his patronage in the parts of the kingdom where the Protestant discipline and mode of worship were before unknown.

Whilst engaged in these public works, he was no less attentive to the calls of private humanity; compassion, tempered with high courage, had indeed always been the characteristics of his family, it is not surprising, therefore, that he used his utmost interest with the government in procuring all the assistance in his power for the widows and orphans of those misguided men, who, from mistaken notions of loyalty and patriotism, had reduced their families to ruin.

The Commission of Inquiry ending in 1724, Sir Robert had no public employment until the year 1740. However, during a long career of parliamentary duty for thirty years, in which he continued through his great family interest, he still evinced the firmest attachment to the true interests of his King and country; acting universally in the cause of true liberty, with a fidelity and zeal which soared above the expectation of court favours.

At length when, in 1740, he found that Great Britain was likely to be engaged in a continental war, as popular as it was necessary, he came forward again in his military capacity; and although his friends thought that his merit and experience, during a course of twenty-five years which he had served as Lieutenant-Colonel, entitled him to a higher rank, yet his warmth of heart and singular modesty induced him to accept a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the Highland regiment, originally formed out of independent Highland companies. The Earl of Crawford was Colonel of the regiment; but he being confined from active service, by the wounds which he had received whilst acting as a volunteer

against the Turks, the command devolved upon the Lieutenant-Colonel, and Lord Semple succeeded the Earl of Crawford. His Lordship, however, prevented by other duties from attending, and as the regiment was therefore left entirely to the care and attention of Sir Robert Munro, it is but justice to his memory to say, that the manner in which he modelled and conducted it will remain for ever an immortal honour to his name. Nor is it less deserving of notice, for the honour of the Highlanders, although at that period, from the prevalence of the feudal customs, accustomed to a rapacious and predatory kind of life at home, that they should have been esteemed in Flanders the most trusty guards of property; as it is a well-attested fact, that when the Flemings found it necessary to have a military protection for their goods from the British army, they actually petitioned that parties of this well-disciplined regiment might be chosen for the purpose. Such, indeed, was their orderly conduct, that they were seldom known to drink or swear; and there is still extant a copy of a letter from the Elector Palatine to his Envoy at London, in which he desires him to thank the King of Great Britain, in his name, for the excellent behaviour of the Highland regiment whilst they were in his territories, "which" he says expressly, "was owing to the care of Sir Robert Munro their Lieutenant-Colonel, for whose sake," he adds, "he should always pay a regard to a Scotsman for the future."

But the most brilliant action of Sir Robert in his military capacity during this period was at the battle of Fontenoy, where he had obtained leave of the Duke of Cumberland to allow his Highlanders their old manner of fighting. Being early at the spot of action, his regiment was ordered to force the principal battery of the French army, situated in that village which has given a name to the field of battle. This manœuvre was performed with their usual alacrity and promptitude, the enemy being rapidly driven from the battery itself; and the French being strongly entrenched behind, the Highlanders formed again in front with the greatest coolness, in order for a second assault. The Lieutenant-Colonel, trusting to their bravery, immediately ordered the whole regiment to fall to the ground, until the French had poured in their first volley: then instantly rising, they rushed forward, pouring in a rapid and desultory fire, killing a great number, and driving them from their lines, a mode of attack which they repeated several times through the day, with the same success. Notwithstanding that Sir Robert was now extremely corpulent, yet he was with his regiment in every attack, and when with them he had entered the enemy's trenches, he was obliged to be pulled out again by the legs and arms by his own men; nay, when he ordered the regiment to "clap to the ground," he himself stood upright.

together with the Ensign who supported the colours, and undauntedly received the whole fire of the enemy, jocularly observing afterwards, that though he could easily lie down, yet it would not have been so easy for him to get up again. On the English army being obliged to retreat, the Highland regiment was appointed to cover the rear, a measure more particularly necessary, as a large body of French cavalry were detached to harass them. On the approach of this body, Sir Robert, with great coolness and military precision, ordered his men to halt; then facing about, they poured in such a heavy and well-directed fire, that the pursuers, unable to withstand it, fled with precipitation, leaving many of their party on the field.

General Ponsonby having been slain at the head of his regiment in this battle, King George II., as a demonstration of his high approbation of the military abilities displayed by Sir Robert, appointed him the General's successor; and as that regiment, on the breaking out of the rebellion, was ordered to Newcastle to form part of General Wade's army, Colonel Sir Robert Munro accompanied them. The regiment was afterwards ordered into Scotland, where it formed part of the army under the orders of Lieutenant-General Hawley, at the fatal battle of Falkirk; an occurrence in which, from an unaccountable panic, an army of veteran troops fled before an almost undisciplined rabble. It is beyond our plan to enter deeply into this disgraceful affair; we shall, therefore, briefly observe, that the royal army marched from the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, for the relief of Stirling, and General Hawley having halted to refresh his troops at Falkirk, they encamped on the very field where, at an earlier period of the Scottish history, Sir John Graham fell in defence of the liberties of his country. On the morning of the 17th of January, 1746, it was discovered that the rebel army was in motion, although they had used every means in their power to conceal their march, by leaving a standard on the spot where they had halted on their way from Bannockburn, and which being in sight of Falkirk, might hull suspicion; they also detached a small party along the left bank of the Carron, to make some demonstration, in case of premature discovery, of an attack on the left, whilst the principal part of their forces should advance upon the centre and right wing. On the first intelligence, the drums beat to arms, but much time was lost, which enabled the enemy to gain an advantageous position on an eminence, and as the royal army advanced to the attack, they were deprived of the use of their artillery by the ruggedness of the ground, and of the exertions of their cavalry by a deep morass in front, whilst a tremendous storm of wind and rain blowing in their faces, contributed

much to the bad fortune of the day. A rapid and confused retreat was almost the immediate consequence, though with a loss of not above three hundred killed, wounded, and prisoners; but amongst the slain was the gallant subject of our biography.

The circumstances of his death were particularly affecting: his regiment, whose station was in the second line upon the left wing, being greatly disordered and retiring, left him, with a few other officers, exposed to the fury of the rebels, who immediately attacked them. He defended himself with his half pike, against six of the assailants, two of whom he killed, but a seventh coming up, fired a shot into his belly which immediately brought him to the ground. In this dreadful moment, and in the midst of all this extremity, as it has been stated, his brother, Doctor Munro, whom the warmest entreaties of his friends could not prevent from exposing his person in defence of his country, and who was near at hand, hastened to support him, attended by his servant and the surgeon of the regiment; but in the discharge of this amiable office he fell a victim to kindness and brotherly attachment, for they were all murdered on the spot, and in the most barbarous manner.

This account was afterwards given by the enemy; and the next day Sir Robert's body was found out, though stripped naked, and mangled in such a savage manner, as scarcely to be known; and it has been well observed, that the M'Donalds, though engaged in rebellion against their lawful sovereign, could not but pay some public regard to the memory of so brave a man. He was accordingly buried in Falkirk church-yard, near to the grave of the equally gallant, and equally unfortunate, Sir John Graham*. Thus perished a man whose

* The family afterwards erected upon the patriot's grave an elegant square pillar of hewn stone, embellished with ornamental carving, and bearing the following inscription:

" Conditur heic quod poterat mori "
 ROBERTI MUNRO, de Foulis, Eq. Bar.
 Gentis suæ principis
 Militum tribuni,
 Vita in castris curiaque Britannica
 Honesti producta,
 Pro libertate religioneque patriæ
 In acie honestissime defuncti
 Prope Falkirk, Jan. XVII. M.DCC.XLV. Æ. LXII.
 Virtutis consilique fama,
 In Montanorum cohortis præfectura,
 Quamdiu prælium Fontenauum memorabitur
 Perduratura.

name will always be honourable to his native country. He married Mary, daughter of Henry Seymour, of Woodlands, in the county of Dorset, Esq. descended of Sir Edward Seymour, one of the oldest families in England. By her he had three sons and one daughter: 1. Robert, who died in his infancy; 2. Harry, afterwards his heir; and, 3. George, who was an officer in the navy, but died unmarried, in 1743; his daughter was named Elizabeth. He was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

Sir Harry, seventh Baronet, of Foulis, and the twenty-fifth generation from the first Donald, in a direct male line. He was elected Member of Parliament for the shire of Ross, in 1746, and represented the Northern Burghs, during several successive parliaments. Sir Harry Munro was highly distinguished as a scholar of the first rank. In classical learning, he was an uncommon proficient. He laid the foundation of his learning at Westminster School, and completed it at the University of Leyden. For nearly twenty years he directed his attention, in his leisure hours, to a very extensive critical work upon Buchanan's Psalms, which he finished, and left ready for the press. During his lifetime he submitted the manuscript to the examination of the late learned Thomas Ruddiman, who approved of it highly, and paid the handsomest compliments to the classical knowledge and critical abilities of his friend; which appears by a letter preserved in the library at Foulis. By his wife, Anne, daughter of Hugh Rose, Esq. of Kilravock, he had three sons and two daughters: 1. Robert, died in his infancy; 2. Hugh, who succeeded him; and, 3. George: 1. Daughter, Jean; and, 2. Seymour, died in infancy. Sir Harry having gone to Edinburgh for the recovery of his health, died there on the 12th of June, 1781, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

Sir Hugh Monro, the eighth Baronet, of Foulis. He married Jane, daughter

Ob amicitiam et fidem amicis,
Humanitatem clementiamque adversariis,
Benevolentiam, bonitatemque omnibus,
Trucidantibus etiam,
In perpetuum desideranda."

An inscription to the following effect, to the memory of Dr. Duncan Monro, (who, accompanying his brother, from pure fraternal affection, was also slain and buried in the same grave,) has also been cut upon the pillar:

"DUNCANUS MUNRO de Obsdale, M. D. .Æ. lxx.
Frater fratrem linquere fugiens
Saucium curans, ictus inermis,
Comitum colonesat urnam."

of Alexander Law, Esq. of London. This lady was unfortunately drowned whilst bathing at Foulis, in August, 1803, leaving issue one daughter, Mary Seymour Munro, to whom the ancient barony of Foulis will devolve, by the will of her grandfather.

Creation—1634.

FOULIS.

For the account of this ancient family, see the APPENDIX.

HAY.

For the account of this ancient family, see the APPENDIX.

SINCLAIR.

THE surname of Sinclair, or De Sancto Cláro, is anciently from France, and originated from the noble family of St. Clare, in that kingdom.

Walderness, Comte de Saint Clare, having married Helena, daughter of the Duke of Normandy, cousin-german of William the Conqueror, came over to England with that great Prince in 1066.

His son, William de Sancto Claro, came to Scotland soon after, and being a youth of distinguished merit, was well received by King Malcolm Canmore, became Steward to Queen Margaret, obtained from Malcolm a grant of the lands and barony of Roslin, and several others in the Lothians, and of this

William all the Sinclairs in Scotland are descended. It is certain, there were two families of the name of Sinclair, that made a considerable figure in Scotland soon after that era, the Sinclairs of Herdmanston and the Sinclairs of Roslin; and as this illustrious house is descended of the latter, we shall confine ourselves to the descendants of that family.

Sir William Sinclair, the first on record, was Steward to Queen Margaret. He obtained the lands and barony of Roslin, as above, lived many years after 1100, and was father of

William Sinclair, second Baron of Roslin; he flourished in the reign of King David I., who succeeded to the crown of Scotland in 1124, and died in 1153. He got the lands of Roslin confirmed to him by that Prince, and married a daughter of the Earl of March, by whom he had a son and successor,

Sir William Sinclair, third Baron of Roslin, who made a great figure in the reign of King William the Lion, who succeeded to the crown of Scotland in 1165, and died in 1214. He made a donation to the monastery of Newbottle, which was confirmed by King William before the year 1200. He had issue a son,

Sir Henry Sinclair, of Roslin, who succeeded him, and is witness in many donations to King Alexander II. In the beginning of that Prince's reign he is mentioned in a donation to the monks of Newbottle. He married a daughter of the Earl of Mar, by whom he had a son and heir,

Sir William Sinclair, of Roslin, who is witness in a donation of King Alexander II. to the monastery of Newbottle, in 1243. He died in 1270, and was succeeded by

Sir William Sinclair, of Roslin, who was one of the greatest men of his time. He was appointed High Sheriff of the shire of Edinburgh in 1271, which office he enjoyed as long as he lived. Of this there are innumerable documents in the chartularies of Dunfermline, Newbottle, Kelso, &c. He was one of the magnates Scotiæ who obliged themselves to receive and defend their lawful Queen and sovereign, Margaret, daughter of Erick, King of Norway, in case of King Alexander's death, without male issue, in 1284; and that same year he was appointed one of the Ambassadors extraordinary to negotiate the marriage of King Alexander III., &c. He was also one of the Scotch nobles chosen on the part of King Robert Bruce, in his competition for the crown with John Baliol, in 1292, and was afterward, with many of his countrymen, compelled to swear allegiance to King Edward I. of England, in 1294. He left issue three sons: 1. Henry, his heir; 2. William, a man of great abilities and spirit, and a true patriot; for though he was bred to the church, and Bishop of Dunkeld,

yet he afterwards fought with great success in defence of the liberties of his country; and, 3. Sir Gregory, ancestor of the Sinclairs of Longformacus. Sir William died about the year 1300, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Gregory Sinclair, third son of Sir William Sinclair, of Roslin, flourished in the reign of King Robert Bruce. He was proprietor of the lands and barony of Longformacus, in Berwickshire, of which the Earls of March were the superiors. He died in the reign of King David Bruce, and left a son,

Sir James Sinclair, of Longformacus, who succeeded him, and in the reign of King Robert II. obtained an obligation from Henry Sinclair, Earl of Orkney and Laird of Roslin, whereby he was to give him twenty merks' worth of land in the territory of Lany, and shire of Edinburgh. This obligation is dated the 7th of June, 1384. He afterwards got a charter from King Robert III., confirming to him the grant of George, Earl of March, of the lands and barony of Longformacus. The confirmation is dated in the 4th of that King's reign, which is 1393. After the forfeiture of the Earls of March, this family got their lands of Longformacus, holden of the Crown Ward. Sir James died in the end of the reign of King Robert III., and was succeeded by his son,

James Sinclair, of Longformacus, who died in the beginning of the reign of King James II., and left issue a son and successor,

David Sinclair, of Longformacus, who was served heir in special to his father, James, in the lands and barony of Longformacus, before Sir William Cranston, Sheriff of Berwick, the 8th of April, 1446; and the lands are then mentioned as holding of the crown in place of the Earl of March. He died in the end of the reign of King James II., and left a son,

David, who succeeded him, and was served heir in special to David his father to the lands and barony of Longformacus, before Archibald Hepburn, Stewart-depute of the stewartry of March, the 7th of February, 1463; also in the annual rent out of the lands of Lany, by a service before the Sheriff of Edinburgh, the 6th of February, 1477. He died soon after, and by Elizabeth Murray, his wife, left a son,

James Sinclair, of Longformacus, who, in his father's lifetime, was put in fee of the whole estate by a charter from Alexander, Duke of Albany, Earl of March, reserving a life-rent of the said lands to David Sinclair and Elizabeth Murray, his father and mother. The charter is dated October the 12th, 1442. He married Isabel Howieson, and died in 1498; and was succeeded by his son,

Alexander Sinclair, of Longformacus, who was served and returned heir to his father, James, before the Sheriff of Berwick, in the lands and barony of Long-

formacus, then holding of the crown, the 11th of October, 1502. By Marian Foreman, his wife, he left issue a son and heir,

James Sinclair, of Longformacus, who died in the end of the reign of King James V., and left a son,

Matthew Sinclair, of Longformacus, who succeeded him. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Swinton, of Swinton, by Margaret, daughter of David Home, of Wedderburne, Esq. and had four sons: 1. Robert, his heir; 2. George, progenitor of the Sinclairs of Stevenson; 3. Thomas, who died before the year 1622; and, 4. James, who married Elizabeth Home, and got a charter under the Great Seal of the lands of West Borthwick, in the shire of Berwick, dated the 2nd of January, 1609; but we can give no account of his posterity. He died in 1603.

George Sinclair, youngest son of the aforesaid Matthew Sinclair, died about the year 1620, and left a son,

John Sinclair, afterwards Sir John, of Stevenson, who having been bred a merchant in Edinburgh, acquired a considerable fortune, and purchased the lands and barony of Stevenson, in the shires of Edinburgh and Haddington. He afterwards acquired the lands of Wester Pencaitland, Easter Winsheills, the church lands of Pencaitland, &c. in the shires of Edinburgh, Haddington, and Berwick. He was in great favour with King Charles I., who created him a Baronet, and gave a grant of the lands and barony of Stevenson, in Nova Scotia, in America, to him and his heirs male whomsoever, by patent, dated the 18th of January, 1636. He married Margaret, daughter of ——— Macmath, of Newbyres, by whom he had one son. He died in 1648-9.

John, only son and apparent heir of Sir John Sinclair, the first Baronet of this family, married Isabel, daughter of Robert, the sixth Lord Boyd, by Lady Christian Hamilton, daughter of the Earl of Haddington, by whom he had issue two sons: 1. John, who became his grandfather's successor; and 2. Robert, who carried on the line of this family. He dying before his father, was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir John Sinclair, the second Baronet, who succeeded to his grandfather; but dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother,

Sir Robert Sinclair, the third Baronet, who came early into the Revolution, and was, by King William, appointed Sheriff of Haddington, the 17th of December, 1689, a Privy Counsellor in the May following, and one of the Barons of the Exchequer. He was also named one of the Lords of Session; but from an uncommon modesty declined it, although he continued five years in the nomination, and was afterwards made one of the Privy Council to Queen Anne

in 1703. He married, first, Lady Helen Lindsay, daughter of John, the fourteenth Earl of Crawford, by his Countess, a daughter of the first Duke of Hamilton, by whom he had six sons and three daughters: 1. Sir John, his heir; 2. Charles, died unmarried; 3. Robert, an officer in the army, who married Anne Balfour, daughter of John, the third Lord Burleigh, but died without issue; 4. William, a merchant; 5. Peter, a physician, both died unmarried; 6. Archibald, also a physician, married Helen, daughter of — Strachan, of —, died without issue. 1. Daughter, Margaret, married to Robert Dundas, of Arniston, Esq. one of the Senators of the College of Justice, great grandfather of the Right Honourable Robert Dundas, now Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland, and grandfather of the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Melville; 2. Elizabeth, married to Thomas Menzies, of Leith, Esq.; 3. —, died unmarried. He married, secondly, the relict of Daniel Carmichael, Esq., but had no issue by her; and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir John Sinclair, the fourth Baronet of Stevenson. During the life of his father, he took an active part in the politics of the time, and was a strenuous supporter of the measures preparatory to, and connected with, the Hanover settlement, both in his private capacity, and as a member of the then Scottish parliament, being one of the representatives for Lanerkshire.

At this period party politics ran so high, that but little attention can be paid to the writers of the day; we need not, therefore, be surprised to find some of the most amiable characters shaded by dark insinuations, or completely blackened by downright abuse. Of these, Sir John (then designated as "Sinclaire the younger, of Stevenson,") had his full share, on account of what the patriots chose to call a dereliction of principle, on the question of the succession in 1704.

Having been one of the cavalier or country party, he was accused of deserting them, and of worshipping the "rising sun," as they called the Marquis of Tweeddale, the Queen's Commissioner; subsequent events, however, have shown, that whatever might have been the motives of the supporters of the Protestant succession, still must the propriety of the measure itself be acknowledged.

Notwithstanding his politics, we find him, however, in decided opposition to the Act of Union: for, in the session of 1706, his name was recorded as one of the protesters in that instrument, presented by the Duke of Argyll, stating the proposed measure to be contrary to the honour, interest, fundamental laws, and constitution of Scotland, subversive of the birthrights of the peers, of the privileges of the people, and of property and liberty in general, and in direct con-

tradition to an act of 1703, constituting it high treason to alter or innovate upon any claims or rights of the kingdom.

Happily these principles were rather matter of opinion than of fact, and reconcileable to the strictest loyalty; of course the Baronet was always considered as friendly to the court, though he no longer mixed in their party politics, but passed his life in retirement, solely occupied with the welfare of a very numerous family.

He married Martha, daughter and heiress of John Lockhart, of Castlehill*,

* "Sir William Lockhart, elder brother to John, was born in 1621, the most celebrated person it gave existence to, and perhaps few families in Britain have given a character so every way estimable. Sir William Lockhart was sent very young for education to Lanark, an adjacent town to Lee; at this early age he was not without his adventures: the pedagogue that presided over the school, as too frequently happens, was the tyrant of his pupils, and Sir William having committed some-trivial fault, fearful of experiencing the effects of his cruel treatment, eloped and hid himself in the woods of Clyde, near his father's seat; here he lived the life of a refugee, or outlaw, for some time, subsisting only upon what his father's tenants brought him. Sir James, who was then at court, being informed of the transaction, sent to have the whole country raised, with the preceptor at their head, that his son might be taken, and delivered up to chastisement. Finding himself surrounded on all sides, and in desperation at the treatment he might expect, he resolved to take the only methods possible to escape, which was to throw himself from the precipice he was driven to; and though many fathoms deep, he took the desperate leap, but by providentially falling into a small water, running from the river Mouse, he received no material injury, when pursuing his way to Edinburgh, and thence to Leith, he concealed himself there, and from that place he passed over into Holland; at this time he was no more than thirteen years of age, yet being tall and of a lusty make, he entered into the service of the States, where he remained unknown to any, until the following year, 1634; when hearing that his uncle, Sir George Douglas, was sent Ambassador Extraordinary from King Charles I. to the Courts of Sweden and Poland, to endeavour to establish a peace between the two crowns; and thinking this a most happy opportunity to obtain his return, and the favour of his father, he drew out his pass, and went on foot with his friend and countryman, afterwards General Harry, or Hairry, to Dantzic, where Sir George then was: it was some time before he could gain credit, or be received, owing to the ragged forlorn situation he appeared in; but at length having convinced his uncle, he was treated with every tenderness by him; but unfortunately the Ambassador dying at Damna, in Pomerania, in 1636, he was left in a foreign clime without a friend; however, he attended the remains of his uncle into Scotland, acting the part of chief mourner, in the magnificent funerals that were given to his remains.

"His return to his father's house was far from affording him happiness; Sir James could not forget his absenting himself both from him and his country, nor had Sir William's taste for travelling been satisfied with the hardships that he had experienced, he therefore again determined to retire to the Continent; which he soon did, without either the leave or knowledge of his family; nor did his father keep the least intercourse with him by letter; but, through the care of his mother, who secretly remitted him money by Bailie Lockhart, of Edinburgh, (father of Sir William Lockhart, Solicitor to King William III.) he was enabled to remain some time at Boury*, where he perfected himself in those studies that qualified him for those

* We know of no such place as Boury; there is Dondry, in Switzerland: the memoir from which great part of the life of Sir William Lockhart is taken, makes strange mistakes in the names of persons and places: it is extremely ill written, but its authenticity compensates for its inelegancy. It evidently was written in a great measure to apologize for Sir William's receiving employments during the Cromwell and republican governments.

in the county of Lanerk, one of the Senators of the College of Justice; by her he had eight sons and five daughters: 1. Sir Robert, his heir; 2. James, who,

singularly high stations he afterwards discharged with so much honour to himself and satisfaction to his employers; even then the love of learning, great as it was, could not take him from what was still more the bent of his pursuits; he therefore entered a volunteer in the French army; and his having nothing to trust to but his own merit, gave a still higher spur to his vigilance and gallantry, so that he distinguished himself so much, that when the Queen-mother was apprized of his worth, and that he was a Scotch gentleman, she sent him a pair of colours by a person of honour; this present, in his then situation, was so acceptable, that he took an opportunity of repaying the messenger when his better fortune enabled him to do it; for, seeing this gentleman amongst the attendants, upon his first audience at the Court of France, he, recollecting him, said, 'Sir, I never have nor can be so happy as you once made me.' To which the other replied, 'If I have been so happy, it is an honour I do not remember.' Sir William having put him in mind of what had happened, the gentleman recalling the circumstance, said, 'I am extremely pleased to see your Excellency so deservedly elevated; as to myself, I remain in the same inconsiderable post I enjoyed at that time;' whereupon Sir William asked and obtained for him a better. Sir William rose afterwards to be a Captain of horse in the French service; when he had been in this situation some time, he was solicited by Lord William Hamilton, Earl of Lanark, and afterwards Duke of Hamilton, to revisit Scotland; and as that nobleman's family and the Lockharts had been immemorably in the habits of friendship, his Lordship's arguments prevailed. Sir William found his native kingdom rent into divisions by the impolicy of his sovereign, and the turbulence of his countrymen; he took the part of the latter, and became a Lieutenant-Colonel in the regiment of the Earl of Lanark, a situation the more pleasant, as that nobleman had the greatest friendship and regard for him, and which was ever continued to him. Sir William was introduced to his Majesty when he had surrendered himself to the Scotch army as it lay before Newark; Charles was so sensible of his merit, and anxious to win him to his interest, that he conferred the order of knighthood upon him, and dispatched him to his friend, the Duke of Hamilton, in 1646, to procure the best terms possible for the Marquis of Montrose, whose successes had greatly exasperated the Scotch nation, and for whose safety his Majesty was under the greatest care. A person could not be more highly acceptable to both parties, and consequently Sir William, upon a conference with his Grace, easily settled such terms as the juncture of affairs made absolutely requisite and necessary for the Marquis to accept.

"In the following year, when the Scotch had voted to assist their sovereign, then a prisoner in the Isle of Wight, both Sir William and his father entered into the service with the greatest zeal, and he himself was appointed Colonel of a regiment under his friend the Earl of Lanark. Before the Scotch army had their marching orders, he was dispatched with some regiments of horse under his command, in conjunction with Colonel Turner; and they had also five or six regiments of foot; with these they were to protect the Western borders and Carlisle, and likewise favour the royalists in England. Whilst Colonel Turner lay at Dumfries, he marched to Annan; which so alarmed Lambert, that he drew off his forces from the North, leaving Sir Marmaduke Langdale under no restraint in serving his Majesty in the Northern counties of England; but unfortunately for the expedition, the Duke of Hamilton, who commanded the main army, was totally defeated at Preston, in Lancashire: this, however, gave Sir William an opportunity of showing his military knowledge; for, with the utmost management, he brought up the rear, by constantly wheeling about, and skirmishing with the pursuing army, especially the horse: this was the more necessary, as General Middleton had, by mistake, marched to Preston with their cavalry, almost immediately after his friends were defeated. At length, by great generalship, Sir William made good his retreat to Wigan, which was seven miles, where he joined the main army; though in his retreat he had been constantly attacked by the victorious party: but the following night, in marching to Warrington, the army fell into the greatest confusion, from receiving a false alarm; to extricate them from their fears, Sir William and his colleague did all that was possible; but

in virtue of a settlement of the estate of Castlehill made by his mother, assumed the name of Lockhart, succeeded to the estate, and married Charlotte, daughter

one of them receiving a wound, and the other being trod under foot, they, with difficulty, escaped the present danger; but it was only to fall into another: for the whole country being possessed by the enemy, they were obliged to submit. Sir William was deputed with Colonel Sir J. Fowles and Sir J. Turner, to agree upon terms with Lambert, when they were constrained to surrender themselves prisoners of war, as well the general officers as others, but they were to be protected from every insult and affront; what, however, was the most injurious to them as soldiers, they were obliged to surrender their arms: Sir William was sent a prisoner, in consequence of these terms, to Newcastle, where having remained for more than a year, he obtained his liberty at the expense of one thousand pounds sterling: he retired into Scotland, and remained there until the royal cause was revived by the Scotch voting the recall of King Charles II. and resolving that they should espouse his cause, and fight him with their swords. Sir William was appointed General of the horse by the Committee of Estates, who modelled the army, and he acted as such when his Majesty arrived in Scotland; but the Duke of Argyle, who was then all powerful, could not bear the idea, that so high an office should be discharged by the friend of his rival, the Duke of Hamilton, and therefore never ceased importuning the King, until he obtained Lieutenant-General Bailie and Lieutenant-General Montgomery to be joined in commission with him; this was against the King's idea, but he could not at this time prevent thus far acquiescing in the Duke of Argyle's solicitation. Sir William remonstrated in the most pointed manner at such a procedure, as well from the impolicy of it, as its being derogatory to his honour to accept a joint commission after he had been alone named; the King felt the weight of these arguments, but he had it not in his power to right Sir William, whose high sense of honour would not permit him to act wherefore throwing up his commission, he withdrew to his seat, and came no more either to the court or to the army; yet his regiment was not disposed of, but his relation and friend, Mr. James Crawford, of Ardnullan, his Lieutenant, was permitted to command it.

"After the battle of Dunbar, when the Duke of Argyle's interest was lessened, though neither Bailie or Montgomery were raised to the office that Duke had intended them, yet Sir William was not restored to it; however, he did not resent this, more than merely declining serving in a lower rank than he before had held; for when his Majesty passed, in his march into England, within a few miles of his seat, his Grace of Hamilton making him a visit, prevailed upon him to go and offer King Charles his service, as a volunteer in whatever situation he should be pleased to command. When he came to his Majesty, who was on foot at Lanark-Muir, he was received with the most flattering respect by a detachment of his own regiment of horse, which then guarded the King; for they no sooner saw their commander than they shouted with loud huzzas, at which Charles, when he understood the meaning, was greatly displeased that such regard should have been shown to one who had declined his service: his Majesty's resentment overcame his prudence, for not weighing how much he stood in want of such a commander as Sir William, he would not permit him to kiss his hand, when the Duke of Hamilton presented him, but turning away, took no notice whatever of him. His Grace made every apology for what was not in his power to have prevented; Sir William most readily excused this in the Duke, but he could not reconcile the King's behaviour, for whose cause both his father and himself had suffered so much both in blood and fortune: he therefore exclaimed with an oath, that 'no King upon earth should use him in that manner.' The battle of Worcester decided the fate of the throne of Britain, between the contenders Oliver and Charles: the event of this fatal battle was a second banishment to the one, and 'a crowning victory to the other.' But Sir William's regiment, under his Lieutenant, who was raised to the rank of Colonel, distinguished themselves extremely by their bravery, so that the loss of the battle in no wise was occasioned by them: for it was indubitably one of the best corps in the army, as most of the officers and volunteers were Sir William's near relations; and as he had ten or twelve aunts married in the Western counties, it afforded his troops great advantages in that part of the kingdom. After remain-

of James Bogle, Esq. Clerk to the Signet, by whom he had three daughters; 3. George, was bred to the law; in the year 1747 he was appointed Sheriff of

ing for two years without interesting himself in the cause of a ruined party, unable longer to sustain the tedium of a total inactivity, he determined to travel; for which purpose he came to London, as well to visit his father, still a prisoner in the Tower, as also to solicit permission to leave the island; for he thought it not prudent to retire without, for fear of confiscation. Oliver, the Protector, knew his merit; and as the brilliancy of all his actions, that did not immediately depend upon himself, was owing to fitting men for places, and not places for men, Sir William was received in the most flattering manner, and he had offers of the greatest and most beneficial nature given to him; nor did the Protector fail setting before him the total ruin of the party he had heretofore espoused, and how little reason he had to serve a family, by whom he had suffered so much, and whose returns had been so ungracious: these reasons made a suitable impression upon a mind whose activity courted business, and whose ambition could not otherwise be satisfied; and perhaps the reflection that himself and his family had received nothing but misfortunes for their loyalty, and himself insult, added no little weight: such powerful stimuli were irresistible; he yielded to Oliver's arguments, and resolved to be as obedient a subject to him, as he had been to the Charleses. The Protector, to bind him still further to his interest, and to show the value he had for him, as Sir William was a widower, proposed his marrying Miss Robina Sewster, his Highness's niece; but an unexpected obstruction retarded the marriage, the lady was pre-engaged; however, Sir William was either so much attached to her, or so impatient to become the nephew of the sovereign of the British Empire, that he insisted upon his rival's either resigning the fair prize, or leaving their pretension to the decision of the sword: the lover, though fond of the lady, was yet more attached to his own personal safety, and therefore resigned his claim to Sir William, who obtained Miss Sewster's hand in April, 1654.

"The first mark of protectorial favour that he received was being declared a Scotch Judge, one of the Trustees for selling the forfeited estates of the royalists in that kingdom, and appointed one of his Highness's Privy Counsellors there; he was also named a Colonel in the army, and served as one of the Members for Scotland in the first Parliament called by Oliver; and, in 1654 and 1656, he was a Member for the Sheriffdom of Lanerk, in that kingdom; and as his Highness was in want of nothing more than proper persons to represent him in foreign courts, he appointed him his Ambassador to the most powerful Prince then in Europe, Lewis XIV. King of France, not only from the elegance of his manners, and his knowing the language and country, but because of the great reach of his capacity. This was, perhaps, the most splendid post Oliver had to dispose of, during the whole of his government, and required the ablest, as well as the most accomplished person about his court to fill: in fine, Sir William was every way qualified for the embassy, the commission for which passed, December 30, 1655, with full powers to act in all things as he should judge most proper, nor was there any limitation in his allowances; Sir William therefore outshone all the other Ambassadors at that gay court, and also very far exceeded them in consequence, both from the sovereign he represented, and his own intrinsic merit. Oliver himself strongly insisted that the British Ambassadors should be received in every respect with equal honours as they had during the monarchy, saying, that this respect had not been paid them because the kingdoms were governed by Princes, but was owing to the puissance of the nations over which these sovereigns had presided. Oliver never showed his judgment more than in selecting Sir William for this employment, as he not only proved one of the greatest and most able negotiators that Britain has ever produced, but as brave and expert a commander: he engrossed the whole of Cardinal Mazarine's confidence, and eclipsed the consequence of all the other Ambassadors at the Gallic court; he even overcame the Cardinal in all his political schemes, which he obliged him to give up to promote those of his Highness the Protector; France panted for peace, Oliver's wishes and policy was to keep alive the war between that crown and Spain; Sir William quashed the treaty carried on for a peace, and bound the French to the interest of England so far, that they not only agreed to join her in a war with

the county of Lanerk, and, in 1751, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, by the title of Lord Woodhall; on the death of his brother John,

Spain, but also that the royal family of Stuart should not be protected by France, nor any assistance given to them or their adherents: France even stipulated, to oblige the exiled King and all the Princes of the blood to retire from her dominions, protection being only given to Henrietta-Maria, the Queen-mother, whom, as a daughter of France, it would have been indecent to have banished; but she and her household had so little to support themselves upon, that she was necessitated to undergo the most humiliating mortifications; and the Princess, her daughter, was obliged to remain in bed to keep herself warm, as no fuel was allowed for her apartment. This treaty was signed the 25th of March, 1656; one article was, that several towns belonging to Spain should be seized, and Dunkirk, one of them, should be kept by England, if the confederate forces were successful, and the others by France; the treaty was to continue one year, during which time neither of the parties were to make peace without the consent of the other.

"Sir William's dexterity in the management of this negotiation was so acceptable to the Protector, that, the 29th of July, 1656, he gave him a grant of the office of Keeper of the Signet of Scotland, adequate to Secretary of State, during his life, remainder to Cromwell Lockhart, his eldest son by his Lady Robina, with remainder over to Julius Lockhart, the second son by the same lady, with power to execute the same by themselves, or their sufficient deputy or assignee, in as full and ample manner to all intents and purposes, as William, Earl of Lothian, or any other officer that had held the said office, ever enjoyed, and this is mentioned expressly for the purpose of maintaining Lady Robina and her children, so earnest was the Protector to provide for every part of his numerous relationship. To this grant (which is still in being) is Oliver's great seal appendant, and in the beginning of it is his Highness portrayed, not in armour, as in Sir William's commission appointing him Ambassador, but in his robes of state, lined and bordered with ermine: he was also nominated one of the Lords of the other house, but he never sat in it, owing to his being constantly employed abroad during the Cromwellian governments. Sir William's whole conduct was so pleasing to his sovereign, that he constituted him Commander in Chief of the forces, that were to act jointly with the French against Spain. France, according to the policy with which she always governs, endeavoured to make England only the instrument of her ambition, to obtain acquisitions from Spain; Montmcdi and St. Venant yielded to the united arms, but France kept possession of both places; such a procedure was not calculated to satisfy either the Protector, or his representative, who, after properly dwelling upon the breach of the treaty, threatened to join Spain to obtain satisfaction, saying, 'his Highness knew where to obtain a more punctual friend.' This was sufficient to teach the Cardinal of France, that no further liberty must be taken; Mazarine therefore resolved, though the season was far advanced, to do something to satisfy the Protector, and accordingly determined to obtain Mardyke, writing to his sovereign, that 'nothing can be of more fatal consequence to France than the loss of Cromwell's friendship, and the breach of the union with him, which certainly will be broken if some strong town is not taken and put into his hands;' so effectually had Sir William urged the absolute necessity of complying with the Protector's demands. Mardyke therefore was invested, and the siege carried on so vigorously, that it was delivered to Major-General Morgan in a few days, with the consent of the most Christian King; and it was immediately so well fortified that all the attempts of Spain, assisted by the Duke of York at the head of a body of two thousand English loyalists, could not obtain it again; however, the allies were disappointed, and defeated in their attack upon Ostend. Oliver's joy was very great for obtaining Mardyke, yet the acquisition of that town was not sufficient of itself to satisfy him; and the Cardinal was obliged to pledge himself to do what had been his wish to evade; to undertake the siege of Dunkirk the next spring, and which was to be put into the hands of his Highness. Accordingly the next campaign was begun by the six thousand immortal English troops, as a writer calls them, under Sir William and Major-General Morgan joining the French army, who laid siege to Dunkirk, which the French wished to abandon, from finding that the Spanish General Don John of Austria, with the

without issue, he succeeded to the estate of Castlehill, but dying unmarried, that estate devolved upon his nephew, James, second son of his brother Ro-

Prince of Conde, the Prince de Ligny, and the Dukes of York and Gloucester, with thirty thousand men were advancing to its relief; Lewis XIV. and his Cardinal-Minister, were persuaded to retire to Dunkirk, leaving all to be determined by a Council of War. In the first that was held, it was agreed to raise the siege, if they were attacked; but in the next, where Sir William and General Morgan were present, this resolution was exceedingly opposed by them; and the latter reminded them how great 'the dishonour would be to the crown of France to have summoned a place, and broken ground before it, and then raise the siege, and run away.' This, with their menacing that if the siege was raised the treaty with England was at an end, put a total stop to all further deliberation, and it was determined that the siege should be carried on at all events. Sir William and Marshal Turenne, unwilling to be attacked in their trenches, leaving a body of troops near the Duke de Richlieu, advanced with the main body; the Marquis de Crespi commanding the right wing, and Sir William the left; when, posting themselves advantageously, they waited the approach of the Spaniards. The English, however, anxious for action, having with great difficulty climbed up a sandy hill, attacked the Spanish foot, and after a sharp resistance, obliged the enemy to give way, when they pursued them to the main army, where the English were in danger of being overwhelmed by the horse and foot, the French giving them no manner of assistance, until Major-General Drummond, a Scotch volunteer, rode up, and upbraided them with their treachery and negligence; when dispatching a body of cavalry to their aid, it so revived the courage of the English, that they defeated the enemy, killing twelve hundred, many of whom were English, the partizans of the banished King: the main body of the French army now came up, and had the satisfaction of assisting the victorious English in taking prisoners. At the end of the pursuit, Marshal Turenne, with about one hundred officers, came up to the English, and embracing the officers, said, 'they never saw a more glorious action in their lives; and that they were so transported with the sight of it, that they had not power to move, or do any thing.' The victory being decisive, the conquerors marched against Dunkirk; a noble defence was made by its Governor, the Marquis de Lieda, whose death occasioned the garrison to surrender sooner than otherwise they would. The French monarch, conscious of the importance of the place, knowing how dangerous it would be in the hands of England when at war with France, and desirous himself to possess it, endeavoured to evade the treaty. The place was surrendered to Turenne, who took possession with a body of French troops; the King of France and the Cardinal at the same time entered the place, and amused themselves with the idea of having obtained so precious a morsel from Spain at the expense of the blood and treasure of England: giving nothing but idle apologies to the Ambassador and General, who in the most pointed manner expressed the violation of the treaty, and the resentment his master must feel for his wrongs. Oliver, however, disappointed all their gay prospects, and invigorated again the mind of Sir William; for his Highness knowing the duplicity of his Eminence, the Cardinal, and how little reliance ought to be placed upon his word, had opened a secret correspondence with the French Secretary of the Council of War, who, by a bribe, disclosed the secrets of the cabinet, which, as Cromwell immediately knew, so he acted with his usual promptitude to evade the schemes of the crafty Cardinal, by dispatching a messenger instantly to Sir William with written instructions for his conduct. The Ambassador-General immediately, in compliance with them, posted his army upon an eminence, detached from the French, and in such a manner that they could not be surprised; then taking his watch in his hand he repaired to the Cardinal, and demanded, in a peremptory manner, a written order for his being put in possession of Dunkirk, which if it was not complied with in an hour, he had orders to acquaint him, that he should retire to his camp, and take his measures accordingly, which would then be to dispatch an express to Don John, the Spanish General, to acquaint him, that he was ready, and prepared to join his forces to his, to act in conjunction against the arms of France. The Cardinal thought this only an high mode of expres-

bert, the fifth Baronet; 4. James; 5. Charles; 6. Thomas; 7. William; and, 8. Patrick, all died unmarried. His daughter, Anne, married George Bogle,

ing himself, and asked my Lord Ambassador in banter, whether his Excellency had slept well the preceding evening, or whether he was yet entirely awake? The Ambassador assured him of both, and coldly drew out his instructions in the hand-writing of the Protector: the astonished Cardinal, who knew Oliver's decisive manner of acting, and which was above all the finesse of his arts, began now to listen with the utmost attention; and endeavoured, but in vain, to soften the peremptory demand of the Ambassador; who, with the utmost coolness replied, that he should be obliged to religiously obey the injunctions of his master. His Eminence perceiving his firmness, was obliged to comply, and give up the place, within the allotted time; wherefore the French troops again evacuated the town, and Sir William and his forces took possession of the place in the name of his Highness the Protector; he himself having the honour to receive the keys in person from Lewis XIV.th who, in return for Dunkirk, received Mardyke. Thus did the English gain the possession of Dunkirk, with scarce any expense of men or treasure, and whose worth was little inferior to Calais, for it equally gave the English the command of the Channel: but that invaluable jewel was shamefully bartered away by King Charles II. for a sum of money to support his gallantries. It would be unpardonable not to stop here to commend the conduct of Sir William, who acted both in the capacity of Ambassador and General during this important business. Lord Fauconberg, in a letter to Thurloe, dated the 29th of May, 1658, says, that the Duke de Crequi, Chevalier Grammont, and other illustrious persons, had visited his Lordship, and 'that they infinitely esteemed my Lord Lockhart, for his courage, care, and enduring the fatigue of the camp beyond all men they ever saw; these,' continues his Lordship, 'were their own words: nor must so fair an opportunity escape of doing that ample justice to the valour of my countrymen, which foreigners were lavish in commending, for Don John was so astonished at their intrepidity and desperate valour, that he exclaimed, he was beaten by 'raging wild beasts, rather than men;' and the great Conde declared, 'he had never seen so gallant an action as that day's performance by the English was.' This important place which Sir William's good conduct had obtained, was entrusted to his care; yet, though he had the government of it, and was declared General of all the English forces in France, his civil department as Ambassador was still continued to him. He took vast pains to secure and strengthen Dunkirk, by making various additions to the fortifications, especially the citadel; nor did he neglect his other employment, but continued, during Oliver's protectorate, to have the same sway in the Court of France; and it is certain, no Ambassador ever knew the French Court better, nor was more feared and courted than him, both from the dread that nation stood in of Oliver, as well as their sensibility of the merit, attention, and watchfulness of his representative: this was obvious to all Europe, from the absolute command he bore in the French Court, where he not only protected the English merchants in the most determined manner from all attempts to injure them, either at sea or in their connections with the mercantile towns of France; but by protecting the Protestants in that kingdom, and obliging the haughty and bigotted Lewis to procure the same indulgence for them in Piedmont, from their cruel and tyrannic sovereign, the Duke of Savoy.

"Sir William was continued in all his employments by the Protector Richard: but upon his resignation, he acquiesced in the restoration of the republic, partly, we may suppose from interested motives, and also from policy, as knowing he had too much offended Majesty, to be easily pardoned; besides, he might entertain no small prejudice against the person of the exiled King, from whom he had received so great a slight; from some, or all these reasons, he not only submitted to the powers then in being, but received a renewed commission, dated the 4th of July, 1659, constituting him Ambassador Extraordinary to Lewis XIV. with plenipotentiary power, signed by the Speaker Lenthall, and appendant to it is the Great Seal of the restored

* This is a much more probable relation of obtaining Dunkirk, than that given by the author of the History of England during the reigns of the Stuarts. And the Lockhart family must certainly have the best information of this transaction from Sir William himself.

of Daldowie, Esq. and had issue; his other daughters, Catharine, Helen, Martha, and Margaret, all died unmarried. He died in 1726, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Commonwealth. So considerable a person as Sir William was highly prized; the Parliament took every means of gratifying him; all his great posts were continued to him; nor did he seem ungrateful for those favours, for the 31st of December following, he wrote a congratulatory letter to the Speaker Lenthall, upon the Parliament's re-entering upon the exercise of their authority, and promised to give up himself entirely to be disposed of by them as became him, declaring that he really was, without reserve, their most faithful and obedient servant; and that he had, to express his joy for their re-possessing their power, caused the great guns, both by sea and land, to be fired; and also declared his admiration of God's providence, in bringing them back, which was almost miraculous, and likely to be attended with happiness to the three nations. The Parliament was so pleased with these expressions of attachment, that they sent him and the other officers a letter of thanks. During his government at Dunkirk, whilst he was absent in England upon some particular business, a special messenger waited upon him to acquaint him, that the garrison had mutinied; another messenger also came to inform him, he was wanted at Court: without returning any answer to the latter, he instantly set off for Dunkirk, and was obliged to scale the wall; which he did before he was noticed by the sentinel, and marching immediately to the parade, where all the officers were assembled together, he singled out the ringleader, of whose conduct he had been previously informed, and drawing his sword, sheathed it in the culprit's body, who fell dead at his feet; then turning to the others, he said, 'gentlemen, return to your duties, and you will all be forgiven.' Thus, by a desperate stroke, he saved this place, and having made the proper dispositions in the garrison, immediately returned to London, and made an apology for not having attended sooner the command he had received from Court.

"The Parliament was extremely sensible of his merit, and appointed him their Plenipotentiary to attend the treaty of the Pyrenees, where he served his masters so ably, that though Britain was convulsed with faction and anarchy, yet King Charles II. who came to St. John de Luz, (a small town upon the frontiers of France and Spain, where the treaty was held), could not obtain of Don Lewis de Haro, the Spanish Ambassador, permission for the Duke of Ormond to deliver any message to him, but only to speak to his Excellency accidentally as he passed along; and Cardinal Mazarine went still further, for he declined taking the least notice of the King, or his Ambassador, telling his Grace, that France was not in a capacity to break with the Commonwealth, and consequently could do nothing but compassionate his master; on the contrary, the Cardinal received the English Plenipotentiary in the most pompous manner, sending his coaches and guards a day's journey to receive him, and gave him his right hand, which he refused to crow with heads.

"After the peace was concluded, he went to Dunkirk, and from thence passed into England, and took all imaginable pains to penetrate the designs of General Monk; but as he ever persisted in protesting in the most solemn manner to be true to the Commonwealth, and an enemy to the royal family, Sir William was inclined to believe his sincerity; therefore, when he received a letter from his friend, Sir George Middleton, then in the court of King Charles II. telling him, that the anarchy with which the kingdom was over-run, would end in the restoration of monarchy in the person of King Charles, and assured him, that he might make his own terms, by inviting his Majesty to Dunkirk, he replied, 'I am trusted by the Commonwealth, and cannot betray it.' His Majesty having been advised by Monk to go from Flanders, and wishing to avoid Holland, by going to Dunkirk, sent to Lockart, by a person of honour, offering him his own terms. He would declare for him: but he was so deceived by the artifice and duplicity of Monk, that he declined doing it; and was soon after surprised by the three nations uniting in their recal of their exiled sovereign. Sir William now saw his error; he had procured so many personal affronts to be put upon Charles, that he

Sir Robert Sinclair, the fifth Baronet, of Stevenson, who married Isabella, only daughter of Colonel James Ker, of the third regiment of Foot Guards; by her he had four sons, and four daughters: 1. Sir John, his successor; 2. James,

might justly dread feeling the effects of his resentment; to soften which, the 11th of May, 1660, he made his submission, by dispatching Colonel Lillingston to General Monk, with an address, signed by himself and his garrison, declaring his and their submission to, and acquiescence in the resolutions of the Convention Parliament, relating both to his Majesty, and all other things that might in any manner fall under their consideration: this was too late to afford him any real service; but had he made a timely submission, he might have asked honours and wealth, both for himself and his friends. He was superseded by Sir Edward Harley in his government; a most sensible mortification it must have been, to quit the command of what he had conquered with so much bravery, and governed with such consummate prudence; and to be obliged to quit the brave garrison, who almost idolized him; however, he retired to Britain a private man, stripped of his honours and great employments; nobly refusing a Marshal's staff of France, with other great offers which Cardinal Mazarine made him, if he would betray his trust, and deliver up the places under his government to the crown of France. The loss of rank and office were the least of the mortifications he dreaded; however, he found a reception better than he could have imagined; the Earl of Middleton, the Minister of Scotland, was his particular friend, and the Earl of Clarendon was far from being an enemy to him, his Lordship extremely admiring the fineness of his understanding and his address in business; the Earl of Lauderdale also professed a regard for him, but he was a person whose actions were almost solely swayed by pecuniary motives; and the steady loyalty of Sir James, his father, was of much service to him at this crisis: King Charles, himself, is said to have spoken of him with tenderness, and expressed his regard for him as a man of honour; nor had his Majesty been long at Whitehall, before he was introduced to him, and permitted to kiss the King's hand; at which time he made his apologies for his conduct, endeavouring to soften the transactions he had been engaged in as much as possible. His Majesty accepted the excuses Sir William made, bidding him go home and live quietly, and not engage in any design against his person or government, and he might rely upon his protection. Sir William knew how little dependence was to be placed in mere words, he therefore seized the present opportunity of obtaining an indemnification for all the transactions he had been employed in, either in England, France, or Spain, excepting any thing relating to the violent death of King Charles I. or the Irish rebellion: these exceptions gave Sir William no alarm, for he was not any ways accessory to depriving that sovereign of life; but, on the contrary, much attached to his cause, and desirous of his safety; and it was well known, that he was not in Britain, but resided in France, when the Irish rebellion commenced.

"Having now in some measure secured himself, he retired into Scotland, courting privacy and retirement, amusing himself in first teaching his countrymen the English method of agriculture, which was at that time entirely unknown to them; and he had the satisfaction to see his good intentions and care crowned with success; but as his father was still living, and he could not upon that account reside at Lee, he made it an excuse for retiring into England, for Scotland was then ruled with a rod of iron, and those who had been entrusted with any power during the King's exile, were treated with a severity that nothing could excuse; what then was the nephew of Oliver, and the Ambassador, that under his sanction had driven out the royal family from France, and occasioned such great slights to be put upon his Majesty himself, to expect? his situation was torturing to excess; he therefore left his native kingdom, and, with his family, seated himself in Huntingdonshire, where he took a lease of an estate, situated amongst his lady's relations; here he lived in much splendour, but without courting popularity; yet he so won the affections of his neighbours, that it was with difficulty he prevailed upon them not to elect him a Knight to represent the county at a general election: it being his aim to remain in privacy, unless called forth by his sovereign. Whilst he remained in this

who by the death of his uncle, Lord Woodhall, as already mentioned, succeeded to the estate of Castlehill, and thereupon assumed the name of Lockhart.

In this desirable situation, he was surprised one morning by having the house surrounded by a detachment of horse, the commander of whom acquainted him, that he had orders to conduct him to London, upon a charge of high treason; Sir William knowing his own innocence, immediately surrendered himself a prisoner, and was conveyed to London, and accused as an accessory in a plot of the Republicans. Sir William's accuser pretended that he had been one of his officers, and that he had consented to the design, promising them to command the army they were to raise. Sir William was examined before the council, where he manifested his innocence in the clearest manner, requesting that the person might be confronted to him, declaring that no person of that name had ever been an officer under him, which he could prove by producing lists of all the officers that he had ever commanded, professing that if this man's name could be found in any one of them, he would confess himself guilty; but there was little occasion for this, as upon their asking the accuser what kind of man Sir William was in size and complexion, he replied low and swarthy; whereas he was quite the reverse in both respects; and when he was admitted to the council at the time Sir William was present, he did not know him; therefore finding himself detected, he fell at Sir William's feet, confessing, that his party had agreed to declare Sir William would be at their head, to give themselves consequence, imagining, that by its being supposed that a person of his importance would support the undertaking, government would be impressed with a greater idea of their strength and power, and consequently would be more cautious of inquiring and punishing those of their party, for fear of alarming so considerable a body of men, and occasion them to put themselves upon their own defence. It is much to the judgment of Charles, that he never believed Sir William capable of so wild and extravagant a project, saying he had too much sense and experience to be engaged in so desperate and ill-concerted a scheme with such low and mean men.

"As Sir William was exculpated even by his accuser, he was soon set at liberty, and instead of lessening, it heightened him in his Majesty's good graces; but yet there was a political cloud hung over him, which he could not disperse, for when a foreign minister requested his Majesty that he might impart his business to him, the King replied, 'that he believed Lockhart would be true to any body but himself.' But fortunately in 1671, the Duke of Lauderdale, then Secretary of State, who thought from his disagreeable situation, he should be able to make him the creature of his ambition, introduced him again to the court at London, whither he went, not from any desire to be employed, but for his own safety. In a short time afterwards, upon a levee day, his Grace of Lauderdale acquainted the sovereign, that the regiment of foot which his Majesty had ordered to be raised in Scotland, was come to Newcastle, but the officers above the rank of Captain were not yet named, and requested that he would be pleased to appoint them; his Majesty, after some short silence, looking round him, perceived Sir William, and told him he had a regiment to dispose of, which he would bestow upon him, if he choose to accept of it; which he instantly did, and kissed the King's hand upon his promotion, with proper expressions of his gratitude and fidelity; and upon his asking whom his Majesty would be pleased to name as Lieutenant-Colonel and Major, the King replied, 'I leave it to your own choice;' when he mentioned Sir William Banatyne and Captain Windram, both experienced officers in Dumbarton's regiment, their commissions were immediately expedited. Probably all this was previously agreed upon between Charles and his minister; however that was. Sir William made rapid advances in court favour; for a few days after, asking permission to have another battalion added to his regiment, the request was granted, and the officers being named, they were raised in eight or ten days, in the environs of Edinburgh. His Majesty was so sensible of his great knowledge in continental affairs, that he was frequently closetted respecting them; and soon after he had been restored to the royal favour, he was sent Envoy Extraordinary to the Protestant Princes of Germany, to justify his Majesty's declaring war against Holland.

hart; 3. Robert; 4. William. 1. Daughter, Elizabeth, married to the Honourable William Hay, of Lawfield, and had issue a son, Alexander, and five

this commission he executed with so much satisfaction, that he was appointed, in 1672, again Ambassador to France. This was one of the most acceptable things the court did, for the people's just apprehensions respecting the secret friendship between Lewis and Charles, had caused great animosities, which in a great measure subsided when they found Sir William, who had acted with so much spirit at that Court, was sent again thither. His public entrance into Paris was extremely magnificent; and though he had not, as before, an unlimited allowance, yet his salary was double to what had been usually given to his predecessors in that high office; and though King Charles II. was a sovereign of a very different character to the Protector Oliver, yet Sir William procured, by his own merit, great deference and attention to be paid him as an eminent character, though but little as the representative of a supine monarch; for, Sir William told Bishop Burnet, that when he was sent Ambassador to France by that Prince, he found he had nothing of that regard that was paid him in the time of Cromwell; however, he still bore so great an ascendancy, that Genoa, when they had incurred the displeasure of Lewis, applied to him to moderate that haughty monarch's vengeance: the Republic was so much pleased with his Excellency, and grateful for the services he rendered them, that they presented him with a very rich and curious set of hangings of arras, and recorded his services in a most honourable manner in their archives. Cosmo, the eldest Grand Prince of Tuscany, (afterwards Cosmo III.) in his tour through several kingdoms in Europe, became personally acquainted with Sir William, and had so high an esteem for his prodigious abilities, that he committed all his affairs at the French court to his management, and his Highness ever after retained so high an idea of his merit, and of the obligations he had laid upon him, that when a relation of the same name paid his respects to this Prince, at Florence, the Grand Duke expressed himself in the noblest manner, expressing in the warmest terms the esteem and gratitude he had for Sir William; out of compliment to whom, he paid his relation all the honours of his court. Lewis XIV. was so sensible of the merit of his Excellency, that he distinguished him above all the Ambassadors at his Court: Sir William was unsuccessful only in his negotiations with the Elector of Brandenburg, and the Duke of Lunenburgh, whom he endeavoured, but in vain, either to enter into an alliance with the crown of Britain, or at least to free them from those apprehensions they justly dreaded from the policy of King Charles II.

"In 1673, the Duke of Monmouth, one of the natural sons of King Charles II. was sent over to command a body of British troops in the service of France; and his Majesty knowing Sir William's military merit, directed him to attend the army, and give the Duke, who was then very young, his advice and direction, at the siege of Maestricht, where his Grace was repulsed at the head of his troops; but the Ambassador advancing to him, said, the King of Great Britain's son, and the soldiers under him, must not be foiled; when rallying the men, he led the Duke and those his Grace commanded, on to the attack, and they carried the breach: Sir William showed his cool and collected courage during this siege, by settling his worldly concerns; it is written with so much devotion, that it is a convincing proof, that even amidst the bustle of camps and courts, 'he kept up an high intercourse with heaven.' Sir James Lockhart, his father, dying in 1674, his Majesty would not permit any one to succeed to his place as Justice-Clerk, but Sir William, though great interest was made for several others; and this his Excellency continued to enjoy with his embassy to his death, which happened the 20th of March, 1675-6, when a patent was making out to create him a peer. His death was owing, it is supposed, either to a pair of poisoned gloves, or else to chagrin and disappointment, in discovering the secret negotiations carried on between King Charles II. and Lewis the French King, to which he was most averse; and his sovereign was so well aware of it, that nothing of the kind was discoverable in his instructions, when he went to France, as Bishop Burnet witnesses, who saw the original; but these shameful transactions could not long escape the penetration of a person of Sir William's wonderful sagacity: however, though he was apprized of the undue influence of the French Court

daughters ; the second, third, and fourth all died unmarried. Sir Robert died in 1754, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

over that of London, yet he always acted in such a manner as secured the honour of the British crown during the whole of his stay in France; regardless of the displeasure of either the sovereign whose person he represented, or him to whom he was sent. Two instances will evince the truth of this: the French taking advantage of our neutrality during the Dutch war, took many English ships, some of them extremely valuable, pretending they were Dutch under English colours: the merchants complained loudly, as the ships and cargoes were valued at a million sterling, and at last claimed one, proving in the council that it was English property; this was told to Sir William, and he pressed it so close to the French minister, that he procured an order to surrender it up; but, in the interim, the King of Great Britain was prevailed upon by Secretary Pepsys, to acquaint the French Ambassador, that he did not concern himself about the ship, and that 'he believed the merchants were such rogues that they could bring witnesses to prove any thing, and therefore the French Court might do as they pleased respecting the vessel.' This was communicated to the Court of Versailles, the consequence was an order to stop the ship then in the port of Dunkirk; Sir William hearing of it, complained in the most pointed manner, and to his great surprise was told the message they had received from the King, his master; but instead of being discouraged, he acted up to the dignity of his elevated employment, by answering them resolutely, that the King only spoke by him. This usage of the British Court he so much resented, that he requested to be recalled, as he could serve no longer with honour, after he had been so disowned. Charles seemed to have as little regard for the national honour, as Sir William was determined it should not be sullied by his means; and if his conduct had not such an effect upon his supine sovereign as it ought, yet his Majesty found it necessary to his affairs to excuse the matter, which he did in a letter written by himself, justifying Sir William's conduct; and a secret order was issued for the vessel's immediate discharge. The other instance which I shall mention of Sir William's firmness whilst Ambassador in France was this: one of his French servants, when at the point of death, sent to have the sacrament administered to him according to the rites of the Romish church, which they were going to do, not privately, but with all the idle ceremonies of procession used by them, which so offended Sir William as the Ambassador of a (*supposed*) Protestant monarch, that he ordered his gates to be shut; and when the enraged populace were going to force them open, he ordered all his family to stand to their arms, and repel force by force; seeing his determined resolution, they desisted; but perhaps nothing made a greater noise, and, considering the bigotry of the French King, a bolder action could not be done. Conscious of the resentment he should receive from Lewis, he determined to complain first; so going to Court, he postulated upon the affront he had received, observing, that his house was the King his master's, and that a public triumph was attempted over his sovereign's religion; declaring, that if the priest had brought the sacrament privately he would have connived at it; but as they had acted so contrary, he demanded reparation for the insult: this so sensibly touched Lewis, who had a blind attachment to the religion of Rome, that he was offended in the highest manner, declaring it was the most public indignity that his God had ever received in his reign, and dispatched a messenger after his Excellency to acquaint him, that he would use force to prevent any of the subjects of France to serve him. Sir William replied to this menace, that he would order his coachman to drive the quicker to Paris to prevent it, leaving Poinpone to guess the meaning; but which was soon discovered, for immediately upon his arriving at his own house, he ordered all his French servants to be paid off and dismissed; and his British Majesty, whatever real sentiments he might entertain, was obliged, in decency, to justify the matter, and even wrote him a public letter of thanks for his conduct: the haughty monarch of France was necessitated to digest this affair as he would, though he never forgave what he judged so direct an insult to his religion, but ever after behaved to Sir William with evident respect.

Sir John Sinclair, the sixth Baronet, who succeeded by an entail to the estate of Murkle, &c.^b He married Mary, youngest daughter of William Blair, of

"It is superfluous to say much in praise of this great character; his penetration, assiduity, and fidelity, are as universally acknowledged, as his consummate prudence and valour; and he certainly would have rendered the nation the highest services in his last, as he had done in his former embassy, had he been the servant of a patriotic sovereign. The whole nation bore testimony of his uncommon worth, for when the news of his death reached London, the Parliament, that was then sitting, ordered a committee of the house to wait upon the King, to condole the loss his Majesty had received by being deprived of so able and faithful a minister; declaring that they were sensibly touched for the misfortune the whole kingdom had experienced by his death. Bishop Burnet calls him, and I think with the utmost justness, the greatest man Scotland ever gave birth to in the age in which he lived, with a single exception in favour of Sir Robert Murray; perhaps many of my readers would have thought his Lordship might have even omitted Sir Robert. The particulars of his embassies would fill a considerable volume of themselves; they were as honourable to his employers as to himself. His first embassy is fully related in his numerous letters given in Thurloe's state papers: and his conduct at the treaty of the Pyrenees has been done by a foreign hand; nor is it necessary to say more of his great worth: the best proof of his abilities and his virtues, is Oliver's selecting him for the husband of his near relation; no one formed a truer judgment of the merit of others, and it may be observed, that by his judiciously marrying his female kinswomen, he greatly advanced them in rank, or else fixed upon such persons, who, by their own peculiar merit, or from the cast of the times, must (with his patronage) advance themselves, as well as materially serve both himself and the public. Sir William's remains were brought over from Paris with all possible solemnity to Leith, where they lay in the church for some time, from whence, with great funeral pomp and ceremony, they were carried to Lanark, and interred in the church amongst his ancestors. There is a portrait of Sir William at Lord Aberdeen's, and the family possess a miniature of him painted by Cooper; it is extraordinary that we have no engraving of this truly great man."

^b John, the eldest son of George, the fourth Earl of Caithness, died before his father; married Lady Jean Hepburn, daughter of Patrick, Earl of Bothwell, by whom he had four sons and one daughter: 1. George, afterwards the fifth Earl of Caithness; 2. Sir James Sinclair; 3. John, ancestor of the Sinclairs, of Greenland, afterwards of Ratter, (See Playfair's Scotch Peerage, 763); and, 4. David. The daughter married, first, to Sir George Home, of Coldingknows, ancestor of the Earls of Home; secondly, to Andrew, Earl of Errol; thirdly, to Alexander Gordon, of Strathgarn.

Sir James, the second son, resided at Murkle. He raised a regiment in aid of Gustavus, and several of the officers settled in Sweden. He married Lady Elizabeth Stewart, third daughter of Robert, Earl of Orkney, by whom he had issue two sons: 1. Sir James, his heir; and, 2. Francis, who betaking himself to a military life, had a considerable command in Sweden, where he settled, and of him several families are descended. They kept up for some time a correspondence with their families, but afterwards all intercourse ceased; and when Alexander, Earl of Caithness, dreading the extinction of the male line in his own family, made diligent inquiry about the branch of it settled in that country, he could obtain information of none there able to prove the propinquity. There was a Count de St. Clare, supposed to be descended from it, who, in the reign of the Empress Anne, was assassinated, by the orders of her government, on the frontiers of Russia, while pursuing his journey on an embassy to the Porte. The dismal fate of this unfortunate nobleman is related in a note to a late history of the great Empress Catharine of Russia.

Sir James Sinclair, of Murkle, succeeded his father, and married Jean, daughter of William Stewart, of Mans and Burnay, brother of Alexander, first Lord Garlies, by whom he had a son,

John, who, succeeding to the earldom of Caithness, as before noticed, was the eighth Earl, and married

that Hk, Esq. Advocate, by whom he had two sons and one daughter: 1. Robert his successor; and, 2. Alexander, a Captain in the naval service of the Honourable East India Company; Catharine. He died the 13th of February, 1739, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Robert Sinclair, the seventh Baronet, who was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Fort George, North Britain, and married on the 3rd of April, 1789, the Right Honourable Lady Madelina Gordon, second daughter of his Grace, Alexander, Duke of Gordon; by whom he had an only son. He died at Fort George, on the 4th of August, 1795, and was succeeded by his only son,

Sir John Gordon Sinclair, the eighth Baronet, a minor, and at present a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy. The present Baronet, independent of his maternal descent from the noble House of Gordon, is also through his mother, Lady Madelina, related in the first collateral line, to the noble and illustrious families of Richmond and Lenox, of Bedford, Manchester, and Cornwallis; the present representatives of which families, married the remaining four daughters of the Duke of Gordon.

Creation—1636.

Jean Carmichael, of the family of Hyndford, by whom he had three sons and one daughter: 1. Alexander, his successor; 2. John Sinclair, of Murkle, a man of great probity and honour, and one of the Senators of the College of Justice; and, 3. Mr. Francis Sinclair. His daughter, Lady Janet, married to David Sinclair, of South Dun, Esq. He died in 1705, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Alexander, ninth Earl of Caithness, who married Lady Margaret Primrose, daughter of Archibald, Earl of Roseberry, by whom he had a daughter, Lady Dorothea Sinclair, married to James, Viscount McDuff, eldest son and heir-apparent of William, Earl of Fife, in Ireland.

In the year 1761, he executed a deed of his paternal estate of Murkle, &c. whereby he conveyed the same to the second and younger sons, successively, of his daughter, the Countess of Fife; whom failing, to a certain series of heirs therein named. Upon the death of this ninth Earl of Caithness, in 1765, and no second son of his daughter then existing, Sir John Sinclair, of Stevenson, succeeded to the estate of Murkle, &c. By virtue of the said entail, and by a special clause, he now carries the additional designation and arms of Sinclair, of Murkle.

PRESTON.

For the account of this ancient family, see the APPENDIX.

DICK.

For the account of this ancient family, see the APPENDIX.

ABERCROMBIE.

For the account of this ancient family, see the APPENDIX.

CRAWFURD.

THIS highly-ancient and eminent family, at a very early period branched off from the house of Loudoun, and settling at Easter Greenock, in Renfrewshire, in Scotland, became possessed of that barony about the reign of King Robert III.

Malcolm Crawford, Esq., the first ancestor of this branch whom we find on record, married ———, daughter and coheirress of Malcolm Galbraith, of Greenock, an ancient family in those parts, by whom he had

Malcolm, who married Margery, daughter and sole heiress of John Barclay, of Kilbirny, in Scotland, Esq. (the last of the male line of the distinguished race of Barclay, of Kilbirny, which had flourished in great splendour from the year 1170) with whom he acquired that barony, and the right to impale the coat of Barclay with his own*. This Malcolm had issue a daughter, Isabel, (who married Sir Adam Cunningham, of Cunningham, Knt., by whom he had issue, Sir John, and a daughter, Margaret, wife of Andrew, Lord Ochiltree) and also four sons: viz. 1. Malcolm, of whom presently; 2. James, from whom descended the Crawfurds of Monock; 3. Thomas; and, 4. John.

Malcolm, the eldest son, obtained a charter of the barony of Kilbirny, and other lands, upon the resignation of his mother, April 24, 1499. He married Marion Crichton, daughter of Robert, Lord Sanquhar, ancestor to the Countess of Dumfries, and dying in 1500, left two sons: viz. Robert, his successor; and John Crawford, Esq.

Robert, the eldest son, had a charter of the whole lordship of Kilbirny, on his father's resignation of it in his favour, May 8, 1499, which was ratified by King James IV. under the Great Seal. Robert, in 1505, (by virtue of a dispensation from James Beaton, Abbot of Dunfermling, the Pope's delegate, on account of their consanguinity, prohibited by the canon law) married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Semple, of Eliotstown, Knt., and had a son and heir,

Lawrence, who was a person of eminent note in those days, both for the considerable lands he held in various counties, and the many services which he rendered to his country. In reward for these he obtained several beneficial grants, (particularly one dated April 5, 1529): but living in a reign of no great action, nothing particularly memorable is to be found concerning him. He exchanged the ancient inheritance of his ancestors, the barony of Crawford John, with Sir James Hamilton, of Finart, Knt., for the lands of Drumray, in Dumbartonshire, (which afterwards went to some of his descendants, who bore the title of Lords Drumray) and founded a chaplainry in the little church of Drumray, of his own patronage, for certain priests to celebrate divine service "for the soul's health of his late sovereign, King James V., the good state of himself and Helen, his wife, during their lives here; likewise for the welfare of their souls after their departure out of this world, their children, successors, and all the

* Here it may be remarked, that a chief part of the early property of the Crawfurds was acquired by marriages; which circumstance gave origin to the following lines:

"Anlam alii jactent, at tu, Kilbirnie, nube

Nam quæ Forsalis, etat Venus alma tibi."

faithful deceased ;" to which he appended his seal in 1547. He married Helen, daughter of Sir Hugh Campbell, of Loudoun, ancestor to the first Earl of that name, and dying at the age of forty-one, the 4th of June, 1547, just before his country's being involved in a bloody war, he left issue six sons and two daughters: viz. Hew, his successor (from whom lineally descended Sir John Crawford, of Kilbirny, Baronet, which Sir John was grandfather of John Crawford, of Kilbirny, thereafter by Queen Anne created Viscount of Garioch, by patent, in 1703, to him, "*et hæredibus masculis sui corporis, quibus deficientibus, aliis propinquioribus hæredibus suis masculis*;" and great great grandfather of George, Earl of Crawford and Lindsay, second son of John, then Earl of Crawford, who had married Margaret, second daughter of the said Sir John Crawford, on whom, and her heirs male and female, the said Sir John settled his estate by entail, the 31st of July, 1662, upon condition of every heir bearing the surname and arms of Crawford. The said Sir John dying without issue male of his own body, the representation and baronetship devolved upon his next heir male, as will be noticed hereafter; 2. William; 3. Robert; 4. John; and, 5. David, (the male line of all which four eventually failed; and, 6. Thomas. The two daughters were, Catharine, who married David Fairly, of Fairly, Esq. and Isabel, who married Gavin Blair, of Hally, in Ayrshire, Esq.

Thomas, the sixth son, was the first of the family of Jordanhill, and well known by the name of Captain Thomas Crawford. He was a man of good parts, undaunted courage and resolution. He engaged at an early period in the military service of his country, and more particularly exerted himself when it was in the utmost danger of being ruined by the English. In 1547 he was present in the battle of Pinkie Field, where he had the misfortune to be taken prisoner, and for some time he remained in captivity until his ransom could be obtained by a sum of money. Seeing his native country embroiled in a war, in which he could render no essential service, he retired into France in 1550, and entered into the service of Henry II., in the quality of one of the gens-d'armes, then under the command of James, Earl of Arran, where his prudent conduct and generous behaviour obtained for him general esteem. Upon the demise of Francis II. he returned with Queen Mary to Scotland in 1561, and lived in a private capacity till the nation was alarmed with the murder of Henry, Lord Darnley, Queen Mary's husband, to whom he had the honour to be nearly related. Then it was that he entered into an association with the Earls of Argyle, Morton, Athol, and others, for the defence of the young Prince (afterwards King James I.) who was in danger of being murdered by Bothwell, as his father had been. After this association had been formed, Thomas Crawford engaged

actively on the King's side against Mary, and commanded as a Captain several expeditions, in the same cause, with singular reputation. He particularly signalized himself in the siege of the castle of Edinburgh, as appears at large in Mr. Hume's annals, and in surprising, April 2, 1572, Dumbarton Castle, then held for Queen Mary, by John, Lord Fleming, whose strength in those days was deemed impregnable.

Having some time before acquired the lands and barony of Jordanhill, it became the chief title of his family, and he got a charter under the Great Seal, "*Thomæ Crawford de Jordanhill et Janetæ Ker ejus sponsæ*," of some tenements in Glasgow, dated the 20th of May, 1572. He afterwards, in consideration of his faithful services, got a charter of confirmation from the King, in which are these words: "*Jacobus, &c. dedisse, &c. Thomæ Crawford de Jordanhill, capitaneo, militi prudenti, ac in rebus bellicis audaci et experto, pro remuneratione ejusdem Thomæ Crawford, ob castrum Dunbartonense, non solum viris rebellentibus regi, regnoque et legibus resistentibus, sed etiam victualibus, machinis bellicis, et armorum copia repletum, sed ob portentuosum illiusitum, in summitate rupis asperitum munitissimum, omnium judicio inexpugnabile, labore et industria ipsius Thomæ captum et expugnatum,*" &c. &c. of the lands of Bishop's Meadow, Blackstone, Barns, Miln of Patrick, besides a pension of two hundred pounds yearly, &c. The confirmation is dated the 10th of March, 1573^b.

He afterwards got a charter under the Great Seal: "*Thomæ Crawford de Jordanhill,—acras terrarum ecclesiasticarum vicariæ pensionaris de Dalry,*" &c. in Airshire, dated the 20th of March, 1578. And another charter to him and Janet Ker, his spouse, of the lands of Blackstone, &c. in the shire of Renfrew, dated the 24th of October, 1581.

Thomas married, first, Marion, daughter of Sir John Colquhoun, of Luss, dowager of Robert, master of Boyd, (by whom he had only one daughter, Marion, married to Sir John Fairly, of that Ilk, who got a charter under the

^b The King was so sensible of the many services he had done him, that he wrote him a letter in the following words, which is still preserved:

"Captain CRAWFORD,

"I HAVE heard sic report of your guid service done to me from the beginning of the warrs against my friends, as I shall sum day remember the same, God willing, to your great contentment; in the mean quyle be of guid comfort, and reserve you to that time with patience, being assured of my favour. Farewel.

"Your guid friend,

"15th Sept. 1573."

"JAMES REN."

Great Seal, "*Mariotæ Crawford, dominæ Fairly, decem mercat. terrarum de Fairly, in vicecomitat de Air in vitali reditu,*" &c. &c. dated the 22nd of June, 1605; and, secondly, Janet, eldest daughter and heiress of Robert Ker, of Kersland, an ancient family in Airshire, by whom he had a daughter, Susan, who married Colin Campbell, of Elengreg, and two sons; viz. 1. Daniel, who, succeeding to his mother's estate, assumed the name of Ker, and became progenitor of the Kers of Kersland, but whose male line is now extinct; and, 2. Hew, who carried on the line of this family. He died January the 3rd, 1603, and was buried in the church-yard of Kilbirny, under a stately monument.

Hew Crawford, second baron of Jordanhill, was by his father put in the fee of the lands of Jordanhill, in 1586. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Stirling, of Law, by whom he had five sons and two daughters: viz. 1. Cornelius, his heir; 2. Thomas, who was a Colonel in the Muscovite service, and married a daughter of Colonel Alexander Crawford, but died in 1685, without surviving issue; 3. John, bred to the church, who was Rector of Halden, in the county of Kent, from 1646 to 1683, in which year he died; and had six children, as appears by the register of High Halden; 4. Laurence, a Major-general in the Scots army, in the reign of King Charles I., who was killed at the siege of Hereford, in September, 1645; and, 5. Daniel, a Lieutenant-General in the Czar of Muscovy's service, who was Governor of Smolensko, and died Governor of Moscow, in 1674. The daughters were, 1. Mary, married David Anderson, of Gartnavel; and, 2. Elizabeth, who married Baron Craig, of Newton, of Patrick. Hew died in 1624, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Cornelius Crawford, of Jordanhill, (who was served heir to his father Hew) the 23d of August, 1625. He married Mary, daughter of Sir James Lockhart, of Lee, (by Jean, his wife, daughter of Sir George Auchinleck, of Balmanno) and had two sons and two daughters: viz. Hew, his apparent heir, (who married Bethia, daughter of Sir John Hamilton, of Orbistoun, and dying before his father, left two sons, viz. 1. Laurence, of whom presently; 2. James, progenitor of Sir Hugh Crawford, now of Jordanhill, of whom also afterwards; and also two daughters: viz. 1. Jean, who married Andrew Colquhoun, of Garscadden; and, 2. Mary, who married Ninian Hill, of Lambhill); 2. Thomas, progenitor of the Crawfurds, of Cartsburn. The daughters were, Margaret, married to James Graham, of Killearn; and, 2. Jean, married to Robert Pollock, of that ilk, ancestor of Sir Robert Pollock, of Pollock, Bart. Cornelius died in 1687, and was succeeded at his decease in 1607 by his grandson,

Laurence, who, in consequence of Sir John Crawford, of Kilbirny, chief of the name, having died without issue male, as before noticed, became the un-

doubted male representative and chief of the family. He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of John Dow, of Arrhall, (by whom he had only one daughter, Anne, married to James Macgilechrist, of Northbar); and, secondly, his own first cousin, Mary, daughter and sole heiress of John Hamilton, of Woodhall, (by Jean, his wife, daughter of Sir James Muirhead, of Lachop) by whom he had five sons and five daughters, viz. 1. John, his heir; 2. Lawrence, and, 3. Hew, who both died unmarried; 4. Cornelius, (who was Rector of Mursley, in Buckinghamshire, where he married Loveday Bett, daughter of a gentleman in that parish, by whom he had a son, John, who died unmarried; and a daughter, Anne); and, 5. Alexander, who also died unmarried. Laurence, of Jordanhill, died the 22nd of September, 1723, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

John Crawford, of Jordanhill, who died unmarried in 1754; on which event the whole of the male line of Laurence Crawford, of Jordanhill, being thus extinct, the representation devolved upon the descendants of Laurence's only brother, James, before mentioned, to whom we now return.

James, second son of Hew, apparent heir of Jordanhill, by Bethia Hamilton, and only brother of the said Laurence, being bred to the law, became Sheriff-depute of the shire of Renfrew. He married Isabel, eldest daughter, and at last only surviving child of William Crawford, of Boidland, by whom he had two sons: viz. 1. Hew, his heir; and, 2. William, who died unmarried. He died in 1695, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Hew Crawford, afterwards of Jordanhill, who was served heir to his father, the 30th of December, 1718. He was a man of good parts and great integrity, one of the Clerks to his Majesty's Signet, and Writer to his Royal Highness Frederick, Prince of Wales. Being eminent in his profession, and in great business, he acquired a handsome fortune. He married Mary, daughter of Mr. James Greenshields, Rector of Finnough, in the county of Tipperary, in Ireland, by whom he had a son, Sir Hew, his heir, and two daughters: viz. 1. Elizabeth, who married George Gordon, Esq. (descended of the family of Abergeldy) Lieutenant-Colonel of General Marjoribanks's regiment in Holland, by whom she had two daughters, Mary and Isabel; and, 2. Margaret, who married Samuel Forbes, of Knapperny, Esq., cousin-german of the late Sir Alexander Forbes, of Foveran, Bart., by whom she had issue a son, John, now Sir John Forbes, Bart., and a daughter, Mary, who married William Hay, one of the Clerks to the Signet, of the family of Rannas, and brother uterine of the late Alexander, Lord Banff, and had issue a son, James. Hew, of Jordanhill, died the 8th of February, 1756, and was succeeded by his only son,

Hew Crawford, of Jordanhill, Esq. who was served heir to his father the 8th of December, 1756; and on the 19th of July, 1765, served heir male to Sir John Crawford, of Kilbirny, Bart. created a Baronet, in 1638, and is the eighteenth generation in a direct line from Gualterus de Crawford, ancestor of the families of Kilbirny and Jordanhill, who flourished in the reign of William the Lion, in 1180. He was created a Baronet, and married Robina, only child of the deceased Captain John Pollock, of Balgray, second son of the deceased Sir Robert Pollock, of Pollock, Bart., by Anne, his wife, eldest daughter of the deceased James Lockhart, of Lee, by whom he had, among fourteen other children;

Sir Robert Crawford, the present Baronet; he married Miss Mushet, only daughter of Dr. Mushet, of York, Physician-General to the army in Germany, by whom he has no issue surviving.

Creation—1638.

* Mary, the eldest surviving daughter, married, first, General Fletcher, of Saltoun, in Haddingtonshire; and, secondly, Colonel John Hamilton, of Bardowie, in Stirlingshire, and Laney, in Dumbartonshire, by whom he has no issue. Lucken, the next daughter, married General Gordon Cuning, of Pitlurg, in Aberdeenshire, and has ten children, the eldest of whom is a Captain in the 6th Foot, and Aide-du-Camp; and Robina Lockhart, the next daughter, is unmarried. Hew, Sir Robert's only surviving brother, is a Captain in the army, and married Miss Johnson, of the county of Leitrim, in Ireland, and has issue two sons, viz. Hew and Robert, and three daughters.

COOPER.

For the account of this ancient family, see the APPENDIX.

SLINGSBY.

SIR THOMAS WIDDRINGTON, Knt., Recorder of York, in his manuscript quoted by Mr. Drake, has been so particular in his description of Redhouse, and of this name and family, that we shall give it in his own words :

“ Redhouse hath been of late a seat of the Slingsbys ; Sir Henry Slingsby, the elder, that last was, having built a fair house here. But Scriven, near Knaresburgh, is a much more ancient seat of this family ; for William de Slingsby, their ancestor, married the daughter and heiress of Henry de Scriven, son of Thomas de Scriven, by which marriage he had Scriven, and many other good possessions. He had also the office of Forester of the forests and parks of Knaresburgh, in which family of Scriven that office had anciently been, as appears by an inquisition which I have seen at Knaresburgh, the second year of King Edward. Slingsby, by this marriage, became heir to Thomas de Walkingham, whose daughter and heir Scriven had formerly married. One of the ancestors of Slingsby did also marry a daughter and heir of William de Nessfield, by which he had accession also of the manors of Scotton, Brereton, and Thorp ; touching which I find a controversy between John of Gaunt, on the one part, and William de Gargrave and Hykedon de Slingsby, who had married the two daughters and heirs of William de Nessfield, on the other part. The Duke claimed by purchase from Nessfield, and the two heirs by an entail. This controversy is in an indenture written in French, dated July 26. 1387, a copy of which was shown me by Henry Slingsby, of Kippax, Esq. the son and heir of Sir William Slingsby, who was a younger son of this family. The controversy is, by that indenture, referred to twelve of the best Knights and Esquires of the county of York, near Scotton.”

William de Slingsby, by the heir of Scriven before mentioned, had two sons : Richard, living 32nd of Edward III., who died without issue, and Gilbert Slingsby, living about the same time, who, by ———, daughter of William Calverley, had issue, William, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Banks, of Whixley, and had issue Richard, his son and heir, who married Anne, daughter and coheir of John Nessfield, of Nessfield, and had issue, William, who, by Joan, daughter of Sir Robert Plumpton, of Plumpton, Knt., was father of William, John, Robert, Thomas, and Agnes, wife to Thomas Knaresburgh.

William Slingsby, of Scriven, Esq. son and heir, married Jennet, daughter of Sir John Melton, of Aston, near Rotherham, in the county of York, Knt., and had issue John Slingsby, of Scriven, Esq., son and heir. Chief Forester of Knaresburgh, who married Joan, daughter of Walter Calverley, of Calverley, in Yorkshire, Esq. and had issue John. Jane, Margery, wife of John Coghill, and Margaret, married to William Tancred, Esqrs.

John Slingsby, Esq., son and heir, married Margery, daughter of Simon Poley, of Radley, in Suffolk, Esq., by whom he had three sons and three daughters: Thomas, of whom hereafter, Peter, and Simon; which Simon, the youngest son, had three sons, Christopher, Robert, and Peter; which Peter, the youngest, was father of Anthony Slingsby, Esq., Governor of Zutphen, in the Low Countries, who was advanced to the degree of an English Baronet, October 23, 1628; but dying without issue in 1630, the title of an English Baronet, in this branch, became extinct. Of the three daughters of John, before mentioned, Anne married Thomas Swale, Margery to Walter Pulleyn, of Scotton, and Isabel to Thomas Langton, of Harrowgate, in the county of York, Esq. Thomas Slingsby, of Scriven, Esq., son and heir of John, married Joan, daughter of Sir John Mallory, of Studley, in the county of York, Knt., by whom he had six sons: Francis, of whom hereafter; Marmaduke, married to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Mallory, Knt., relict of Sir Robert Stapleton, of Wighill, in the county of York, Knt., Charles, William, Peter, and Thomas, and four daughters: Joan, married to William Basforth, of Thormanby, near York; Dorothy, to Francis Tancred, of Boroughbridge; Anne, to Robert Birnand, of Knaresbrough; and Elizabeth, to Christopher Conyers, of Hornby, Esq.

Sir Francis Slingsby, of Scriven, Knt., son and heir, died in 1600. He married Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Piercy, Knt., second brother of Henry, Earl of Northumberland, and sister to Thomas and Henry, Earls of Northumberland. She died in 1598, by whom he had nine sons and three daughters: Thomas, drowned in the river Nidd; Francis, Henry, who both died young; Sir Henry, of whom hereafter; Arthur, who died in 1588; Charles, but second son living, Rector of Rotherbury, in Northumberland, who married Ely, daughter of John Ellis, of Barnburgh, in the county of York, and had issue, Thomas, aged twenty-seven, 1617; Margaret, married to Thomas Barret, of York; and Mary, aged twenty, 1617. Sir William Slingsby, Knt., (but third son living) Carver to Queen Elizabeth, aged fifty-five, 1617, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Stephen Board, of Boardhill, in Sussex, Knt., (and Margaret, his wife, daughter and coheir of Simon Montague, of Brixton, in the county

of Northumberland, Esq., by whom he had Henry, aged seven, 1627; William, who died young, in 1622; and Elizabeth, aged eight in 1627; Sir Guilford Slingsby, Knt., Comptroller of the Navy, who, by Margaret, daughter of William Water, Alderman of York, had eight sons: Guilford, Robert, Pierce, Walter, George, Francis, Sir Arthur Slingsby, knighted by King Charles II. at Brussels, the 24th of June, 1657, and created a Baronet by patent, dated at Brussels, October the 19th, 1657, which title is extinct, and William; also four daughters, Dorothy, married Jeffery Nightingale, of Knesworth, in the county of ———; Margaret, Mary, and Anne; Sir Francis Slingsby, Knt., of Kilmore, in Cork, in Ireland; he was Constable of Hawlbowlng Castle, in Cork, and one of the King's Council in Munster, and married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir to Hugh Cuff, of Cuffhall, in the county of ———, Esq., and had issue, Francis, Henry, Mary, Catharine, Anne, Elizabeth, and Jane. The daughters of Sir Francis were, Eleanor, Anne, who died young, and Catharine.

Sir Henry Slingsby, Knt., fourth but eldest surviving son of Sir Francis, was Chief Forester of the forest and parks of Knaresburgh, and one of the King's Council in the North, and High Sheriff of Yorkshire, and died in 1634; by his wife, Frances, daughter of William Vavasor, of Weston, in the county of York, Esq., by Elizabeth, or Frances, his wife, daughter of Sir Leonard Beckwith, of Selby, Knt., and Elizabeth, his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Roger Cholmondely, Chief Justice of England, he had three sons and six daughters: William, killed at Florence; Sir Henry, of whom hereafter; Thomas, who died in France, unmarried. The daughters were, Elizabeth, married to Sir Thomas Metcalf, Knt.; Mary, to Sir Walter Bethell, of Alne, in the county of York, Knt., father of Sir Hugh Bethell, Knt., and of Slingsby Bethell, Esq., Sheriff of London in 1680, and of William Bethell, Rector of Kirkby Overblows, in the county of York; Catharine, wife to Sir John Fenwick, Knt. and Baronet; Alice, to Thomas Waterton, Esq.; Frances, to Bryan Stapylton, of Myton, Esq.; Eleanor, to Sir Arthur Ingram, Knt., father of Henry, Lord Viscount Irwin.

Sir Henry Slingsby, eldest surviving son and heir, was advanced to the dignity of a Baronet of Nova Scotia. He was a person of great loyalty, and representative in parliament for Knaresburgh, in 1640, and was one of those who had the integrity and courage to oppose, in the House of Commons, the bill of attainder against the Earl of Strafford, and on that account was posted up, with other noble persons, in the Old Palace Yard, by the republicans, with the title of Straffordians; on which, says Dr. Nalson, "This popular revenge, however, has done this kindness to those gentlemen, who durst so boldly adven-

ture the protection of innocence, that it has conveyed their names down to posterity, which, in after ages, will look upon them with the greater honour and veneration, for the indignity put upon them by the rude multitude."

Lord Clarendon gives the following account of his services and sufferings for the royal cause :

" Sir Henry Slingsby, Mr. Mordaunt, and Dr. Hewet, having been active for the King's service, were apprehended, with several others, by Cromwell's order, and committed to gaol, and a high court of justice was erected for the trial of them. Of this court, John Lisle, who gave his vote to the King's blood, and continued an entire confidant and instrument of Cromwell's, was president. They were first brought to be tried: John Mordaunt, Sir Henry Slingsby, a gentleman of a very ancient family and of a very ample fortune in Yorkshire, and Dr. Hewet, an eminent preacher in London, and very orthodox. Mr. Mordaunt was brought first to trial; but denying the legality of the court, was carried back to the Tower, to consider what he would do next day. Sir Harry Slingsby was called next. He knowing nothing of or for the others' resolution, pleaded not guilty, and so was sent to prison to be tried in his turn. Dr. Hewet refused to plead, as Mr. Mordaunt next day pleaded not guilty, but escaped by money and friends, being found innocent by the court. But Sir Harry Slingsby and Dr. Hewet had worse fortune; and their blood was the more thirsted after for the other's indemnity, and the court was too severely reprehended to commit the same fault again. Sir Harry had been two years in prison in Hull, and was brought now up to the Tower, for fear they might not discover enough of any new plot to make so many formidable examples as the present conjuncture required. They had against him evidence enough, (besides his incorrigible fidelity to the crown, from the first assaulting it) that he contrived and contracted with some officers of Hull, about the time that the Earl of Rochester had been in Yorkshire, two years before, for the delivery of one of the block-houses to him, for the King's service. Nor did he care to defend himself against the accusation; but rather acknowledged and justified his affection, and owned his loyalty to the King, with very little compliment or ceremony to the present power. Dr. Hewet receiving no information of Mr. Mordaunt's pleading, but being brought to the bar, persisted in denying the legality of the court; though afterwards he would have pleaded, and put himself on his trial, but then was refused: whereupon sentence of death was pronounced against them both, which they underwent with great Christian courage.

" Sir Harry Slingsby, as is said before, was in the first rank of the gentlemen of Yorkshire, and was returned to serve as a member in the parliament that

continued so many years, where he sat till the troubles began; and having no relation to, or dependance on the court, he was swayed only by his conscience to detest the violent and undutiful behaviour of that parliament. He was a gentleman of a good understanding, but of a very melancholic nature, and of very few words: and when he could stay no longer with a good conscience in their councils, in which he never concurred, he went into his country, and joined with the first who took up arms for the King. And when the war was ended he remained still in his house, prepared and disposed to run the fortune of the crown in any other attempt. And having a good fortune, and a general reputation, had a greater influence upon the people than they who talked more and louder; and was known to be irreconcilable to the new government, and therefore was cut off, notwithstanding very great intercession to preserve him; for he was uncle to the Lord Fauconberg, who had engaged his wife, and all his allies, to intercede for him, without effect. When he was brought to die, he spent very little time in discourse; but told them he was to die for being an honest man, of which he was very glad."

He married Barbara, daughter of Thomas Bellasis, the first Viscount Fauconberg, so created by King Charles I., by whom he left two sons, Sir Thomas, his successor, and Henry, who was of the Bedchamber to King Charles II., and one daughter, Barbara, married to Sir John Talbot, of Lacock, in Wilts, Knt.

Sir Thomas Slingsby, Baronet, his eldest son and successor, was High Sheriff of Yorkshire the 14th of Charles II., and representative in parliament for Knaresborough in 1678 and 1681, and Scarborough in 1685. He married Dorothy, daughter and coheir of George Cradock, of Caversall Castle, in the county of Stafford, Esq. (Lord Cholmondeley married the other sister), by whom he had two sons, Sir Henry, his successor, and Sir Thomas, successor to his brother; and a daughter, Barbara, married, first, to Sir Richard Malever, of Allerton Malever, in the county of ———, Bart.; secondly, to John Lord Arundell, of Trerice; and, thirdly, to Thomas, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery.

Sir Henry Slingsby, eldest son and heir, represented the borough of Knaresborough in parliament in 1685, and died unmarried about the year 1692, and was succeeded in dignity and estate by his next brother,

Sir Thomas Slingsby, Bart., who married Sarah, daughter of John Savile, of Metherley, in the county of York, Esq., by whom he had four sons: Sir Henry, his successor, Thomas, Savile, and Charles, (who married Miss Turner, by whom he had a son, Thomas, and a daughter, Sarah); and two daughters: Mary, who was Maid of Honour to Queen Anne, married to Thomas Duncombe, of Hems-

ley, in the county of York, Esq., Member of Parliament for Rippon; and Barbara, who died unmarried.

Sir Henry Slingsby, eldest son and heir, was chosen Member of Parliament for Knaresborough, in the last parliament of Queen Anne; for which corporation he was again elected in the second parliament of King George I. He married a daughter of John Aislaby, of Studley Park, in the county of York, Esq., late Chancellor of the Exchequer, by whom he had no issue. She died at Beconsfield, in Bucks, May the 31st, 1736; and Sir Henry died January the 18th, 1763, and was succeeded by his next brother,

Sir Thomas Slingsby, Bart., who had the misfortune many years to be blind. He died unmarried, soon after his coming to the title, and was succeeded by his brother,

Sir Savile Slingsby, Bart., who died unmarried, November, 1780, and was succeeded by his nephew,

Sir Thomas-Turner Slingsby*, Bart., who was High Sheriff for Yorkshire in

* This gentleman wrote, "Commentaries of the Civil Wars, from 1638 to 1648." They are still in MS.; but by the kindness of the learned and ingenious late James Petit Andrews, Esq., the following extracts were permitted to appear in Seward's Anecdotes:

"The 3rd of January, 1639, I went to Bramham House, out of curiosity to see the training of the light horse, for which service, I had sent two horses by commandment of the Lieutenant, (Sir Henry was one of the Deputy-Lieutenants), and Sir Jacob Astley, who is lately come down, with special commission from the King, to train and exercise them. These are strange spectacles to this nation in this age, that has lived thus long peaceably, without noise to drum, or of shot, and after we have stood neuter, and in peace, when all the world besides hath been in arms. Our fears proceed from the Scots, who at this time have become most warlike, being long experienced in the Swedish and German wars. The cause of grievance they pretend is matter of religion.

"I had but a short time," adds Sir Henry, "of being a soldier, it did not last above six weeks. I like it, as a commendable way of breeding for a gentleman, if they consort themselves with such as are civil, and if their quarrel is lawful. For as idleness is the nurse of all evil, enfeebling the parts of both body and mind, this employment of a soldier is contrary unto it, and shall greatly improve them by enabling the body for labour, and the mind for watchfulness; and so by a contempt for all things, (but that employment they are in), they shall not much care how hard they lie, or how hardly they fare."

At the defeat of the King's troops, near Chester, which Charles saw from one of the towers of that city, Sir Henry exclaims:

"Here I do wonder at the admirable temper of the King, whose constancy was such, that no perils ever so unavoidable could move him to astonishment, but that still he set the same face and settled countenance upon whatsoever adverse fortune befel him, and neither was he exalted by prosperity nor dejected by adversity: which was the more admirable in him, seeing he had no other to have recourse unto, but must bear the whole burthen upon his own shoulders.

"On the 11th of May, 1646," continues Sir Henry. "I was commanded by the King to return home. After taking leave of his Majesty, I went to Newborough, where my daughters was in the house with my brother, Belasqu, and after a few days rest, came home to Red House. But since from York, they have

1785. He married, first, in 1773, Catharine, youngest daughter of George Buckley, Esq., by whom he had issue, Sir Thomas, the present Baronet, and Charles; he married, secondly, at Moor-Monckton church, near York, November 9, 1781, Mary Slingsby, by whom he had no issue. He died April 11, 1806, æt. sixty-five, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir Thomas, the present Baronet.

Creation—1638.

laid wait for me and I have escaped them, I take myself to one room in my house, scarce known by my servants, where I spend many days in great silence, scarce daring to speak, or to walk, but with great heed lest I be discovered.

‘Jam veniet tacito curva senecta pede.’

“Why I should thus be aimed at, I know not; if my neighbourhood to York makes them not more quarrelsome. My disposition is to love quietness; and since the King willed me to go home, I resolved indeed to keep home; if the Lord Mayor of York, and Alderman Watson, would have permitted me quietly to live there, but they will not suffer me to have the benefit of the Articles of Newarke, which gives us liberty of the month to live undisturbed. But they send from York to take me rather the first month, and all this to try me with the negative oath and national covenant: the one makes me renounce my allegiance to the other my religion.

“For the oath, why it should be imposed upon us not to assist the King, (where all means are taken from us whereby we might assist him), and not to bear arms in this war, which is now come to an end, and nothing in all England held for the King, I see no reason, unless they would have us to do a wicked act, and they the authors of it, out of a greater spite, to wound both soul and body. For now, the not taking of the oath cannot much prejudice them, and the taking of it will much prejudice us, being contrary to former oaths which we have taken, and against civil justice, which, as it abhors neutrality, will not admit that a man should falsify that truth which he hath given.

“As for covenant which they would have me take, there is first reason that I should be convinced of the lawfulness of it before I take it; and not urged, as the Mahometans do their discipline, by force, and not by reason. For by this new religion which is imposed upon us, they make every man that takes it guilty, even of having no religion, and so become an Atheist, or else a religion put on and put off, as he doth his hat every one he meets.

“Meantime, to keep out of their hands, I am deprived of my health, as wanting liberty to enjoy the fresh air; for keeping close in one room, without air, did stifle the vital spirits, and meeting with a crazy body, did very much distemper me.”

Sir Henry thus concludes his Commentaries: “Whilst I remained concealed in my own house, I heard the Parliament to treat with the Scots, to have the King return back unto them, making show that they would give him an honourable reception. I could hear of the King’s going to Holmby, to Hampton Court, to the Isle of Wight, and to Whitehall, and at length upon his last day, upon the 13th of January, 1648, I heard

‘Heu mihi, heu mihi! quid humani perpassi sumus!’”

LONGUEVILLE.

For the account of this ancient family, see the APPENDIX.

TURING.

For the account of this ancient family, see the APPENDIX.

SETON.

THE ancient and honourable family of Seton may be said to have assumed crescents for armorial figures, upon the account that their ancient territories and lands, in East Lothian, are formed by the river Forth, into three great bays, like three half moons, and from which lands they have the surname of Seton. They had other lands in England, as Seton, in Northumberland, now called Seton-Delaval, since been possessed by the honourable family of Delaval, and Seton, of Whitbystrand, in Yorkshire. For proof of this, Dugdale, in his Baronage of England, tom. ii. p. 736, says, that Edmond Manly, who had behaved himself so valiantly in the wars against Scotland, obtained from King Edward I. the manor of Seton of Whitbystrand, which was a part of the lands of Christopher Seton, one of the progenitors of the family of Seton, Earls of Winton.

As for the antiquity of this family, it appears from the history of the family, that

Dougal de Seton, who lived in the reign of King Edgar, son to King Malcolm III., was father of

Secker de Seton, who succeeded to the lands of Seton, Winton, and Winchburgh; he is to be found a witness in the charters of King David I., and dying in this King's reign, left issue a son,

Alexander de Seton, who is witness in a charter granted by King David I. to Walter de Riddel, of several lands in Roxburghshire, which are now called the barony of Riddel. This Alexander was proprietor of the lands of Seton and Winton, in East Lothian, and Winchburgh, in Linlithgowshire. He died in the end of the reign of King Malcolm IV., and left issue a son and successor.

Philip de Seton, who obtained a charter of confirmation of the above-mentioned lands, which belonged to his father; of which principal charter the following is a short abstract: "*Willielmus Dei gratia, Rex Scotorum Episcopus, &c. sciatis præsentis et futuri me concessisse, et hac præsentis charta mea confirmasse, Philippo de Seton, terram quæ fuit patris Seton et Winton, et Winchburgh tenendam, sibi et hæredibus suis, de et hæredibus meis, per servitium, unius militis,*" &c. to which the King's seal is appended; on the one side is the King's image, on a throne, and on the other side on horseback, holding a sword in his right hand, and a shield in his left. Philip de Seton married Alice, daughter to Waldeve, Earl of Dunbar, and had issue two sons and one daughter: 1. Alexander, his heir; 2. Thomas. The daughter, Eman, was married to Adam de Polysworth, who obtained from her brother, Sir Alexander, the land of Flemings Beath, in Fifeshire. He died in the end of the reign of King William, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Alexander Seton, who got another charter of confirmation of the above-mentioned lands. He married Margaret, daughter of Walter de Barclay, Chancellor to King William, and died in the end of the reign of King Alexander II., leaving issue a son and successor,

Sir Serlo, or Secher de Seton, who married ———, and had issue two sons: 1. Sir Alexander, his heir; 2. Sir John; and a daughter, Barbara, who married to Sir William Keith, Great Marishal of Scotland. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Alexander Seton, who, with many of his countrymen, was compelled to swear allegiance to King Edward I. of England when he had overrun Scotland, in 1296. He was a man of singular merit, worth, and honour; and, though in an advanced age, he joined King Robert Bruce, as soon as he began to assert his title to the crown, but was unfortunately taken prisoner, and sent to England by King Edward I. in 1305; and died soon after, leaving issue by his wife, Alenore, three sons: 1. Christopher, his heir; 2. John, who was a steady friend of King Robert Bruce, and was barbarously put to death by King Ed-

ward I. of England; and, 3. Alexander. Sir Alexander was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Christopher Seton, a worthy patriot, and one of the greatest heroes of his time; he bravely stood for the freedom of his country against the English usurpations, and joined Robert the Bruce for the recovery of his kingdom; and at the battle of Methven^a, was one of those brave worthies that rescued King Robert out of the hands of the English. Soon after, Sir Christopher had the misfortune to be taken prisoner himself in the castle of Lochdown, and was, with his brother John and several other brave loyalists, most cruelly ordered to be put to death by King Edward, in different places in Scotland and England. His signal and eminent services endeared him much to the King, who gave him in marriage his sister, Christian Bruce, by whom he had issue, Sir Alexander, his heir. King Robert, after he had recovered and settled his kingdom, in memory of the said Sir Christopher and his lady, erected a chapel near Dumfries, the ruins of which are yet known by the name of Christal's Chapel. The charter of erection is to be seen in the Lawyer's Library.

Sir Alexander Seton, the only son and heir, nephew to King Robert the Bruce, was a man of singular worth and merit, and, according to Abercrombie, one of King Robert's fastest friends. He was restored by that Prince to his lands, which his progenitors had possessed in Scotland, but could not be put in possession of the lands which belonged to the family in England. In place of which, he granted him many privileges, erecting the lands of Seton into a free barony; and, in another charter, "in liberam warrennam," discharging all persons to hunt, hawk, or fish within that barony, without consent of Sir Alexander and his successors: which charters are dated at Berwick, the 16th year of his reign; and in the same year he grants a charter, erecting the town of Seton into a burgh of barony, with a free weekly market. Besides, he grants

^a Before the battle of Methven, in 1306, the English army, under the Earl of Pembroke, had arrived at Perth, before Bruce could muster any force sufficient with which he might head against the English. On Pembroke's approach, the Scotch, not wishing to undergo a siege at Perth, retired to Methven, adjacent. From this post they soon sallied forth to annoy the enemy, and in the spirit of chivalry, and with that ardour for which the nation had ever been distinguished, challenged Pembroke to draw out his forces, and meet them in the field; the English were not slow to answer this challenge. In the evening of that day, the English marched out, and being met near the town by Bruce with his followers, an obstinate combat ensued; while Bruce fought, rather with the bold inconsiderate valour of a private soldier, than with the caution of a King and a leader, he was unhorsed, and twice in danger of being taken prisoner by English Knights; but was still rescued by his own brave attendants. Yet the Scots were only an handful of men, before the English host. They were at length almost all cut in pieces, or made prisoners; Bruce with some few followers, with difficulty, escaping to the wilds of Athole.

a charter to Sir Alexander, for his special services, of the lands of Fawside, Elphinston, and that part of the barony of Tranent which belonged to Sir William Ferrier; and the lands of Dundas, "*cum villa Passagii Reginae*," i. e. Queensferry; and by another charter of the "*dominium totius de Westeraig*;" all which are dated at Berwick, the 16th year of that King's reign. And further he grants to the said Sir Alexander two charters of the barony of Barns, in East Lothian; the one is in French, where he mentions Sir Alexander's valor, and faithful services in the kingdom of Ireland, for his brother King Edward Bruce, which is sealed by the King's *sigillum secretum*. The other charter of the barony of Barns is in Latin, under the King's Great Seal. Sir Alexander is often to be met with as a witness in the same Knight's charters with other great men designed "*militibus*" only; as with Sir Thomas Randolph; Earl of Murray; Lord Annandale and Man; Patrick Dunbar, Earl of March; Walter, Great Steward of Scotland; and James, Lord Douglas. But after the 20th year of that King's reign, when it is said those received the ancient order of St. Andrew, or the Thistle, these great men are not then designed "*militibus*," a title common to ordinary Knights, but are designed "*patriæ militibus*," as extraordinary Knights: and are witnesses in that charter of King Robert's confirming the donations of King Edgar and King David I. to the church of Durham, dated the 15th of November, in the 21st year of his reign. This Sir Alexander, upon account of his maternal descent, was the first of his family that placed the double tressure round the crescents, and got from the King a coat of augmentation, viz. a sword supporting an imperial crown, to perpetuate to posterity the memory of his own and progenitors' worthy actions for their King and country. He was also Governor of Berwick upon Tweed, and had the town in *few-farm*, as appears by the Burrow-rolls of Exchequer in those times. After the death of King Robert Bruce, his son David being but a child, the Baliols thought this a fit opportunity to renew their pretensions to the crown of Scotland. Edward Baliol, therefore, with the assistance of the King of England, invaded Scotland with a fleet and army, and landed in Fife. Though the Scots were no way prepared for such an unexpected attack, yet the brave Sir Alexander Seton immediately got together what forces he could to oppose them, but lost his life in the encounter, near Kinghorn, in 1332. He married Isabel, daughter of Duncan, the tenth Earl of Fife, by whom he had issue two sons: 1. Alexander, his heir; and, 2. ———, who was killed with his father near Kinghorn.

Sir Alexander Seton, the elder son, succeeded his father in his estate and office, as Governor of Berwick, where he gave an evident testimony of his

inherent loyalty, and personal valour and resolution, in defending the town of Berwick against King Edward III. and the whole English army. King Edward having summoned the town to surrender*, threatened, in case of a refusal, to put to death the Governor's two sons, then in his hands as hostages; but

* The indentures of this capitulation betwixt Edward, King of England, and Patrick de Dunbar, Earl of March, Governor of the castle, and Sir William Keith, Governor of the town, were subscribed, the former on Thursday, the 15th, and the latter on Friday, the 16th of July. The names of the hostages delivered to Edward, from the castle and town, for the performance of the capitulation, were Edward de Letham, John de Fius, and John de Hoom.

The Scottish historians, Boece and Buchanan, relate a barbarous action committed by Edward at this time, in ordering two of Sir Alexander Seton's sons to be hanged, contrary to the express conditions of a treaty.

After the siege of Berwick, say these historians, had been continued so long as to reduce the garrison to considerable straits, a truce was concluded for a certain number of days; on condition, that if within that time the town and castle were not relieved by the Scottish army, they should both surrender to the English King. Hostages were given by the Scots, for security of their performing this agreement, one of whom was Sir Alexander Seton's eldest son; and liberty was granted by Edward, to Sir William Keith, to inform Lord Douglas, the Guardian of Scotland, of the present situation of the place. But soon after the conclusion of this treaty, Edward apprehending from the approach of the Scottish army that he would be robbed of the so much desired prey, now almost within his grasp, required Sir Alexander Seton, who, the above-named authors relate, was Governor of the town, immediately to surrender the place, threatening if he refused, to hang his eldest son, Thomas, whom he had received as an hostage, and also his second son, Alexander, whom he had formerly taken prisoner: Seton remonstrated, that the day agreed on was not yet arrived, and complained vehemently of so gross a violation of faith; but Edward, regardless of his complaints, ordered a gibbet to be erected, in full view of the town, and both his sons to be led forth to execution. These historians further add, and this part of their story they are at great pains to adorn, that in the sore struggle which so woeful a spectacle excited in the breast of the parent, fondness of his offspring was like to have prevailed over patriotism and honour; but that his lady in time interposed, and by her powerful and spirited exhortations, and at last, by hurrying him away from the view of the horrid scene, saved her husband the shame of betraying the trust reposed in him by his country. The unrelenting King, however, both authors affirm, proceeded in his cruel purpose, and Seton's two sons were hanged. The English historians, almost without exception, reject this story as a malicious fable, invented to asperse the character of their favourite monarch. Indeed, the behaviour ascribed to Edward, in the above relation, is so unworthy of him, that it is altogether undeserving of credit.

Tyrril, a candid and industrious compiler of English history, gives from two manuscripts, which, he says, are of sufficient authority, an account of a transaction between Edward and Seton, which, though it does not clear the King of the charge of cruelty, yet throws the perfidy wholly on the Scottish commander. According to this account, when the truce, concluded on the terms related by Boece and Buchanan, expired, Edward immediately summoned the besieged to surrender; Seton answered, that he could not yield the place, as he expected in a very few days to be relieved by his countrymen. The King insisted loudly on the express terms of the truce, by which he was obliged to surrender without further delay. Seton still refused, and even attempted to evade and explain away the articles of the truce; at this, the King was so incensed, that, by the advice of his council, he caused one of his sons to be hanged up in his sight. The execution of young Seton, which was certainly a very harsh measure, is said to have induced those in the town, who had given their sons for hostages, earnestly to solicit new terms from the King, who consented to a prolongation

nothing could prevail with the brave Sir Alexander, to give up the town, as long as it was possible to defend it. King Edward thereupon executed those two young men, William and Thomas Seton, in their father's view; which sight he bore with a constancy of mind scarce to be paralleled. After the unfortunate battle of Halidon Hill, when there was no further hope of relief, Sir Alexander was at last obliged to surrender that important place to the then victorious English in 1333. He married Christian, daughter of ——— Cheyne, of Straloch, by whom he had issue four sons: 1. William; 2. Thomas; these two were put to death by King Edward, as before observed; 3. Sir Alexander, who carried on the line of this family; and, 4. Sir John, ancestor of the Setons of Parbroath, Lathrisk, &c. Sir Alexander obtained a safe conduct and protection to go into England in the year 1337, and dying soon after, was succeeded by his son,

Sir Alexander Seton, of Seton, who was one of the Scotch nobles that met the English Commissioners about obtaining the liberty of John, Earl of Murray, in the year 1340. He was afterwards one of the Scotch Commissioners appointed to treat about King David's liberty, and is then designed "*dominus Alexander de Seton miles*," anno 1348. He married Margaret, sister of William Murray, Governor of the castle of Edinburgh, by whom he had a son, Sir William, and a daughter, Christian, who married George, Earl of March. Sir Alexander was succeeded by his son,

of the truce for eight days more, within which time, if they were not relieved by the junction at least of two hundred men at arms, they were to deliver up the town and castle, without further delay.

This account of the affair, however, is attended with difficulties; it cannot be well supposed, after so severe a step as the execution of Seton's son, that either the King or the garrison would be in a disposition to treat. Besides, the above relation disagrees with the record. The names of the hostages delivered to Edward, for the fulfilment of the treaty of capitulation, are there mentioned; Seton's son is none of them. But if we suppose, there was a former treaty of surrender, for the observation of which young Seton might have been a hostage, and might have suffered, and that the prorogation of the truce, mentioned by Tyrell, is the same with the treaty of capitulation taken notice of in the text, one would think in that capitulation, if it was only a prorogation of a former treaty, the former treaty itself would have been referred to.

But after all, it is probable there is some truth in this story, and that a son of Seton was really executed by order of Edward, though the precise circumstances of it cannot now be ascertained. For besides the relations of this affair, by the authors above-mentioned, Fordun, a writer deserving credit, informs us, that Edward commanded a gibbet to be erected, and Seton's son, Thomas, to be hanged in sight of both his parents; but agrees with Tyrell's authorities, that this execution did not take place, until the time fixed upon for the surrender of the town expired. That such an execution actually happened, is further confirmed by a tradition that has continued in Berwick down to this day, the very place of it, on the south side of the river, a little above the bridge, well agreeing with the account given by historians, of its being full in view of the ramparts of the town, is still pointed out, and is vulgarly called by a name derived from that event *Hang a Dyke Nook*.

Sir William Seton, of Seton, a brave officer, and a strenuous defender of the liberties of his country. He married Catharine, daughter of Sir William Sinclair, of Herdmanstown, by whom he had two sons and four daughters: 1. Sir John, afterwards Lord Seton, and progenitor of the Earls of Winton; and, 2. Sir Alexander, who by marriage with Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Adam, Lord Gordon, was not only the common ancestor of the family of Gordon, but also of the Setons, of Touch and Meldrum, of whom afterwards. The daughters were, 1. Isabel, who married Sir John Stewart, of Darnly, of whom came the Lords Darnly and Aubigny, in France; and of them, Henry, Lord Darnly, Prince of Scotland, father of King James VI.; 2. Margaret, who married John, Lord Kennedy, progenitor of the Earls of Cassilis; 3. Marian, who married Sir John Ogilvy, of Lintrethan, ancestor of the Earls of Airly; 4. Jean, who married John, Lord Lyle; and, 5. Catharine, who married Bernard Haldane, of Gleneagles. Sir William died in the beginning of the reign of King Robert III.

Sir Alexander, the second son, married Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of Sir Adam Gordon, of Gordon, with whom he got the whole estate of Gordon, Huntly, &c. which were confirmed to them by a charter from Robert, Duke of Albany, Governor of Scotland, in these words; “Robertus, &c. confirmasse, &c. carissimis consanguinis nostris Alexandro de Seton, filio Willielmi de Seton, militis, et Elizabeth Gordon, filiae et heredis quondam Adæ de Gordon, omnes et singulas terras baroniarum de Gordon, et de Huntly,” &c. dated the 20th of July, 1408. He was created a Lord of Parliament by King James I., which dignity was always hereditary in Scotland. He was appointed by the States of the nation, one of the Ambassadors to the Court of England, to negotiate King James's liberty, in 1421, was afterwards one of the hostages for his ransom, in 1424, and is then designed, “Alexander dominus Gordon.” By the said Elizabeth de Gordon, he had issue: 1. Alexander, his heir; and, 2. William, from whom the Setons, of Meldrum, Pitmedden, &c. are descended. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Alexander Seton, Lord Gordon, who being a man of great abilities, was in his father's lifetime appointed one of the Scotch Ambassadors to conclude the marriage between Princess Margaret, daughter of King James I. of Scotland, and Lewis XI. King of France, in 1435, and is then designed, “Alexander magister de Gordon,” &c. which is the common appellation of the eldest son of a Lord of Parliament, or a Lord Baron. After his father's death, he was thrice appointed one of the Ambassadors from Scotland, to negotiate affairs of state, within the years 1437, 1438, and 1439. He married, first, Jean, daughter of

Robert, Lord Keith, by whom he had no issue. He married, secondly, Egidia, or Giles, daughter and sole heiress of John Hay, of Tillybody, Esq. by whom he got a large estate, viz. the lands of Touch, Tillybody, &c. in the counties of Clackmannan and Stirling, the lands of Calswarte, Enzie, Boyne, Kinmundie, &c. in the North. All which are confirmed by charters under the Great Seal, in the years 1426 and 1428. By her he had a son, Sir Alexander, progenitor of the family of Touch, of whom hereafter. He married, thirdly, Elizabeth, daughter of William, Lord Crichton, Chancellor of Scotland, by whom he had a numerous issue, the eldest of which was George, afterwards Earl of Huntly, &c. This Alexander, Lord Gordon, was created Earl of Huntly, in 1445, according to these words, “dominus de Gordon, effectus comes de Huntly.” We must here observe, that the honours of the Earl of Huntly, by this creation, appear to have been granted to the heirs general of the first Earl: for his eldest son, Alexander, in consequence thereof, was designed Lord Gordon, as his apparent heir, even after the honours and the *comitatus* were limited to the issue of his last marriage. This is instructed by many authentic documents, particularly a charter under the Great Seal, from King James II. “to Thomas Adam, burgess of Cupar,” wherein George, Bishop of Brechin, Chancellor of Scotland; John, Earl of Athol, the King’s brother; and this Alexander, Lord Gordon, &c. are witnesses. The charter is dated anno 1458. It appears that the Earl made a resignation of his estate and honours into the King’s hands for a new patent, limiting the honours of Huntly to the heirs male of his last marriage; upon which, he got a charter under the Great Seal, “Alexandro comiti de Huntly, prolibus et hæredibus inter ipsum Alexandrum et Elizabetham, sponsam suam, comitissam de Huntly, procreatis seu procreandis, totum et integrum comitatum de Huntly, dominium de Gordon, &c. cum pertinen,” dated the 20th of January, 1449. And, in consequence thereof, he was succeeded in the estate, honours, and earldom of Huntly, by George, the eldest son of the last marriage, who was second Earl of Huntly, &c. We now return to

Sir Alexander Seton, eldest son of Alexander, Lord Gordon, first Earl of Huntly, elder brother of George, the second Earl, and progenitor of this family. While his father was a Lord Baron, we find him designed Master of Gordon, and upon his being created Earl of Huntly, he was designed Lord Gordon, as before observed. As he was undoubtedly heir male to his mother’s estate, which was very considerable, (a great part whereof lay contiguous to the earldom of Huntly), there were several contests between the brothers about the succession to these lands; but all these differences were at last accommodated,

and the lands of Touch, Tillybody, &c. in the shire of Clackmannan, the lands of Kimmundy, in the shire of Aberdeen, were ascertained to Sir Alexander; and there was a bond of friendship and man-rent entered into, whereby the brothers became mutually bound to stand by, assist, and defend one another, by an indenture, dated the 10th of April, 1470. This bond of friendship appears to be the only ground upon which, Sir Alexander's never after claiming the title of Lord Gordon, can be accounted for. Immediately after, he got a charter under the Great Seal, from King James III. of the lands and barony of Touch and Tillybody, in Stirlingshire, dated the 19th of April, 1470. This Sir Alexander, being a man of great property and power, as well as of abilities and merit, was appointed Heritable Armour-Bearer and Squire of the Body to the King; but though it does not appear at what time he was first invested with that honourable office, yet he is so designed in a charter under the Great Seal, wherein he is appointed Sheriff of Stirling, for life, dated in November, 1488. And that this high office was hereditary in his family, and hath been always enjoyed by his posterity, is confirmed by many charters under the Great Seal, in the public records. He married Lady Elizabeth Erskine, daughter of Thomas, second Earl of Mar, by Lady Jean Douglas, his wife, daughter of James, second Earl of Morton, by Jean Stewart, his wife, daughter of King James I. and died in an advanced age, leaving issue a son,

Sir Alexander, who succeeded him, and got a charter from George, Earl of Huntly, of several lands in the North country, of which the Earl was superior, dated the 1st of June, 1500. He afterwards got a charter under the Great Seal, "*domino Alexandro Seton, militi,*" of the lands and barony of Touch, &c. in Stirlingshire, dated the 4th of November, 1510. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander, Lord Home, by whom he had a son, Sir Ninian, his heir. He was a man of great spirit and resolution, and much in favour with King James IV. whom he accompanied to the fatal field of Flodden, where he lost his life with his royal master, in 1513. He was succeeded by his son,

Sir Ninian Seton, designed of Touch and Tillybody, who married Janet, daughter of Sir Edmund Chisholme, of Cromlix, relict of Sir Alexander Napier, of Merchiston, by whom he had a son and successor,

Sir William Seton, of Touch, who got from Queen Mary two charters of the barony of Gargunnoch, and several other lands, dated the 6th of January, 1545, and 27th of August, 1547. He married Elizabeth Erskine, daughter of John, fifth Earl of Mar, (by Lady Mary Campbell, daughter of Archibald, second Earl of Argyle), by whom he had a son,

James Seton, of Touch, who married a daughter of Sir William Cranston, of Cranston, by whom he had two sons: 1. John, his heir, who succeeded at Touch, whose male line is extinct; and, 2. Sir Alexander, from whom the present Sir Alexander Seton, of Culbeg, is lineally descended:

Which Sir Alexander Seton, the second son, got from his father the lands and barony of Gargunnoch, in Stirlingshire, and being a man of great abilities and learning, was in great favour with King James VI. who conferred the honour of knighthood upon him, and appointed him one of the Senators of the College of Justice, under the title of Sir Alexander Seton, of Kilcroich, &c. He married Marian, daughter of William Maule, Esq. of Glaster, (son of Robert Maule, of Panmure, Esq. by his wife, daughter of Sir Robert Arbuthnot, of Arbuthnot), by whom he had a son,

Alexander Seton, who succeeded him, and having acquired the lands of Graden, in the Merse, he got two charters under the Great Seal, from King Charles I., of the lands and barony of Graden, &c. dated the 11th of January, 1634, and 1st of August, 1636. He married Margaret, daughter of ——— Cornwall, of Bonhard, Esq. an ancient family in West Lothian, by whom he had a son and successor,

Sir William Seton, who got a charter under the Great Seal, "*terrarum dominii et baroniæ de Abercorn, in vicecomitat de Linlithgow,*" dated the 17th of January, 1662. He was created a Baronet by King Charles II. under the title and designation of Sir Walter Seton, of Abercorn, by his royal patent, dated in 1663, to him and his heirs male whatever. He was designed by the title of Northbank, and married Christian, daughter of George Dundas, of Dundas, by whom he had two sons and three daughters: 1. Sir Walter, his heir; and, 2. Alexander, who acquired the lands of Hiltly, in Linlithgowshire. The daughters were, 1. Christian, who married to Henry Sinclair, of Carlowrie, Esq. and died without issue, in 1759; 2. ———; and, 3. ———. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Walter Seton, the second Baronet, who, having been bred to the law, was an Advocate before the Court of Session, and Commissary Clerk of Edinburgh. He married Eupham, daughter of Sir Robert Murray, of Priestfield, and Melgum, by whom he had three sons and one daughter: 1. Sir Henry, his heir; 2. George; and, 3. Robert, both died without issue. The daughter, Agnes, died unmarried.

Sir Henry Seton, the eldest son, succeeded his father. He was the third Baronet, and upon the death of the last James Seton, of Touch, without issue.

became undoubted heir male of Sir Alexander Seton, eldest son of Alexander, Lord Gordon, who was the first Earl of Huntly, and elder brother of George, the second Earl. He married Barbara, daughter of Sir John Wemys, of Bogie, Baronet, by whom he had four sons: 1. Sir Henry, his heir; 2. George; 3. Alexander; and, 4. Robert; and a daughter, Janet. He died in 1751, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Henry Seton, of Culbeg, the fourth Baronet of this family, who was a Captain of the 17th regiment of foot. He married Margaret, daughter of Alexander Hay, of Drumelzier, Esq. by whom he had a son, James, his heir. He was on the 8th of August, 1761, served heir male to John Seton, of Touch; and in consequence thereof carried the arms of the family. We supposed this branch of the Setons was extinct, but we shall give an extract from the Calcutta Mirror, of the 7th of February, 1810.—“Died.—On Sunday last, the 4th current, at the house of the Honourable C. A. Bruce, Sir Alexander Seton, Baronet, of the Honourable Company’s civil service, deeply lamented by his friends and acquaintance, while to those with whom he was connected in the close ties of relationship, his death has fallen as a heavy and irreparable loss; for as a husband, and as a father, he was tender and affectionate; as a friend, he was sincere; to the exercise of the moral duties of life, he conjoined the principles and manners of a gentleman.”

Creation—1663.

OGILVY.

THIS ancient and most respectable family, which were heritors of the lands of Balnagarrow, in Angus, early in the fifteenth century, are a junior branch of the Ogilvies, of Innerquharly; and the first of this line was

Andrew Ogilvy*, son of Sir John Ogilvy, (who first purchased the lands of

* The family have been said to be derived from Thomas, second son of John, the third Baron of Innerquharly, but this charter is conclusive evidence of the accuracy of the present statement. It would also appear from this document, that John, the first Baron of Innerquharly was nephew of Sir William Ogilvy, of Auchterhouse, and not his son, as we have already stated respecting the family of Innerquharly.

Innerquharity), as appears by a charter of confirmation, dated at Tamtalan, the 8th of October, 1455, granted by George, Earl of Angus, Lord of Liddisdale and Jedworth Forest, confirming a charter granted by Alexander, Lord Ogilvy, of Auchterhouse, and Sheriff of Angus, with consent of Walter Ogilvy, Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, his brother, to their cousin, Andrew Ogilvy, brother-german to John Ogilvy, of Innerquharity, of the lands of Balnagarro, and Chapelton, with the pertinents, lying within the regality of Kerrymuir and sheriffdom of Forfar, dated at Auchterhouse, the penult day of August, 1455.

We are unable to fill up the intermediate generations from this period, until the middle of the sixteenth century, but from that time there is an authentic and regular genealogy. We therefore begin with

——— Ogilvy, last Laird of Balnagarro. He married the daughter and sole child of ——— Ogilvy, of Balfour, son to the first Lord Ogilvy, and by her he had two sons; but the line was carried on by his second son,

William Ogilvy, who married Catharine Strachan, daughter to ——— Strachan, of Bridgeton, in Angus, and niece to ——— Strachan, of Thornton, in Merns; and his eldest brother being dead, William came to the Merns with Margaret, daughter to the Lord Ogilvy, wife of the Earl Marischal, to whom he was a near relation by his mother, and brought what he had remaining of the money, for the estate of Balnagarro, which his father had sold, and for which the Earl Marischal gave him a wadset-right upon the lands of Lumgair, about fifty pounds sterling of yearly rent. He was succeeded by

George Ogilvy, his only son, who married Elizabeth, daughter to Mr. John Douglas, of Barras, in the parish of Dunolter, in Kincardineshire, (by Jean, daughter to ——— Fraser, of Dore). This John Douglas was fourth lawful son to William, the tenth Earl of Angus, and third of that name, by Giles, a daughter of Sir Robert Graham, of Morphy). He afterwards purchased these lands of Barras from the eldest son and heir of Sir John Douglas.

William, Earl Marischal, in the time of the Usurpation, being by King Charles II. and Committee of Estates intrusted with the care and keeping of the house and castle of Dunottar, in which were lodged, among other valuable things, the ancient monuments of the kingdom of Scotland, viz. the crown, sword, and sceptre, he looked out for a man of fidelity, loyalty, and courage, to be Governor and Lieutenant of that fort, and made choice of George, afterwards Sir George Ogilvy, of Barras, and who had been for several years an officer in the King's service, as a person having these qualifications, (in which neither he nor his Prince were deceived), and he, therefore, gave him a com-

mission to that effect, which bears date at Stirling, the 8th of July, 1651^b. In the executing of which commission, he most honourably proved, that his fidelity and loyalty were impregnable, and his courage undaunted; for he treated with great disdain and contempt not only the threat, but also the large and fair promises of the rebels, and kept possession of that castle as long as it was in his power, and even after all the other castles in the kingdom were given up to the Usurper's army; as is evident, from two letters and a summons, by the Commanders in Chief of the Parliamentary Forces, and the Governor's answer to these Letters, No. II. III. IV. and V^c. The reason that the Governor said in

^b No. I.

"FORASMUCH as the King's Majesty and Committee of Estates have entrusted the care and keeping of the house and castle of Dunnottar to us, William, Earl Marischal, and have allowed forty men, a Lieutenant, and two sergeants to be entertained within it, upon the public charge; therefore we do hereby nominate George Ogilvy, of Barras, to be our Lieutenant for keeping of the said house, and give unto him the sole and full power of the command thereof, and of the men that are to be entertained therein for the keeping thereof, under us, with power to him to bruik, enjoy, and exerce the said place, with all fees, dues, and allowances belonging thereto, as fully, in all respects, as any other Lieutenant in such a case may do. In witness whereof we have subscribed their presents at Stirling, the 8th July, 1751.

"MARISCHALL."

"ARCHIBALD PRIMROSE, witness.

WILLIAM KEITH, witness.

ALEXANDER LINDSAY, witness."

^c No. II.

OVERTON'S LETTER TO THE GOVERNOR.

"GENTLEMEN,

"I HAVE power to demolish your own, and the remainder of my Lord Marischall's houses in their parts, except you timeously prevent the same, by giving up the castle of Dunnottar to the use of the state of England, upon such terms as other gentlemen of honour have heretofore (when the forces of this nation were more significant) accepted. You may observe this season, which the most significant persons of your nation close with, by putting their persons and estates under our protection. You may likewise consider how imprudent, at least improvident, a part it may be reputed in a time of pacification, for your arms to be the only antagonists to an army, whose arms God Almighty hath hitherto made successful against your most considerable citadel. I dare not promise you the like opportunity for good terms in future to come off upon, as is ready upon speedy capitulation at present to perform, who rests

"Your humble servant,

"R. OVERTON,

"Stonhyve, November 8, 1651."

Directed—"To the Honourable Governor of
Dunnottar Castle, and to the rest of the
Gentlemen there."

No. III.

DUTTON'S LETTER TO THE GOVERNOR.

"HONOURED SIR,

"WHEREAS you keep Dunnottar Castle for the use of your King, which castle doth belong to the Lord Marischall, who is now prisoner to our Parliament of England; these are to advise and require you, in their

his answer, (No. IV.) that he had his commission from the King, and none else, probably was for the safety of the Earl Marischal's person, and the preservation of his house, yet after perusing the Letters, No. VII. VIII. IX. and X⁴. he

names, to surrender the said castle to me for their use; and I do assure you, by the word of a gentleman, that you shall have very honourable and soldier-like conditions. If you refuse this offer, then, if any thing shall happen to you contrary to your expectations, by the violence of our soldiers, blame yourself, and not me; for I may tell you, that the Lord hath been pleased to deliver unto us many stronger places by storm than that is, since our unhappy difference hath been; and I doubt not but the same God will stand by us in our attempts in this. I desire your speedy answer, and shall rest, Sir,

"Your very humble servant,

"THO. DUTTON.

"Stonhyve, November 11, 1651."

Directed—"For the Commander in Chief of
Dunnottar Castle, there present."

No. IV.

THE GOVERNOR'S LETTER TO DUTTON, IN ANSWER TO THE ABOVE TWO LETTERS.

"HONOURED SIR,

"WHEREAS you write that I keep the castle of Dunnottar for the use of the King's Majesty, which house, as you say, doth belong to the Earl Marischall; you shall know that I have my commission absolutely from his Majesty, and none else; neither will I acknowledge any man's interest here; and intend, by the assistance of God, to maintain the same for his Majesty's service, upon all hazard whatsoever. I hope you have that much gallantry in you as not to wrong my Lord Marischall his lands, seeing he is a prisoner himself for the present. Whereas you have had success in former times, I attribute it to the wrath of God against us for our sins, and to the unfaithfulness of those men who did maintain the same, none whereof you shall find here, by the Lord's grace, to whom I commit myself. And am, Sir,

"Your very humble servant,

"GEORGE OGILVY.

"Dunnottar, Nov. 22, 1651."

No. V.

LAMBERT'S SUMMONS TO THE GOVERNOR.

"SIR,

"BEING desirous to avoid the effusion of blood, and the destroying of the country, I have thought fit to send you this summons to surrender up the castle, with the provisions of war thereto belonging, into my hands, for the use of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of England. If you shall hearken hereto with speed, you shall have conditions for yourself, and the soldiers under your command, as may befit a man of honour, and one in your condition. I expect your speedy answer. And am, Sir,

"Your servant,

"LAMBERT.

"Dundee, Jan. 3, 1652."

Directed—"For the Governor of Dunnottar."

No. VII.

THE KING'S LETTER TO THE GOVERNOR.

"GENTLEMEN,

"ASSURE yourselves I am very careful of you, and sensible of your affections to me. Give credit to what this bearer shall say to you, and observe my directions you shall receive from Lieutenant-General Middleton

might be allowed to say, that, although he had his commission first from the Earl Marischal, (who was then prisoner to the rebels) he then had it from his Majesty. The besieging army was first under the command of Lambert, who

You shall shortly hear from me again, and I would have you find some way frequently to advertise me of your condition, which I shall take all possible care to relieve.

" CHARLES R.

" Paris, 26th March, 1652."

No. VIII.

GENERAL MIDDLETON'S LETTER TO THE GOVERNOR.

" MY DEAR FRIEND,

" I AM so overjoyed that you in this time do behave yourself so gallantly, that I shall be most desirous to do you service. The particulars I remit to the bearer, my cousin and yours, to whom give trust, since he is particularly instructed from him, who shall rather perish than be wanting to his friend, and who, in all conditions, is, and shall be, yours.

" J. M."

No. IX.

LORD BALCARRAS'S LETTER TO THE GOVERNOR.

" SIR,

" You are now, I believe, hardly in expectation of relief; and ye know how much it concerns not only the kingdom, but yourself in particular, that the honours be secured. I shall there again desire you, by virtue of the first warrant which you saw, and of this likewise which I have lately received, and now send you inclosed, that you deliver them immediately to the bearer, Sir Arthur Forbes, whose receipt of them, under his hand, I do hereby declare shall be as valid for your acquittal and liberation, as if you had it under the hand of your affectionate friend to serve you,

" BALCARRAS."

" Duffies, 11th October, 1651."

" Postscript—I shall not now repent the arguments I send to you at Dunnottar; if they were strong then, I am sure they are much more now, for the condition of business is much altered since. I say no more, but remember what I then spoke to you as your friend."

Directed—" For the Governor of Dunnottar."

No. X.

THE CHANCELLOR'S LETTER TO THE GOVERNOR.

" SIR,

" Your letter of the last of October came to my hand upon the 9th of November instant; and the Parliament being appointed to meet here upon the 12th day, I stayed the bearer, in expectation that I might return you the Parliament's answer and orders; but the Parliament not having met, and there being no meeting of the Committee of Estates, I can give you no positive advice nor order; but I conceive, that the trust committed to you, and the safe custody of these things under your charge, did require, that victual, a competent number of honest and stout soldiers, and all other necessities, should have been provided, and put in the castle, before you had been in any hazard; and if you be in good condition, or that you can timely supply yourself with all necessities, and that the place be tenable against all attempts of the enemy, I doubt not but you will hold out; but if you want provisions, soldiers, and ammunition, and cannot hold out all the

set down before it in November, 1651, and acted offensively towards it during the winter; but in May, the siege was converted into a blockade. The Governor at last would not surrender the castle (even when he was not able to hold it out) but upon honourable terms, which were made betwixt him and Colonel Thomas Morgan, who, with a considerable body of the Usurper's army, lay at the Black Hill, of Dunnottar, bombarding and cannonading the castle, by order of General Richard Dear.

Among the articles of capitulation betwixt the Governor and Colonel Morgan, dated the 26th of May, 1652, there was one which would appear inconsistent with the Governor's character, viz. that he should deliver up to the Colonel the above-mentioned honours of Scotland, if in the castle, and if not, to give a good account of them. For the vindication of the Governor's character, it will be necessary to give a short account of what was become of these ancient and venerable articles, and how by a good providence they were kept out of the hands of the rebels in the time of the Usurpation, and, after the Restoration, delivered safe and entire to his Majesty King Charles II. in which account there shall be nothing inserted but what is sufficiently documented by the original papers.

Captain George Ogilvy, of Barras, being Governor of the castle of Dunnottar, did carefully preserve the foresaid regalia, some papers belonging to his Majesty, the registers of the church of Scotland, James, the first Duke of Hamilton's papers, and the monuments of the University of St. Andrews, and did faithfully restore them to their right owners, or others having then commis-

assaults of the enemy, which is feared, and thought you cannot do, if you be hardly pursued, I know no better expedient than that the honours of the crown be speedily and safely transported to some remote and strong castle or hold in the Highlands; and I wish you had delivered them to the Lord Balcarras, as was desired by the Committee of Estates, nor do I know of any better way for preservation of these things, and your exoneration; and it will be an irreparable loss and shame if these things shall be taken by the enemy, and very dishonourable for yourself: I have herewith returned your letter to the Lord Balcarras, hearing he is still in the North, and not to come to this country. I have written to Sir John Smith to furnish you the remainder of the victual you wrote he should have given you; if he be in the North, you will send it to him, but if he be gone home to Edinburgh, I cannot help it. So having given you the best advice I can at present, I trust you will, with all care and faithfulness, be answerable according to the trust committed to you, and I shall still remain

"Your very assured

"And real friend,

"LOUDON, CANCELLARIUS."

"Finlarge, Novem. 13. 1651."

Directed thus—"For my much respected friend,
George Ogilvy, Governor of Dunnottar."

sion, as appears by the Earl Marischal's receipt for the King's papers, (No. VI.) Alexander, Lord Balcarras's receipt for the church registers, in virtue of a power from the Commission of the Kirk, a letter from Anne, Duchess of Hamilton, to the Governor, and her servant's receipt; and a letter from the University of St. Andrews, and their servant's receipt: all which are registered in the Register of Probative Writs, at Edinburgh, the 6th of March, 1701. The King's papers were, before the surrender of the castle, packed and sewed up in a girdle of linen by the Governor's lady, and conveyed out of the castle, and saved from the enemy by Anne Lindsay, her relation, afterwards the wife of Robert Willocks, minister at Kemnec, in Aberdeenshire.

As to the regalia, the Governor and his lady preserved them with extraordinary care while in the castle; but at last, seeing a powerful army at the gates every day bombarding the fortress, and having little or no hopes of relief, notwithstanding the King had their comfortless circumstances much at heart, as appears by a letter from his Majesty, written with his own hand, under Lieutenant-General Middleton's cover, delivered to the Governor by Sir John Strachan, (vide Letters, No. VII. and VIII.,) they consulted privately how to preserve those ancient and royal monuments, in the event that through want of assistance, the castle should be either taken by storm, or obliged to surrender. About which time, the Lord Balcarras wrote to the Governor, to deliver the honours to Sir Arthur Forbes, ancestor to the Earl of Granard, in Ireland; and the Earl of Loudon, the Chancellor, wrote to him likewise, to get the honours removed to some remote and strong castle in the Highlands, conformable to these Letters, No. IX. and X. also registered in the Register of Probative Writs, at Edinburgh, the 6th of March, 1701.

But the Governor not having the trust from these Lords, and fearing, that, in the way they proposed to carry off the honours, they might fall into the enemy's hands, he and his lady contrived and made up a letter, as if from the Honourable Mr. John Keith, the Earl Marischal's brother, and afterwards Earl

• No. VI.

RECEIPT FROM THE EARL MARISCAL TO THE GOVERNOR OF DUNNOTTAR, FOR THE KING'S PAPERS.

"We, William, Earl Marischal, grants us to have received from George Ogilvy, some time Governor of Dunnottar, some papers belonging to the King's Majesty, which were in the castle of Dunnottar the time of his being Governor there, in two little coffers; which papers consisting to the number of eight score sixteen several pieces, whereof there are four packets sealed, and one broke open: of which papers I grant the receipt, and obliges me to warrant the said George at his Majesty's hands, and all others whatsoever, by this my warrant, signed, sealed, and subscribed at London, the 1st day of December, 1655.

"MARISCALL."

of Kintore, (who was then abroad) directed to the Governor, and purporting, that he was safely arrived at Rotterdam, with the crown and sceptre of Scotland, to be delivered to his Majesty King Charles II.; which letter, if the castle was either taken or surrendered, was to be dropped, in order to fall into the enemy's hands; and the Governor and his lady agreed that the regalia should be conveyed out of the castle to some private and secure place, of which he was not to know for some time, lest that on his falling into the hands of the besiegers, he might by torture be obliged to divulge the place of concealment. And the way that his lady contrived to remove the regalia was, to cause Christian Fletcher, wife to Mr. James Grainger, minister at Kinnesse, to go to Stonehive, the next burgh, and buy a quantity of flax, which being put on her servant's back, she and her servant came through the enemy's camp, just before the siege, telling them she wanted to go into the castle to speak to the Governor's lady, which they permitted, and promised her and her servant a safe regress; and the Governor's lady, (without the knowledge of her husband) having packed up the crown, sword, and sceptre, in the burden of flax, that Mrs. Grainger's servant-maid had upon her back, she dismissed them, with orders to secrete the regalia under ground, in the kirk of Kinnesse, but to take special care that they should be well wrapped up in clean linen, and the same frequently renewed.

This was a very great trust on the part of the Governor's lady to Mrs. Grainger, and most faithfully executed by that worthy gentlewoman, and her worthy and reverend husband the minister of Kinnesse; within which parish, however, the Governor had an estate, and his manor-house, so that his lady had sufficient opportunity of knowing that the minister and his wife were persons deserving of trust, as otherwise, whatever might have been the event, she could not have answered for having placed such confidence in them.

Soon after, the Governor was obliged to surrender the castle to the Usurper's army, who, as it is said, looked upon their getting into their custody the honours of their kingdom, a much greater advantage than the possession of that house; and, upon their disappointment, would of consequence be much chagrined. A short time after the surrender of the castle, the above letter fell into the enemy's hands, which, it was thought, would contribute to the preservation of the royal monuments, and to the peace and safety of the Governor, his lady and family. But when the Usurper's officers had searched the castle, and did not find the regalia, they were much more out of humour than before they had got the possession of that fortress: and so it appeared by their treatment of the Governor and his lady, which was ultimately the cause of her death.

They required the Governor, upon his word of honour, to perform that article of capitulation, at the surrender, of delivering up the regalia, or to give a good account of the same; and he, without breach of honour, said, that he did not know where they were carried abroad to the King, to which they gave as little trust; so their next course was, at one time, to threaten the Governor and his lady with torture, and, at another time, to promise them large rewards, to induce them to give an account of the honours; neither of which arguments could prevail with such loyal and worthy persons.

After this, the Governor's estate was sequestered, and he and his lady both confined prisoners to a room in the castle, for the space of a whole year; during which time, they were not allowed a servant, but treated with the hardest usage, until the 10th of January, 1653, when Sir Robert Graham, of Morphy, gave a bond to present the said Captain George Ogilvy, and his lady, true prisoners to the then Governor of Dunnottar, when called for, under the failzie of two thousand pounds sterling, by which they were obliged not to go above three miles from their own house. At last, upon James Anderson, of Uras, giving a bond for five hundred pounds sterling more, they were allowed six weeks to go about their lawful business. The Governor, after his lady had told him that she had trusted the honours to Mr. Grainger, and his wife, it appears, became suspicious, and wrote a letter^f. And according to its purport, he came and took home with him the sceptre, but, it seems, gave a receipt for the whole, and took Mr. Grainger's obligation to deliver the crown, and sword, upon demand^g; but

^f No. XI.

MR. JAMES GRAINGER'S LETTER TO THE GOVERNOR.

"SIR,

^a I HAVE received yours, and before it came to my hand I had secured the things you know of, upon the night, and am persuaded, though any army should come, they could not be the better; so that there needs no fear: as for myself, my neck shall break, and my life go for it, before I fail to you; yet some little difficulty makes me loath they should be transported as yet, which shall be fully made known to you at meeting, which I desire shall be on Monday, once a day; and if you be loath to come hither, send me word, and I shall come to you. But for the business itself, fear no more nor if they were in your house presently; for I trust he who hath preserved them in my custody till this day, will preserve them in safety till they go as ye yourself desires; so, till meeting, I continue

"Your real and true friend and servant,

"J. GRAINGER."

"Kinnesse, July 21, 1660."

"To his honoured and loving friend,
the Laird of Barras, elder."

^g No. XII.

MR. JAMES GRAINGER'S OBLIGATION TO THE GOVERNOR.

"WHEREAS I have received a discharge from George Ogilvy, of Barras, of the honours of this kingdom, and he hath got no more but the sceptre; therefore I oblige myself, that the rest, viz. the crown and sword,

whether the minister was afraid of not getting his reward, or if any other was insisting to have these jewels, to whom he might produce the Governor's receipt, is unknown.

After the Restoration he sent up his son, afterwards Sir William Ogilvy, of Barras, to London, to get his Majesty's directions what to do with the regalia: he gave in to his Majesty a petition^b to that effect, and was ordained to deliver them to the Earl Marischal of Scotland. As soon as the order came to Captain George Ogilvy's hands, he delivered up the regalia, viz. the crown, sword, and sceptre, to William, Earl Marischal, entire, complete, and in the same condition that he had received them from his Lordship, conformable to the Earl's receipt. As the Governor and his lady had acted a very dutiful and loyal part in preserving the honours, for nearly eight years, and thereby suffered not only great hardships in their persons, but also a great loss of their means, they were not altogether left unrewarded by his Majesty, who, by patent, dated the 5th of March, 1661, created Captain George Ogilvy a Baronet, and gave warrant to

shall be forthcoming at demand, by this my ticket, written and subscribed this same day. I received the discharge the 28th of September, 1660.

"J. GRAINGER."

* No. XIII.

"TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

"The humble Petition of WILLIAM OGILVY, son to GEORGE OGILVY, of Barras,

"Sheweth,

"THAT whereas your petitioner is sent up here by his father, to give your Majesty notice, that his said father hath had, and still preserves the crown, sword, and sceptre of Scotland in his custody, long before the English possessed the castle of Dunnottar, with great hazard of his life, and long and strait imprisonment, which occasioned the death of his wife: and in respect of your petitioner's father his great interest with these honours, he could not desert that great charge to come here and attend your Majesty yourself.

"Wherefore he hath sent your petitioner to have your Majesty's particular, in relation to the foresaid honours."

"Whitehall, September 28th, 1660.

"His Majesty ordains the petitioner's father to deliver his crown, sceptre, and sword, to the Earl Marischal of Scotland, and get his receipt of them.

"LAUDERDALE."

* No. XIV.

THE EARL MARISCHAL'S RECEIPT FOR THE REGALIA.

"At Dunnottar, the 8th day of October, 1660.

"I, WILLIAM, Earl Marischal, grants me to have received from George Ogilvy, of Barras, the crown, sword, and sceptre, the ancient monuments of the kingdom, entire and complete, in the same condition they were entrusted by me to him, and discharges the foresaid George Ogilvy of this receipt thereof, by this my subscription, day and place foresaid.

"MARISCHAL."

the Lord Lyon, to matriculate his coat of arms in the Lyon Register, conformable to the blazon undermentioned. In which, for his signal service to his King and country, he is allowed to bear a crowned thistle, the royal badge of Scotland, and got for his motto, *PRACLARUM REGI ET REGNO SERVITIUM*. His armorial bearing is blazoned thus, *Argent*, a lion *passant gardant gules*, crowned with an imperial crown, and gorged with an open one, both proper, holding in his dexter paw, a sword, proper, defending a thistle *vert*, (in the dexter chief), ensigned with a crown, *Or*, with the badge of Knight Baronet, by way of canton in the sinister chief; crest, a demi-man armed at all points, proper, holding forth his right hand; and on an esrol the aforesaid motto.

His Majesty likewise, by a charter, dated the 3rd of March, 1662, granted by him in favour of the said Sir George Ogilvy, upon the lands of Barras, changed the holding of the said lands from Ward, to Blench, by charter ratified in parliament, the 11th of August, 1679, in which patent, charter, and ratification, Sir George's services above-mentioned, are specified as the reasons for his Majesty's favour. He was succeeded by his only child,

Sir William Ogilvy, who married, first, Margaret, daughter of ——— Forbes, of Leslie; secondly, to Margery, daughter to ——— Rait, of Halgreen, by whom he had one daughter, Margaret, (married to ——— Ogilvy, of Pilmuir). He married, thirdly, Helen, daughter to Sir John Ogilvy, of Innerquharity, Baronet, by whom he had: 1. David, his heir; 2. William, (who married Mary, daughter and heiress of ——— Gordon, of Braichly, and relict of Isaac Fullarton, Esq. advocate, by whom he had one daughter, Margaret); 3. Helen, married ——— Lindsay, of Pitscandly; and, 4. Jean, married to ——— Carsbank. Sir William was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir David Ogilvy, who married, first, Susanna, daughter to ——— Scott, of Benholm, by whom he had William, his heir, and a daughter, Catharine, married to Hercules Taylor, Esq. of Burrowfield, in Angus. He married, secondly, Jean, daughter of George Ross, of Clochan, in Aberdeen, merchant, by whom he had three daughters: 1. Isabel; 2. Elizabeth, married to Peter Anderson, Esq. of Bourtie, in Aberdeen; and, 3. Mary. Sir David married, thirdly, Anne, daughter and coheir to John Guthrie, of Westhall, a cadet of Guthrie, of that Ilk, by whom he had five children: 1. David; 2. James; 3. Anne; 4. Margaret; and, 5. Susanna. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir William Ogilvy, who married, first, Elizabeth, daughter to ——— Barclay, of Urie, by whom he had two sons: 1. David, born in the year 1729; and, 2. John. He married, secondly, Anne, daughter of Isaac Fullarton, Esq. by

whom he had, Mary, Susanna, Isabel, Catharine, Elizabeth, and William. Sir William was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir David Ogilvy, a Major in the Marines, who, on account of his long services, was allowed to retire on full pay for life. He married Jane Bengier, daughter of John Bengier, Esq. by whom he had Elizabeth, Sarah, Jane-Bengier, Mary-Barelay, George-Mulgrave, Catharine-Anne, and William; Jane married Alexander Livingston, Esq. by whom she has Alexander, David, and Jane. Sir David died in 1799, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir George-Mulgrave Ogilvy, born the 10th of August, 1779, then a Captain in the army, who is the present Baronet.

Creation—5th of March, 1661.

CARNEGIE.

LIKE others of the earliest antiquity, the name of Carnegie is of local derivation, and first assumed by the possessors of the lands and barony of Carnegie, in the county of Forfar. All the Scottish historians, indeed, acknowledge the antiquity of the name; but the various traditions recorded by them differ in some degree respecting the first rise of the family; for whilst some carry them up to the time of Fergus, others, with more probability, deduce them from a noble Hungarian, who accompanied Margaret, the Queen of Malcolm Canmore. Mr. Martin, of Clermont, that learned and judicious antiquary, in his *Genealogical Collections*, says, that in the reign of William the Lion, a nobleman of the name of Carnegie was the King's Constable at Fettercarr, but we have no account of his issue; and the first we find of them on record was John Carnegie, of Ballinhard, &c. who was progenitor of this noble family; from him then shall we deduce their genealogy, by unquestionable documents.

John Carnegie, ancestor of the Carnegies of Southesk, lived in the reign of Alexander III. He died about 1290, and was succeeded by his son, Christinus, father of

John, who left issue a son and successor,

John Carnegie, who having got a charter of confirmation of the lands and barony of Carnegie, in the barony of Panmure, from King David II. was described of that Ilk, or Carnegie; he died about 1390, and left issue two sons: John Carnegie^a, whose male line is some time ago extinct; and, Duthacus de Carnegie, who carried on the line of this family.

Duthacus de Carnegie made a considerable figure in the reign of Robert III. and the beginning of James I. He acquired half the lands of Kinnaird, in Angusshire, from Mariota de Kinnaird^b, which place ever since has been the chief residence of the family. He was killed at the battle of Harlaw, in 1411, leaving issue an infant son,

Walter Carnegie, who succeeded him, and was promiscuously styled of Kinnaird, and of that Ilk. He was a man of great spirit, courage, and resolution, but had the misfortune to be engaged in the rebellion of Douglas, and was with the Earl of Crawford at the battle of Brechin, where the Earl of Huntly obtained a great victory over the rebels in 1452; after which, his house of Kinnaird was burnt by order of the Earl of Huntly, and all his ancient writings consumed; which is the cause of there being so few documents in existence relating to this noble family. This Walter died in 1478, and was succeeded by his son,

John Carnegie, of Kinnaird, who dying in 1508, left issue by his wife, a son,

John Carnegie, of Kinnaird. He was esteemed a man of great worth, honour, and integrity, and was in high favour with his Majesty King James IV., whom he accompanied to the fatal field of Flodden, where he lost his life in the service of his country, in 1513. By his lady, of the noble family of Vaus, of Dirleton, he had a son, Robert, and a daughter, Janet, married to William, second son of Sir Thomas Maule, of Panmure. He was succeeded by his only son,

Sir Robert Carnegie, of Kinnaird, who being a man of great abilities, and political knowledge, was engaged in most of the public transactions, both in the regency of the Duke of Chattelherault, and afterwards. It is also recorded, that he and his predecessors were Cupbearers to the Kings of Scotland, for which, they were accustomed to bear a golden cup on the breast of the eagle, as

^a This John and Walter Carnegie are mentioned, along with others, as perambulators in the perambulation between the Bishop of Brechin and John Cullis, before Walter Ogilvie, of Beaufort, Sheriff Depute of Angus, in 1450.

^b This was upon her own resignation, as appears from a charter of the superiority, granted to him by Robert, Duke of Albany, and Governor of Scotland, in 1409.

an armorial mark of their office. In 1547, he was appointed one of the Senators of the College of Justice. His commission, on this occasion, from James, Earl of Arran, Governor of Scotland, observes, that there are divers of the College absent, and others deceased, wherethrough they are not a sufficient number to decide causes; and the Lords, at his admission, of his own consent, decreed, that he should have no profit of the said session, until there vaiked place of one of the Lords Temporal, who had profit thereof before. In 1548, he was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to England, to treat for the redemption of the Earl of Huntly, the Lord Chancellor, who had been taken prisoner at the battle of Pinkie; and on his return, he had the honour of knighthood conferred on him. In 1551, he was sent Ambassador to France.

* This Sir Robert having taken great part in the occurrences of that period, they deserve to be more particularly noticed, especially as they are highly illustrative of the manners of those times. In September 1550, Leo Strozzi having arrived at Leith, with some ships from France, the Queen Dowager embarked on board of him, and set sail from thence, for that kingdom, accompanied by several French gentlemen, and many of the Scotch nobility and gentry, of whom the principal were, the Earls of Huntly, Sutherland, Glencairn, Marischal, and Cassilis; the Lords Maxwell, Fleming, and several of the Prelates. Her Majesty having landed at Rouen, where the French King was, spent some time there in jollity and mirth, and after some days, set forward to Paris, where she passed the winter. She there took occasion to explain to the French monarch, the motives of her journey, which were to prevail on him to use his interest and influence, to obtain for her the regency of the kingdom of Scotland, and the administration of affairs there. The French King was very willing to exert himself in this interference with the affairs of a foreign and independent nation; but there was still an obstacle in the way of their plan, in the person of the Earl of Arran, who was at that time Regent: in order, however, to dispose him to resign his power voluntarily, some of the crafty courtiers advised the King to bestow honours and profits upon him, and upon such other persons as might be serviceable to the Queen's designs. At the particular instance of the Queen-mother, this Robert Carnegie was sent for, he being one of the Governor's Counsel, and well known to his Majesty, having been before sent over by Arran into France, to return thanks to the King, for the assistance which he had lent to the Scots against the English. To Carnegie, and some others, who now accompanied him, the King declared, how agreeable it would be to him, would the Regent freely resign the government of Scotland, in favour of the Queen Dowager; and as the request was both just and equitable, (as he represented) so if the Regent would comply with it, the King would take care that his interest should no way suffer thereby; and he added, that he had already confirmed the Regent in his title of Duke of Chastellerault, and had actually appointed his son Captain of all the Scotch soldiers in France, and had bestowed other marks of favour upon his other sons and relatives. On this message, Robert Carnegie was dispatched into Scotland, and all matters being thus transacted to the satisfaction of the Queen Dowager, she left France, in 1551, but chose to pass through England, on her way home. She landed at Portsmouth, and on the 2nd of November came to a Hampton Court by water to London, and lodged that night, in the Bishop of London's Palace, near St. Paul's. On the fourth day, she rode in her chariot to the Palace of Whitehall, where she was received by the young King Edward VI. and the ancient chronicles describe her as being accompanied in this ceremony by the Lady Margaret Douglas Countess of Lenox, the Duchesses of Suffolk, Richmond, and Northumberland, and divers ladies, both English and Scottish. At the gate of the Court, the Dukes of Northumberland and Suffolk, and the Lord Treasurer, were ready to receive her; and at her entering the Hall

and was afterwards the chief person that prevailed on the Duke of Chatterhault to resign the regency in favour of the Queen-mother, which gave great satisfaction to the whole nation. In 1553, he was joined in commission with Sir John Ballendene, of Auchinoul, to arrange conditions for the peace of the Marches, with Sir Thomas Cornwallis, and Sir Robert Bowes, the English Plenipotentiaries, at which time he also negotiated a treaty of commerce, to the satisfaction of both nations; and in 1557, he was again one of the Commissioners sent to England, to treat of a peace, which they happily concluded. These conventions relating to the Marches contain some curious facts, respecting the state of society at that time. In one, it is stipulated, that each nation

the King stood in the upper end thereof, the Earl of Warwick holding the sword of state before him. As she advanced to the King, she made the usual obeisance, when the young monarch took her up, kissed her, and taking her by the hand, led her into his own chamber of presence, and afterwards into another, where he kissed all the Scottish ladies, and so departed for a while. Her Majesty dined that day with the King, sitting apart by him in his chair of state, and all the ladies, both of Scotland and England, dined together at another table. After dinner, the King showed her his gallery and gardens, and about four in the afternoon brought her down by the hand into the hall, where he first received her, and there again kissing her, she took her leave, and returned to the Bishop's Palace. It is said, that after dinner, the young monarch took occasion to demand her daughter, (afterwards the unfortunate Mary, of Scotland), in marriage, as had been formerly agreed on by the Scottish nobility; adding, that this match would be most beneficial to the Scots; whereas, the match with France, would be most detrimental; and that he would maintain constant enmity against any man that would marry her. To this, the Queen-mother replied, that the cause of her daughter's designed marriage with the Dauphin of France was chiefly to be attributed to the Protector of England (Somerset) having entered Scotland with armed force, for, observed her Majesty, it was unadvisedly done of him, to seek to compel by force of arms, a woman, who ought rather to be allured with fair promises than forced by open violence; therefore, she added, the Scots being so vehemently pressed by the Protector, were in self-defence necessitated to demand help from France; and for the more speedily obtaining thereof, they were obliged to send their Queen into France, as a pledge. She observed, however, with consummate policy, that she was sorry this business was come so near an issue, contrary to what he desired and wished; but that she would use her endeavours with the French King, in behalf of the youthful monarch. On the 6th of November, she departed for Scotland, passing out of the city by Bishopsgate: the Duke of Northumberland, the Earl of Pembroke, and the Lord Treasurer, conducted her to Shoreditch Church, and there took leave of her. The Duke of Northumberland had one hundred men on horseback with javelins, whereof forty were gentlemen, clad in black velvet coats, guarded with white, and hats of black velvet, with white feathers, and chains of gold about their necks. The Earl of Pembroke had one hundred and twenty men well appointed also, with black javelins, and hats with feathers; and the Lord Treasurer had one hundred gentlemen and yeomen, with javelins in like manner well apparelled: which three companies of horsemen, furnished the streets on either side, from the Cross in Cheapside to Birchin Lane end. The Sheriffs of London conducted her as far as Waltham Abbey, where she lodged that night; and in every shire through which she passed, the Sheriff, with the gentlemen, gave her Majesty attendance, till she came to enter the next shire. The same order was observed until she arrived at the borders of Scotland, all her charges for meat and drink, to herself and all her train, and the provision for their horses, being borne and allowed by the King, at the charges of the various shires through which she passed.

shall feed their own cattle and sheep, on their own side of the border, on pain of being impounded, until double damages are paid. He married Margaret, daughter of ——— Guthrie, of Lunen, by whom he had six sons: 1. Sir John Carnegie, of Kinnaird; 2. David Carnegie, of Coluthie, who carried on the line of this family; 3. William Carnegie, of Louchland and Fentbie; 4. Robert Carnegie, Preceptor of the Maison Dieu of Brechin; 5. James Carnegie, ancestor of the Carnegies of Balmachie; and, 6. Alexander Carnegie, of Cookston; also seven daughters: 1. Margaret, married to Sir James Scrimzour, of Dudhope, Constable of Dundee; 2. Helen, married, first, to William Lundie, of Benholm, secondly, to Robert Turin, of Foveran; 3. Elizabeth, married to Andrew Arbuthnot, of Arbuthnot; 4. Catharine, married to David Ramsay, of Balmain; 5. Isabel, married to ——— Gordon, of Glenbucket; 6. Jean, married to ———, of Colieston; and, 7. Mary, married to ——— Strachan, of Carmylie. Sir Robert dying in 1565, was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir John Carnegie, of Kinnaird, a man of great abilities and worth. He was a faithful and loyal subject, and a steady friend to Queen Mary, whom he never deserted in her greatest distress, of which her Majesty was so sensible, that she corresponded with him, and took his advice in matters of the highest consequence. He married, first, Agnes, daughter of David Wood, of Craig, Esq., Comptroller of Scotland, in the reign of King James V., by whom he had one daughter, married to Patrick Kinnaird, of Kinnaird, Esq. He married, secondly, Margaret Keith, by whom he had no children. Dying without lawful male issue, he was succeeded by his brother,

Sir David Carnegie, of Coluthie, afterwards of Kinnaird, second son of Sir Robert. He was a man of talents, probity, and honour, and in high favour with his Majesty King James VI., who made him one of his Privy Council. In 1595, he appointed him one of the Senators of the College of Justice, also one of the Commissioners of the Treasury, both which offices he filled with honour and reputation till his death, in 1599. He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of William Ramsay, of Coluthie, by whom he got the lands of Leuchars, Broadlands, and Coluthie, in the county of Fife; by her he had issue three daughters: 1. Catharine, married to Sir John Ayton, of Kinnaldie, but died without issue; 2. Margaret, married to William Dundas, of Fingask, who died also without issue; and, 3. Elizabeth, married to John Inglis, of Tarvat, of whose daughter, Catharine, the learned antiquary, Mr. George Martin, of Clermont, was descended. He married, secondly, Euphemia, daughter of Sir David Wemyss, of that Ilk, by whom he had four sons: 1. David, afterwards Earl of Southesk; 2. Sir John Carnegie, first of the

family of Northesk; 3. Sir Robert Carnegie, of Dunichen; and, 4. Alexander, ancestor of the Carnegies of Balnamoon; also three daughters: 1. Agnes, married to Sir Alexander Falconer, of Halkerton; 2. Jean, married, first, to James Carmichael, of Balmedie, secondly, to Archibald Dundas, of Fingask; and, 3. Euphemia, married to Robert Graham, of Morphy; all of whom had issue. Sir David was succeeded by his eldest son,

David, an eminent lawyer, whom King James VI. appointed one of the Senators of the College of Justice, raising him afterwards to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of Lord Carnegie, of Kinnaird, by patent, dated the 24th of April, 1616.

As he had been a faithful subject and servant to King James VI., he obtained great favour with King Charles I., who was pleased to create him Earl of Southesk, on the 22nd of June, 1633. In the preamble to the patent, his own great merit, the loyalty and faithful services of his father and grandfather, to Queen Mary and King James VI., are fully recited. He was appointed High Sheriff of the county of Forfar, was always a loyal and faithful subject to King Charles I. and never deserted his interest during the Civil Wars, for which he was imprisoned by the Covenanters, suffered many other hardships, and had a fine of three thousand pounds imposed on him by Oliver Cromwell, in 1654^d. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir David Lindsay, of Edzel, by

* The part which this great man took in the Scottish troubles at this period having had great influence on the occurrences then passing, we shall give some anecdotes from cotemporary records, as not only characteristically illustrative of that interesting period, but as a curious specimen of early Scottish literature. "About the middle of September, 1638, the Royal Commissioner having returned to Scotland from the English Court, bringing with him the Confession of Faith, and Bond of Maintenance, word for word, conform to the first, and in presence of the Lords of Council, produced his Majesty's letter, declaring he was most unwilling to bring innovations or alterations of religion within the kirk, and to maintain the Confession of Faith, whilk he sent down first to be subscribed by his Commissioner, and next by the Lords of Council; and the said letter also containing a discharge of the Service Books, Book of Canons, and High Commission, and discharging all persons from practising the Five Articles of Perth; then the Lords of Council, of whom the Earl of Southesk was one, having considered his Majesty's great goodness, in granting them more than they looked for, and as would seem more than enough, they found themselves fully satisfied therewith, and made an act thereupon, promising to use their best means to make his Majesty's hail subjects to rest content therewith, and all and every one should testify their thankfulness for so great goodness received at his Majesty's hands, to offer their lives and fortunes in his defence, and maintenance of religion, whilk act was subscribed by the various Members of the Council. There seems, however, at this time, to have been a family difference between the Earls of Southesk, and Montrose who had married his daughter, Lady Magdalen, for in February, 1639, the Earls of Montrose and Kinghorn, and diverse other Barons of the Covenanters, and gentlemen, having come to Forfar, held a committee there, within the Tolbooth, to whom came the Earl of Southesk, and sundry others of the King's faction: they were desired to subscribe a new Covenant, abjuring episcopacy, which simpliciter they refused; then the Covenanting party began to stent the King's lieges within the shire of Angus. Southesk asked, by what authority they were thus stenting the

whom he had four sons: 1. David, Lord Carnegie, who married Lady Margaret Hamilton, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Haddington, by whom he had two daughters, but died long before his father, without issue male, in 1633; 2. James, afterwards Earl of Southesk; 3. Sir John Carnegie, of Craig; and, 4. Sir Alexander Carnegie, of Pitarrow, whose immediate descendants carry on the line of the family: and six daughters: 1. Lady Margaret, married to William, Earl of Dalhousie, and had issue; 2. Lady Agnes, married to James, Lord Abercrombie; 3. Lady Catharine, married to John, Earl of Traquair, Lord High Treasurer of Scotland; 4. Lady Margaret, married, first, to William Haliburton, of Pitcour, and, secondly, to Robert, Viscount Arbuthnot; 5. Lady Elizabeth, married to Andrew, Lord Balvaird, ancestor of the Earl of Mansfield, and, 6. Lady Magdalen, married to James, the great Marquis of Montrose. The Earl lived to a great age, and dying in 1658, was succeeded by his second, but eldest surviving son, James*, but the line of descent being carried on by the fourth son, we proceed with him.

King's lieges? Montrose (being his son-in-law) answered, their warrant was from the Table, (for so were their councils at Edinburgh now called) requiring him also, and the rest that were present, to number their men, and have them armed, and in readiness to assist the Table. Southesk answered, they were all the King's men, subject to his service, but to no Table, nor subject setting thereat, and that their lands were not subject to be stented, nor their men numbered, but at the King's command, and in his service; and so they went away, leaving Montrose and the rest, in the Tolbooth, at their committee. This difference of political and religious opinion, between father and son-in-law, was, however, soon after settled, the great Montrose returning to his allegiance, and distinguishing himself in the cause of his sovereign.

* James, second Earl of Southesk, a man of untainted loyalty, and great integrity, adhering to the interest of the royal family, during the whole course of the Civil War, King Charles II. on his restoration, immediately appointed him one of the Lords of his Privy Council, and renewed his royal father's grant of the Sheriffship of Forfar, to him and his son, for their joint lives. He died in 1669, having married Isabel Ker, daughter of Robert, first Earl of Roxburgh, by whom he had a son, and two daughters: 1. Lady Elizabeth, married, first, to James Murray, Earl of Annandale, and, secondly, to David, Viscount Stormont; and, 2. Lady Catharine, married to Gilbert, eleventh Earl of Errol.

Robert, third Earl of Southesk, succeeded his father. He was a man of excellent capacity, improved by a liberal education and travelling, having visited most of the courts in Europe. He was remarkably distinguished by Lewis XIV. of France, who made him one of the Captains of the Foot Guards. After his return home, King Charles II. appointed him Colonel of the Angusshire Militia, and renewed his commission of High Sheriff of that county, to him and his son, in 1682. He married Lady Anne, daughter of William, second Duke of Hamilton, by whom he had two sons: 1. Charles, Lord Carnegie; and, 2. William Carnegie, Esq. a youth of great hopes, who was unfortunately killed at Paris, whilst on his travels, by William Talmash, son of Anne, Duchess of Lauderdale, in 1681. The Earl dying in 1688, was succeeded by his son,

Charles, fourth Earl of Southesk, who never went to court after the Revolution, but, being possessed of an opulent fortune, lived at home in great splendour and magnificence; and died in 1699, having married Lady Mary Maitland, daughter of Charles, Earl of Lauderdale, by whom he had a son,

James, fifth Earl of Southesk, who succeeded him, and married Lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of

Sir Alexander Carnegie, of Pitarrow, fourth son of David, first Earl of Southesk, and brother of James, the second Earl, was created a Baronet, by patent, to him and his heirs male, in 1663. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Arbuthnot, of Arbuthnot, by whom he had issue two sons: 1. Sir David Carnegie, of Pitarrow; and, 2. Mungo Carnegie, of Berkhill, Esq. Advocate; and one daughter, married to Captain Walter Keith, of Montrose. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir David Carnegie, of Pitarrow, who married, first, Catharine, daughter of Sir Archibald Primrose, Lord Register, by whom he had two sons, of whom the first died without issue, and the second succeeded him, and two daughters: of whom Margaret, married to Henry Fletcher, of Salton, Esq. He married, secondly, Catharine Lady Dowager Arbuthnot, but by her had no issue. He married, thirdly, Jean, daughter of ——— Burnet, of Lagaion, by whom he had two sons, David, and James, who both died without issue; and two daughters: Elizabeth, married to Mr. Strachan, of Tarric, ancestor of the present Thomas Renny Strachan, Esq.; and Jean, who died unmarried.

Sir John Carnegie, his eldest son, succeeded him, and married Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Burnet, of Leyes, Baronet, by whom he had five sons: 1. Sir James, his heir; 2. John; 3. Alexander; 4. Henry; these three died without issue; and, 5. George Carnegie¹, who succeeded to the estate of Pitarrow, his eldest brother succeeding to the more important one of Southesk; also five daughters: 1. Margaret, died unmarried; 2. Mary, married to Colonel Scot; 3. Helen, married to Alexander Aberdeen, of Cairnbulg, Esq.; 4. Jean, married

James, Earl of Galloway, by whom he had a son and a daughter, who both died young; and the Earl engaging in the Rebellion, 1715, was attainted of high treason, and his estate and honours were forfeited to the crown, but he escaped to France, where he died in 1729, without surviving issue, which ended the male line of James, second Earl of Southesk, son and heir of the first Earl, whereby the estate and honours, had it not been for the forfeiture, would have devolved on Sir James Carnegie, of Pitarrow, Baronet, the next heir male, being lineally descended of Sir Alexander Carnegie, of Pitarrow.

¹ He purchased a considerable part of the estate of Pitarrow, sold by order of Sir James Carnegie, after his decease, by his trustees, in order to pay for the forfeited estates of the family of Southesk, which Sir James had re-purchased a short time before his death, from the creditors of the York Building Company, into whose hands they had passed. George Carnegie, of Pitarrow, married Susan, daughter to David Scott, Esq. of Benholm, in 1769, and had six sons and three daughters. John, his second son, succeeded him, he married Mary Strachan Fularton, niece and heiress of Charles Fularton, of Kinnaber, and died in 1806, leaving two sons and two daughters, infants. His third son, David, merchant in Gottenburg, married Anna Christina Bechman, a Swede, and had one son, who died early. His fourth son, James, a Captain in the East India Company's naval service, married Margaret, daughter to John Gillespie, of Kirkton, in Fifeshire, and has issue. Mary, eldest daughter of George Carnegie, married David Gillespie, of Kirkton, and has issue.

to Robert Taylor, of Kirtonhill, Esq.; and, 5. Elizabeth. Sir John was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir James Carnegie, lineal heir male, and representative of the family of Southesk, who sat in parliament for Kincardineshire*. He married Christian, eldest daughter of David Doig, of Cookston, Esq. by whom he had four sons: 1. Sir David, his successor; 2. James, who died young; 3. John, now a Colonel in the army, who is married, and has one son; and, 4. George, a Scotch Advocate, of great promise, who died unmarried; also two daughters, Mary, and Elizabeth. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir David Carnegie, of Southesk, a gentleman of elegant accomplishments, and great worth, who sat in parliament for the boroughs of Aberdeen, Inverbervie, Montrose, Arbroath, and Brechin, and afterwards for the county of Angus, until his death. He re-purchased the lands of Leuchers, and others in Fifeshire, which had been forfeited to the crown, by the attainder, in 1715, and greatly improved the estate of Kinnaird, where he built an elegant mansion. He married Miss Elliot, and by her had issue two sons, James, and John, and ten daughters, Christina, Elizabeth, Jane, Anne, Mary-Anne, Eleanor, Agnes, Mary, Emma, and Madalene. Dying in 1806, he was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir James Carnegie, now of Southesk, the sixth Baronet, a minor.

Creation—1663.

* Sir James Carnegie was a man of very superior abilities. He was a Captain in the army, and fought in Flanders; and he was a leader in the county of Kincardine, and restored the family of Southesk, having by unremitting application, at length brought about the sale of the forfeited estates, not only to the great benefit of his own family, but of other families in the same predicament. These being in the hands of the creditors of a bankrupt company, great difficulties stood in the way of bringing them to sale, the accomplishment of which was due solely to his exertions and talents. He had procured an assignation to a lease of Kinnaird many years preceding, made it his residence, and improved the lands to a great degree, at a time when agricultural pursuits were not yet common among gentlemen, and this while his funds were very slender, and it was not certain he ever should recover these lands of his ancestors in property.

MURRAY.

For the account of this ancient family, see the APPENDIX.

HENDERSON.

For the account of this ancient family, see the APPENDIX.

SINCLAIR.

For the account of this ancient family, see the APPENDIX.

PURVES.

THIS family is descended from Purves, of Abbeyhill, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh.

William Purves, of Abbeyhill, near Edinburgh, the progenitor of this family, lived early in the seventeenth century. He had a son,

Robert Purves, of Abbeyhill, Burgess of Edinburgh, who married Anne Douglas, and by her had one son and one daughter. He died in 1655.

William Purves, his only son, was bred to the bar. Before the Usurpation, he held an office in the Court of Session, and was one of the Clerks to the Committees of Parliament. He took an active part on the side of royalty, during the important reign of Charles I. He suffered deeply in the cause, both in his person and in his property; for several years he was obliged to conceal himself, and, in 1636, when peace was restored under the Protector, he accepted, through necessity, of a small office in the Exchequer. In this situation, he availed himself of the opportunity he had of being useful to the persecuted Royalists, although he never swerved from his fidelity as a public officer. On the restoration of King Charles II. he was, on account of his sufferings in the royal cause, and services to his country, appointed his Majesty's Solicitor-General for Scotland. He was afterwards knighted, and elected Solicitor for the church of Scotland; in the same year he obtained a joint gift with the Earl, afterwards Duke of Lauderdale, of wards and marriages; he was created a Baronet of the kingdom of Scotland, the 6th of July, 1665. The different gifts and patents of these offices and honours are in the possession of Sir Alexander Purves, Baronet, Sir William's descendant. Sir William married Margery Fleeming, daughter of Robert Fleeming, of Restalrig, a favourite of King James VI. Besides the lands of Abbeyhill, he appears to have been proprietor of the lands of Woodhouselee, and Fulford, in the county of Edinburgh; the lands of Purveshaugh, near Earlston, in Berwickshire; and the estate of Purves, &c. in Berwickshire. This last he purchased from the family of Belsches, of Tofts. He held likewise the estate of Lambden, lying contiguous to Purves, purchased from ——— Home, of Kaims; both which last are now in the family. Sir William had four sons: 1. Alexander, afterwards Sir Alexander, who succeeded him; 2. John, to whom he gave the estate of Abbeyhill, and who married a daughter of ——— Drummond, of Hawthornden; 3. James, to whom he gave the estate of Purveshaugh, and who married a daughter of ——— Pringle, of Torrence; and, 4. ———; also five daughters: 1. Anne, married to Charles, Earl of Home; 2. Catharine, married to ——— King, of Bogengreen; 3. Margery, married to Sir Mungo Stirling, of Glorat; 4. Margaret, married to ——— Home, of Manderston; and, 5. Rosina, married to ——— Deans, of Woodhouselee, to whom Sir William had sold that estate. Sir William seems to have lived down to 1684, or 1685*.

* From a variety of coincident circumstances it is more than probable, and it is generally admitted by all who have considered the subject, that Allan Ramsay, in delineating the character of the benevolent Sir William Worthy, in his beautiful pastoral of the "Gentle Shepherd," had in his eye this Sir William Purves. The place of Sir William's residence, Woodhouselee, agrees with the local situation of the scenes described.

Sir Alexander Purves, eldest son of the above Sir William, during his father's life, was by patent, the 2nd of May, 1666, appointed his father's successor, as his Majesty's Solicitor-General. He married a daughter of Hume, of Ninewells, and had two sons: 1. William, afterwards Sir William; and, 2. Robert, a merchant in Edinburgh, who married Rachel Winram, and had three daughters: 1. Margery, married to the Rev. Mr. Gilliland; 2. Anne, married to ——— Home, of Greenlaw Castle; and, 3. Margaret, married to ——— Fische, of Castlelaw. He died in 1701.

Sir William Purves, his eldest son, married his relation, Elizabeth Deans, daughter of ——— Deans, of Woodhouselee, by whom he had three sons: 1. William, afterwards Sir William; 2. James, a Writer to the Signet; and, 3. Alexander, a merchant in Edinburgh; and three daughters: 1. Rosina, married to Mr. Nisbet, of Preston; 2. Elizabeth; and, 3. Helen; both died unmarried. Sir William died in 1730.

Sir William Purves, eldest son of the last-mentioned Sir William, married Lady Anne Hume Campbell, eldest daughter of Alexander, Earl of Marchmont, by whom he had two sons: 1. William, who died before his father; and, 2. Alexander, now Sir Alexander; and three daughters: 1. Margaret; 2. Elizabeth; both unmarried; and, 3. Anne, married to James Burnet, Esq. brother of Sir Thomas Burnet, of Leys. Sir William died in 1761, and was succeeded by the present Baronet,

Sir Alexander Purves, who married, first, Catharine Le Blanc, daughter of Mr. Le Blanc, of London, by whom he had one son and three daughters; secondly, Mary Home, daughter of Sir James Home, of Manderston, Baronet, by whom he had five sons and four daughters; thirdly, Magdalen Edmonstone, daughter of James Edmonstone, of Longfaugh, by whom he had two sons and one daughter; and, fourthly, Isabella Hunter, daughter of James Hunter, of Frankfield, by whom he had one son.

Creation—1665.

in the "Gentle Shepherd;" and it is known that Sir William Purves, during the grand Rebellion, was obliged to leave Woodhouselee, to which he returned in triumph after the Restoration. Woodhouselee is now the seat of the Honourable Alexander-Fraser Tytler. Lord Woodhouselee, a man of exquisite taste, who has erected there an appropriate temple to the memory of Allan Ramsay.

MALCOLM.

For the account of this ancient family, see the APPENDIX.

MENZIES.

It is affirmed by Boethius, and other Scottish writers, that Menzies existed as a surname as early as the reign of Malcolm Canmore, when surnames were first introduced into Scotland; a fact, not incompatible with chronology, although it is at the same time confidently asserted, that the origin of this family, first called Maynoers or Meyners, then Menys, afterwards Meignes or Mengies, and now Menzies, for so it has at different times been spelled in the various charters and grants bestowed upon them at different periods of time, is of foreign extraction. Unfortunately for this family, most of their ancient writs were lost in the commencement of the sixteenth century, by the conflagration of their baronial residence, which, added to the total destruction of earlier ones by Edward I. when he overran Scotland, has rendered it difficult to prove the antiquity of the family, or to ascertain their origin. It has, however, even from a very early period, been believed that they are a branch of the family of Manners, in England, now Dukes of Rutland, a family which came over from Normandy at the Conquest, and were seated in Northumberland; an opinion apparently well grounded from the fact, that Robert de Meyners, in the reign of Alexander III. sealed a grant with the same arms as those of the ancient bearing of the Rutland family, and further, by the mode of spelling having in some instances been the same, for Fordon, in his Chronicle, says, "eodem anno obit Robertus de Manners quondam Camerarius Regis Alexandri."

The first of this name that is to be met with in any private grants or records in Scotland, is Anketillus de Maynoers, who lived in the reign of King William the Lion, and is a witness among others, to the donation made by Willielmus

de Vetere Ponte, to the abbacy of Holyrood House, of the lands of Ogleface, "pro salute Domini mei Regis Willicmi et Reginae Emergardæ."

The next person of this name, and whom there is reason to consider as the son of the former, is Robert de Meyners, Knt., who flourished in the reign of King Alexander II., and upon the accession of King Alexander III. to the crown, was promoted to the office of Lord High Chamberlain of Scotland. In that character, as well as one of the Barons, called Maguates Scotiæ, he was employed in several embassies to England, which he discharged honourably, and to the entire satisfaction of his sovereign and his country*. This Robert granted a charter of the lands of Culdres, "Matthæ de Moneriet pro homagei et servitio suo;" the seal of which charter is quite entire, and the arms resemble those of Manners, in England, of which the family of Rutland is descended; and this helps to support what is mentioned before concerning the affinity between the two surnames; the witnesses to this charter are, among others, David de Meyners, and Thomas de Meyners; and the same Thomas is a witness to the confirmation of the kirk of Melville, to the monastery of Dunfermline, by Gregorius de Melville, in 1251. The above Robert died in the year 1266, and left a son,

Sir Alexander de Meyners, Knt., who sat in the parliament at Brigham, in 1290, but does not appear to have been a nominee, either for Bruce, or Baliol, nor is he in the list of those who swore fealty to Edward I. in 1291. He was one of those worthy patriots, who stood firm to the interests of their country, after the death of King Alexander III. in opposition to the violent oppressions of King Edward I. of England, for which he was thrown into prison by King Edward, having been taken, fighting stoutly at the battle of Dunbar, as appears from Rymer's Fæd. Vol. II. p. 728, where a fifty merk land of old extent is allotted for the subsistence of his wife and children, in 1296. It is a curious fact, however, that in the subsequent year, he was liberated, on condi-

* From this office of Lord High Chamberlain, he was removed by the intrigues of the Comyns, who accused him of being one of the English faction, in consequence of his having assisted in the supplanting of their party in the year 1255; and they were the more successful in representing him as being in the English interest, from his having received the protection of the English monarch in his estates. Notwithstanding these political squabbles, it appears that even in those days coalitions were not unknown; for when another change of parties took place, and the Comyns and their friends had recovered their influence, we find this Robert politically connected with them, and actually nominated one of the ten regents, through their influence, in the year 1258. Throughout all these changes, and however he might have been influenced by party, we still find him engaged in patriotic exertions, and to him was Scotland partly indebted for the removal of a dangerous enemy from her frontiers, by the treaty entered into at Perth, in 1266, with Magnus, King of Norway, by which the Western Isles were freed from foreign dominion.

tion of serving Edward in his French wars, together with other Scottish Barons. This Alexander got the lands of Weem^b, and Aberfeldy, in vic' de Perth, from John de Strathbogy, Earl of Athol, father of David, who was Constable of Scotland, in the beginning of the reign of King Robert I. He was also possessed of the lands of Durisdeer, in Dumfries, which he resigned in favour of his brother-in-law, James, third son of James, High Steward of Scotland; but these he afterwards got back, and received from King Robert I. a charter of the barony of Durisdeer, "*Tenend' eidem Alexandro et Egidie sponsae de nobis,*" &c. This Alexander is a frequent witness to the charters of King Robert I., and being particularly a witness to the grant made to Gilbertus de Haya, of the office of Lord High Constable of Scotland, the 9th of the King's reign, in 1315, it is observable, that he is inserted in the charter before Sir Robert Keith, Marischal of Scotland; from which it may be supposed, that at that time he enjoyed some place of considerable rank, otherwise he never would have had the preference of the Marischal. Alexander left issue by the above Egidia, or Giles Stewart, only daughter of James, High Steward of Scotland,

Sir Robert de Meyners, his successor, who got in his father's lifetime from Robert de Bruce, Dominus de Liddisdale, the lands of Funauchie, and Gow-

^b Weems is a parish in Braidalbin, in Perthshire, so corrupted from wamha, a cave, in the Gaelic, as there was in ancient times a most remarkable cave in a high rocky bank near the parish church; at present, from the falling in of the earth, all vestiges of it are destroyed. The present residence of the family is at Castle Menzies, in this parish, a building as old as the year 1571, and in all the magnificence of those days, having all the air of a castle, with turrets, &c. Much of its present elegant appearance is owing to the late Sir Robert Menzies, who displayed great taste in adorning it with gardeus, plantations, and interesting walks. It is placed romantically at the foot of the northern side of Strath-Tay, and under a most beautiful bank, which is covered with trees of various kinds, and is of considerable magnitude, having a wide extended plain in front, divided into a number of inclosures, and exhibiting high agricultural improvement. The woods rising boldly above, and the grey rocks peeping between, are exquisite embellishments to the vale itself; whilst far up the hill are the remains of an hermitage, formed by two sides of native rock, and two of artificial wall, which some centuries past was the retreat of the chief of the family, who, disgusted with the world, retired here to end his days in meditation, resigning his fortune and power to a younger brother. Though much of the feudal influence of the Highland chiefs is now destroyed, yet the influence of their example still remains in a great degree, and is reflected back upon them in the manners of the tenantry and dependants; it is, therefore, not irrelevant here to notice, that although the kirk when built in 1609, and for many years afterwards, was fully sufficient to contain all the congregation that assembled on it, yet, as it has been very aptly observed by the topographical historian of this parish, since the knowledge and practice of true religion have been more widely diffused in these extensive and, for a long time, neglected regions, the church is by much too small for the present congregations, especially in the summer months, so that great part of those who attend, are obliged to be content with the open air, and to hear the minister through the open windows. It is not unfair to attribute much of the encouragement which has produced this, to the Menzies family, who are always resident in the parish part of the year.

lantine, in the althanage or lordship of Dull de Perth, a charter also of the foresaid lands of Weem and Aberfeldy, from his father, Sir Alexander, wherein he is designed, "his son and heir," and from David de Strathbogy, Earl of Athol, and Constable of Scotland, the lands of the thanage of Cranach, in Perthshire, the first of these charters is confirmed by King David II. in 1343; and the second by Robert, Steward of Scotland, and Lord of Athol; after which, the said Robert got a charter from Duncan, Earl of Fife, wherein he grants to him, by the appellation of, "*consanguineo nostro*," the lands of Edramuckie, and Morinch Desewer, in the same county, and this is likewise confirmed by King David II. in 1343. This Sir Robert married Margaret de Ouyoth, one of the daughters and heirs portioners of Sir David de Ouyoth, Knt., a family of opulence, extinct in the reign of James VI. This lady during her widowhood, with consent of John de Meyners, her son and heir, gave to the monastery of Dunfermline, "*Totam terram meam de (Pilkfurran) me jure hereditario contingentem*;" which charter was confirmed by King David II. in 1360. She likewise in her widowhood gave to her cousin, Richard Eviot, the lands of Busey, in Perthshire; which was also confirmed by King David, in the 23rd year of his reign, in 1362. Of this marriage there were two sons, John, the heir of the family, and Alexander de Meyners, de Fothergill; and of this Alexander, who, by his wife, Janet, got lands in the shire of Aberdeen, in the North, it is reckoned the family of Pitfoddles, and others of the name, in that country, are descended.

John succeeded to his father, Sir Robert, in the whole lands before-mentioned; and further, got a grant from King Robert II. by which his Majesty gave to him and his heirs, "*Illum annum redditum octo solidorum nobis debitum, sive exeuntem castri Warderatione; de terra de Vogry, infra vicecomitat. de Edinburgh*," so that it would appear, though there is no document extant to prove it, that at that time, the family were possessed of the barony of Vogrie, otherwise there was no necessity of granting them a discharge of the castle ward duties, payable out of these lands. By Christian, his wife, John left a son,

Robert de Meignes, who got charters from King Robert II. of the barony of Enach, in the shire of Dumfries, the barony of Vogrie, in the shire of Edinburgh, the half of the barony of Culter, in the shire of Lanark, and the lands of Ceres, in the shire of Fife, proceeding upon his father John's resignation, and, as he was still alive, his life-rent is reserved. This Robert left a son, David, his successor, but what other children he had, or to whom he was married, is uncertain.

Sir David de Mengues, Knt., succeeded to his father, Robert, in the above lands, and as the bulk of his estate lay then in Perthshire, he exchanged, agreeable to a charter granted by King James I. in 1436, the barony of Vogrie, in vice. de Edinb. with the barony of Raver, in vice. de Perth. which the King confirmed to him and his heirs; and as these lands were a part of the lordship of Dull, wherein Queen Jean was secured for jointure, her Majesty ratified the charter of excambion, and gave up all claims which she might have to the barony of Raver. This Sir David was one of the hostages for King James I.'s ransom, and is the same who in that reign was employed in several embassies to the crown of Denmark, and made Governor of the Orkneys, which then belonged to the King of Denmark. He married Margery Sinclair, sister of Henry, Earl of Orkney, and was by the Earl left sole tutor to William Sinclair, his son and heir. Of this marriage, Sir David had a son, John, his successor. Sir David was married, secondly, to Helen, daughter of ————. In the latter part of his life he gave himself up to a religious profession, and became a monk of the Cistercian order in the monastery of Melrose. He made several donations to religious houses, and gave the lands of Newkhill, in Lanarkshire, to the monks of Kelso, in pure alms, "*pro salute Jacobi Regis et Jeanæ Reginae*," which the King by his charter, the 25th of January, 1431, confirmed. He gave also to the monastery of Melrose, the third part of the lands of Wolfclyde, in the barony of Culter, and shire of Lanark, "*pro salute Domini Regis Jacobi, et Joannæ Reginae et pro salute sui*," &c. which donation is confirmed by the King, in July, 1431; and he likewise gave to the abbacy of Dunfermline, in 1412, "*pro salute animæ meæ, et animarum parentum meorum &c. unum annuum redditum sex librarum et undecim solidarum, mihi annuatim de terris de Luscer-Evroth, debitum, et per me, et predecessores meos hujusque per manus Balivi, qui pro tempore fuerit pro Muskillburgh receptum*," &c.; and this charter the said Sir David afterwards, the 22nd of May, 1438, with consent of John de Mengues, his son and heir, confirms, "*Charitatis intuitu, ac pro salute animarum nostrarum, et animarum Marjoriæ et Helenæ uxorum mearum*," &c. Sir David left likewise another son, but of which of these marriages is uncertain; his name was Cuthbert, he got a fee grant of part of the barony of Enach, from John, his brother. and it is supposed that the family of Enach*, and others in Dumfriesshire, were descended of him.

* It is to be observed, that before this period there are Menzies of Enach mentioned; but then these were always the eldest sons of the family of Menzies, who were so styled till they got the estate; the predecessors of the present family of Enach were, in the year 1603, called Menzies, of Menzies, until the year 1603, and from this Cuthbert was Captain Charles Menzies, the representative of that family, lately descended.

John de Mengeis succeeded his father, Sir David, and got grants from the crown of all his lands, proceeding upon his father's resignation. He married Janet Carruthers, daughter to ——— Carruthers, of Holmains, an ancient family of Tory, in Dumfries; and by her had three sons, George, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Duncanson, of Struan; Robert, his successor; and John, the ancestor of the family of Culterallers; and a daughter, Mariota, married to Cutlibert Murray, of Cockpoole.

Sir Robert, the second son, was, in the year 1487, retoured heir to John, his father, in all the lands before-mentioned; it was in this Robert's time, that the mansion-house of the family was burned, which induced the sovereign to give him a new grant of his whole lands and estate, and to erect all of them into a free barony, to be called the barony of Menzies; the words are, "*Dilecto nostro Roberto Menzies, de eodem, militi, pro bono et gratuito servitio, et quia intelligimus quod ipsius Roberti cartæ et evidenciæ tempore combustionis sui loci de Veem, per malefactores combust' et destruct' fuerunt,*" &c. This Sir Robert married Margaret Lindsay, daughter of David Lindsay, of Edziell, and left issue three sons; Sir Robert, his successor; William Menzies, of Roro, ancestor of the family of Shian; and Alexander; and a daughter, Margaret, married to William Robertson, of Struan. Dying in the year 1520, his eldest son,

Sir Robert, was retoured heir to his father in the estate of Menzies; he married, first, Christian Gordon, eldest daughter of Alexander, Earl of Huntly, by Jean Stewart, daughter of John, Earl of Athol, by whom he had Alexander, his successor; he married, secondly, Marion Campbell, daughter of Archibald, Earl of Argyll; but of this marriage there does not appear to have been any issue.

Alexander, in 1557, was retoured heir to his father in the above estate of Menzies; he married, first, Janet Campbell, daughter of Sir James Campbell, of Lawers, by whom he had a son, James, his heir; he married, secondly, Catharine McGhie, by whom he had three sons: 1. George; 2. James, the ancestor of the family of Culdares; and, 3. Thomas.

James, the only son by the first marriage, succeeded his father, and married Barbara Stewart, eldest daughter of John, Earl of Athol, (by Jean, daughter of John, Lord Forbes); by whom he left issue two sons: Alexander, his successor; and Duncan, of Comrie; and two daughters: Helen, married to James Beaton, Esq. of Melgum; and Grizel, married to James Grant, of Ardmilly, brother-german to John Grant, of Frenchil, ancestor to the Laird of Grant.

Alexander, afterwards Sir Alexander, was, in the year 1588, retoured heir to

his father, James. He married, first, Margaret Campbell, daughter of Duncan Campbell, of Glenorchy, but by her he had no issue. He married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of John Forrester, of Carden, (by Margaret, daughter of John, Earl of Wigton), by whom he had a son, John, who died without issue, and Duncan, who succeeded to his brother. He married, thirdly, Margery Campbell, daughter of Alexander, Bishop of Brechin, by whom he had seven sons and four daughters: 1. Alexander, of Rotmell; 2. William, of Cause; 3. Thomas, of Inchafray; 4. Robert, of Glassie; 5. George; 6. David; and, 7. Archibald, who was a Writer to the Signet. The daughters were, 1. Helen, married to Sir James Campbell, of Lawers; 2. Grizel, married to Sir Thomas Stewart, of Grandtully; 3. Margaret, married to Colin Campbell, of Bawhaslie, second son of the Laird of Glenorchy; and, 4. Jean, married to Alexander Robertson, of Lude.

Duncan succeeded his father, and was in the year 1624, retoured heir to John, his brother, in such parts of his estate as he died in the fee of. He married Jean Leslie, only daughter of James, master of Rothies, by Catharine, daughter of Patrick, Lord Drummond; by whom he had issue three sons: 1. Alexander, his successor; 2. Robert, who died without issue; and, 3. William, who was killed at the battle of Worcester; and five daughters: 1. Margery, married to ——— Trotter, merchant in Portugal; 2. Jean, married to Mr. Robert Campbell, of Finnab; 3. Elizabeth, married to Alexander McNab, of that ilk; 4. Margaret, married to Alexander Stewart, of Foss; and, 5. Helen, who died unmarried.

Alexander succeeded to his father, Duncan, and was created a Knight Baronet, the 2nd of September, 1665; the words of the patent, "*In memoriam revocantes multa proclara servitia nobis, nostrisque illustrissimis progenitoribus, per dilectum nostrum Dominum Alexandrum Menzies de eodem, equitem auratum, ejusque prædecessores, præstita et peracta, et gravia damna illata. Quinetiam, eum esse Philarchum et principem claræ familiæ cognominis Menzies, in hoc regno nostro Scotiæ,*" &c. He married Agnes Campbell, eldest daughter of Sir John Campbell, of Glenorchy, by Mary, daughter of William, Earl of Airth and Monteith; by which marriage he had two sons and three daughters; 1. Robert, his heir; and, 2. Captain James Menzies, (who married Anne Campbell, daughter to Lord Neil Campbell, by Lady Vere Ker, by whom he has issue four sons, John, James, Neil, and Duncan, and several daughters, one married to James Stewart, of Killichassy; one to Robert Fleming, of Moness; and another to Lieutenant John McKenzie, of Kineraig, &c.) The daughters of Sir Alexander, were, 1. Susan, married, first, to Lord Neil Camp-

bell, of Fin nab; 2. Jean, married to Mungo Campbell, of Netherplace; and, 3. Emilia, to Thomas Fleming, of Moness.

Robert Menzies, who died before his father, Sir Alexander, made an early appearance at the Revolution, and had he not been cut off in the flower of his age, would have made a considerable figure, being a man of great parts and influence. He married Anne Sandilands, daughter of Walter, Lord Torphichen, by Catharine, daughter of William, Lord Alexander, eldest son of William, Earl of Stirling. He died in the year 1691, leaving issue two sons, Sir Alexander, his grandfather's heir, and Captain James, who died young, without issue; and two daughters, Christian, married, first, to Patrick Stewart, of Bellechan, but without issue, and, secondly, to John Farquarson, of Invercauld, to whom she had a daughter; and Catharine, married to John Menzies, M. D. of the family of Culterallers, to whom she had issue.

Sir Alexander succeeded to the estates and title after his grandfather's death. He married his own cousin, Christian, daughter of Lord Neil Campbell, by Susan Menzies, his second wife, by whom he left Robert, his successor, and a daughter, Christian, who was married to William Macintosh, of that Ilk, Esq. by whom she had no issue.

Sir Robert succeeded his father; he married Lady Mary Stewart, eldest daughter of James, Earl of Bute, by Lady Anne Campbell, daughter of Archibald, Duke of Argyll, and died in 1786, without issue, on which the title descended to a junior branch, to whom we return.

Captain James Menzies, second son of Sir Alexander Menzies, who was created a Knight Baronet in the year 1665. He married Anna Campbell, daughter to Lord Neil Campbell, by Lady Vere Ker, his first wife, by whom he had issue four sons: 1. James; 2. Neil, who married Mary Bothwell, daughter to Henry, Lord Holyrood-House, by whom he had Sir Robert, the present Baronet, of whom afterwards; 3. John; and, 4. Duncan; and several daughters.

James Menzies, the eldest son, married ———, and had a son, Sir John Menzies; which

Sir John Menzies succeeded to the last-mentioned Sir Robert. He married Lady Charlotte Murray, eldest daughter of John, the present Duke of Athol, but dying without issue in 1800, he was succeeded by

Sir Robert Menzies, his cousin-german, (son of Neil, the second son of Captain James), who now enjoys the estate and honours of his ancestors. He married Catharine Ochiltree, daughter to Duncan Ochiltree, of Linsalg, Esq. by Vere Flemyng, daughter of Robert Flemyng, of Moness; by whom he has

England. It appears that they came there not as one family, but in a body or clan-ship; for soon after they seem to have been very numerous, and proved powerful opposers of the English for nearly two centuries.

Pitcottie, the historian, relates, that King James V., desirous to be freed from the thralldom of the Earl of Angus, secretly invited the Laird of Buccleugh, with his friends, among whom at that time were the Eliotts, to meet him at Melrose, and rescue him out of the Douglas' hands. Buccleugh complied with the King's request, but was repulsed by Angus at a place called Darnchieve, after an obstinate engagement, in which one of the Eliotts slew with his spear the Laird of Cessford, ancestor of the Duke of Roxburgh. This encounter happened on the 24th of July, 1526*. Eliott, of Lariston, was unquestionably the original stock from which all of the name in Scotland, at least, sprung. The direct male line failed about the beginning of last century, and the heir female was married to a younger son of the family of Stobs, who continued the line. As the writs and evidences have, by various accidents, been mostly lost and destroyed, particularly by the burning of the house at Stobs, in the late Sir Gilbert Eliott's time, it will not be possible to give a continued deduction of the families; but it is still well known by sundry documents, that they were connected with some of the best families in the kingdom; as Douglas, Earl of Angus; Stewart, Earl of Bothwell; Cockburn, of Langton; Cranston, of Moriston; Ramsay, of Dalhousie; Hepburn, of Waughton; Douglas, of Whittingham; and the family of Buccleugh. The first of the family of Stobs upon record appears to be

Gavin Eliott, of the Stobs's, a second son, of Laniton, in anno 1598. His son or grandson was

Gilbert Eliott, of Stobs, commonly called "Gibby wi' the gouden gartins." He married Margaret, daughter to Walter Scott, second Baron of Harden, called "Meggy Handy," by whom he had six sons: 1. William, his heir; 2. Gilbert Eliott, of Craigend; 3. Archibald Eliott, of Middlestead; 4. Gavin Eliott, of Grange, ancestor of the family of Middlemill and Lord Minto^b;

* This is the account given in the common editions of Pitcottie's history. But in old manuscripts, those cotemporary with the period when that history terminated, the relation of the rencounter is somewhat different. In another fray we find the Earl of Bothwell wounded by John Eliott, whose head was afterwards sent to Edinburgh, 1566.

^b Lord Minto was born the 23rd of April, 1751. His early education was domestic; and as the connections and views of his family created, there was a probability that he might afterwards be engaged in the great affairs of the nation, he was therefore educated at an English school, and at an English University. To complete his education, as he was advancing to mature manhood, Mr. Elliot visited those

issue, Neil, and Vere. Neil, the heir of the family, married Miss Emilia Balfour, daughter of Francis Balfour, Esq. of Fernie, (the male representative of the title of Balfour, Lord Burleigh), and has an infant daughter, Catharine-Vere; the daughter of Sir Robert married Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald Butler, of Pitlochry, and Fanally, by whom (who is now dead) she had one son, Archibald, of Pitlochry, a minor.

Creation—2nd September, 1665.

ELLIOTT.

THE surname of Elliott is of considerable antiquity in England, as well as in Scotland. Mr. Willis, a learned antiquary, mentions their having been seated in Devonshire about the reign of King John, where they were branched out into several families, chiefly in the West of England, some of them being of notice Temp. Edward I. These were so numerous as not now to be easily traced; but of the same stock is descended the family of Port Elliott, in Cornwall, settled there about the year 1540. There was another family of this name in Suffolk, who had a grant of arms from William Camden, Clarendieux, November, 1614. There were, likewise, Eliotts in Surrey, as appears by Sylvanus Morgan's Works.

It is not to be doubted, but the English and Scotch Eliotts were originally of the same stock, the surname being so strictly identical in both. Those of the name of Elliott in Scotland, were settled upon the borders in Liddesdale, during the reign of King Robert III., about the year 1395. But for sundry generations before that period they had existed in Angus or Forfarshire, at or near a village there called Elliott, which still subsists. As most of the surnames in Scotland were local, it is more than probable they had their name from this village, which has been ever a prevailing opinion among their descendants. About the time last mentioned, they were induced to remove thence by means of the family of Douglas, to strengthen their interest on the Borders towards

5. John Elliott, of Godistree; 6. James Elliott, of Redheugh, who married the heiress of Lariston, as aforesaid. Gilbert Elliott, of Stobs died in —, and was succeeded by his son,

William Elliott, of Stobs, who married Elizabeth, daughter to Sir James

parts of the Continent over which it is commonly thought fit that our young men of fortune should travel before they engage in business or settle in the world, in order that they may acquire a due personal knowledge of the general state of European life and policy.

In the year 1774, he was elected a Member of the British House of Commons. It was at the great crisis when the British government was taking arms to subdue the Americans that Mr. Elliot came first into Parliament. The members of the legislature were far from being unanimous as to the measures to be taken with the refractory colonies. Mr. Elliot chose to take part with ministers, and lent them able assistance though a young member. His co-operation with ministers was merely legislative. But the first occasion was seized for calling forth his abilities to employment of another sort. While France was distracted with all the fumes of democracy, Toulon was surrendered to the British fleet, by its own government, and the fleet in its harbour was destroyed. The inhabitants of Corsica sought to ally themselves to Britain, by seeking protection under the sovereignty of her monarch. Sir Gilbert Elliot having, in 1793, taken the oath as a Privy Counsellor, was nominated a Commissioner for carrying into effect those intentions which His Majesty had graciously conceived in regard to the Corsicans. Bastia, Calvi, and all the fortified places in Corsica, were, early in the year 1794, surrendered by the French to the British arms. The King accepted of the professed sovereignty of the isle; and, on the 19th of June, 1794, Sir Gilbert Elliot, as his Viceroy, presided in a general assembly of the Corsicans, in which a code of constitutional laws was adopted for the political arrangement of society in the island, that was in substance something similar to the present constitution of Great Britain. Agreeing to this constitution, in the name of the sovereign whom he represented, Sir Gilbert Elliot, in a speech of great wisdom, dignity, and conciliation, recommended to the Corsicans to live quietly under it, and to value aright the advantages they had gained by putting themselves under the protection of the same sovereign who was the executor of the laws, and the guardian of the liberties of Great Britain. To this recommendation, those who had been the leaders in calling in the interposition of the British arms were sufficiently disposed to listen. The Viceroy returned to England early in the year 1797. What prudence, moderation, energy, and vigilance could do, had been done by him in the government of that island. His services were approved by his royal master. He was, on the 26th of October, 1797, raised to the British peerage, under the title of Lord, or Barou of Minto, in the shire of Roxburgh: to commemorate the importance of his services in Corsica, he received, at the time, special permission to adopt the arms of that island into the armorial bearing of his family. His sagacity and eloquence were eminently displayed in parliament, when the constitutional and legislative union of Ireland with Great Britain was proposed in the House of Peers. His speech on that occasion has been since published, and nothing could more clearly or ably explain the reason and expediency of that measure, for which he was a strenuous advocate: having always cherished and acted upon the same principles which he espoused in early life: principles which approve the union of constitutional liberty with an executive authority in the hands of the sovereign. He was chosen to succeed Marquis Cornwallis in India, as being equally attentive to the interests of this nation and the justice due to individuals; and therefore likely, by his abilities, love of justice, and proper views, to complete what the noble Marquis was sent over to effect, but which had been prevented, by the sudden death of the Marquis, from being then accomplished. As Lord Minto had never been conversant with India affairs, and the Company, Board of Controll, and ministers, had disagreed about a successor to Marquis Cornwallis, the appointment of Lord Minto was peculiarly honourable to himself, as it was a high mark of great and general confidence in his abilities and integrity, which, by his conduct, he has

Douglas, of Conons, by whom he had three sons: 1. Sir Gilbert, his heir; 2. ———; 3. William, whose heir male is Sir John Elliott, of Peebles, Bart., late Physician in London. He died in ———, and to him succeeded his son,

Sir Gilbert Elliott, of Stobs. He was first created a Knight Banneret, and afterwards a Baronet of Scotland, by patent, dated the 3rd of September, 1666, with destination. He married, first, Isabella, second daughter of James, Master of Cranston, by Lady Elizabeth Stewart, eldest daughter to Francis Stewart, first of that surname, Earl of Bothwell, by whom he had a son, Sir William, his heir. He married, secondly, Dame Magdaline Nicolson, daughter to Sir Thomas Nicholson, of Laswade, Bart., by whom he had two sons: 1. Gilbert Elliott, of Stonage, ancestor to the present Gilbert Elliott, of Otterburn; 2. William Elliott, merchant in London; and a daughter, Magdaline Elliott, married to Sir John Pringle, of Stichel, Bart. He was succeeded by his son,

Sir William Elliott, of Stobs, Bart., in ———. He married Dame Margaret Murray, daughter to Charles Murray, of Haldon, Esq., by whom he left his son and successor, 1. Sir Gilbert Elliott; 2. John Elliott, Esq., who was in the army, and died unmarried; and five daughters: 1. Margaret, married to Sir John Patterson, Bart.; 2. Magdaline, married to Alexander Scott, of Seiton, Esq.; 3. Janet, married to Captain Corbet; 4. Elizabeth, married to Mr. Forest, Edinburgh; and, 5. Elizabeth, married to Mr. Blair, Edinburgh. Sir William died in 1694, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir Gilbert Elliott, of Stobs, Bart., who married Eleanor, daughter of William Elliott, of Wells, Esq., by whom he had; 1. Sir John, his heir; 2. William Elliott, merchant in India; 3. Gilbert Elliott, Captain of an East India ship; 4. Archibald, merchant in London; 5. Charles, Judge Advocate in Carolina; 6. Elliott Elliott, Captain of a man of war; 7. Gavin, Captain of an India ship; and, 8. George-Augustus, General in the British service, and Governor of Gibraltar, created, in 1787, Lord Heathfield, for his gallant conduct in defence of that fortress; he married Anne, daughter of Sir Francis Drake, Bart., by

shown he fully deserved; for the British affairs in that country are greatly improved under his administration. The debts of the Company are diminishing; and the animosities between the native powers themselves, as well as the jealousies of our government, have greatly subsided since his presiding over the affairs in that country.

In private life Lord Minto is most amiable, a man of polished and elegant manners, and few men in any rank of life unite a knowledge of literature and talents for business in so eminent a degree. His Lordship, in 1777, married Miss Anyand, sister to Sir George Cornwall, Bart., by whom he has issue.

Lord Heathfield was born in the year 1718. He was, at an early age, sent to the University of Leyden where he made a rapid progress in classical learning, and spoke with elegance and fluency the German and

whom he has Francis-Augustus, the present Lord Heathfield, and a daughter, married to John Trayton Faller, Esq., of Ashdown Park, in Sussex. Sir Gilbert died in 1764, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir John Elliott, of Stobs, Bart., who married Mary, daughter of —

French languages. Being designed for a military life, he was sent from thence to the celebrated Ecole Royale du Genie Militaire, at La Fere, in Picardy. This school was rendered the most famous in Europe, by means of the great Vautan, under whom it was conducted. Here it was that the foundation was laid of that knowledge of military tactics, in all its branches, and particularly in the arts of engineering and fortification, which so greatly distinguished that officer. He completed his military course on the Continent by a tour, for the purpose of seeing practised what he had been studying in theory. He served for some time as a volunteer in the Prussian army. Mr. Elliot returned, in his seventeenth year, to his native country, Scotland; and was, in the same year, (1735) introduced by his father, Sir Gilbert, to Lieutenant-Colonel Piers, of the 23rd regiment of Foot, or Royal Welsh Fusiliers, then lying in Edinburgh: Sir Gilbert presented him as a youth anxious to bear arms for his King and country; he was accordingly entered as a volunteer in that regiment, where he continued for a twelvemonth. At this time he gave a promise of his future military talents. From the 23rd he went into the Engineer Corps, at Woolwich, and made great progress in the art *militaire*, until his uncle, Colonel Elliot, brought him in as Adjutant of the 2nd troop of Horse Grenadiers, where he conducted himself with the most exemplary attention. With these troops he went upon service to Germany, and was with them in a variety of actions: and, amongst others, at the battle of Dettingen, where he was wounded. In this regiment he first purchased the rank of Captain and Major, and afterwards that of Lieutenant-Colonel. On arriving at this rank he resigned his commission as an Engineer, which he had enjoyed with his other rank, and in which service he had been actively employed very much to the advantage of his country: he had received the instructions of the famous Engineer, Belidor, and made himself completely master of the science of gunnery.

Had he not so disinterestedly resigned his rank in the engineer department, he would, by regular progression, have risen to the head of that corps. Soon after this, he was appointed Aid-de-Camp to King George II., and was already distinguished for his military skill and discipline.

In the year 1759, he quitted the 2nd troop of Horse Grenadier Guards, and was appointed to raise, form, and discipline the 1st regiment of Light Horse, called after him, Elliot's Light Horse.

As soon as that regiment was raised and formed, Colonel Elliot was appointed to the command of the cavalry in the expedition on the coast of France, with the rank of Brigadier-General; and after this he passed into Germany, where he was employed on the staff, and greatly distinguished himself in a variety of movements in the seven years' war, while his regiment displayed a strictness of discipline, an activity and enterprise, which gained them signal honour. From Germany he was recalled, for the purpose of being employed as second in command of the memorable expedition against the Havannah; the particulars of which conquest are well known. A circumstance, which occurred immediately after the reduction of the Havannah, shows, that in the very heat and outrages of war, the General was not unmindful of the rules of humanity. He was particularly eminent among the conquerors of that place for his disinterested procedure, and for checking the horror of indiscriminate plunder: to him, therefore, appeals were most frequently made. A Frenchman, who had suffered greatly by the depredations of the soldiery, made application to him, and begged, in bad English, that he would interfere to have his property restored; the petitioner's wife, who was present, a woman of a high spirit, was angry with her husband for the intercession, and said, "*Comment pouvez vous demander des grâces à un homme qui vient vous dépouiller? N'en espérez pas.*" The husband persisting in his application, his wife grew more loud in the censure, and said, "*Tous n'êtes pas Français.*" The General, busy writing at the time, turned to the woman, and said, smiling, "*Madame, ne vous échauffez* :

Andrews, Esq., of London, by whom he had Sir Francis, his heir, and two daughters, Anne, and Eleanor. He died in 1767, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir Francis Eliott, of Stobs, Bart., who married Miss Dixon, by whom he

pas, ce que votre mari demande lui sera accordé!" "Oh! faut il pour surcroit de malheur," exclaimed the woman, "*que le barbare parle François.*" The General was so very much pleased with the woman's spirit, that he not only procured them their property again, but took pains to accommodate them in every other respect. Such was, throughout life, the manly and humane character of the General; who would not suffer his troops to extend the ravages of war for the sake of plunder.

In the year 1775, the General was appointed Commander in Chief of the Forces in Ireland. But he did not continue long in this station, not even long enough to unpack all his trunks; for finding that interferences were made by petty authority, derogatory of his own, he resisted the practice with becoming spirit; and not choosing to disturb the government of the sister kingdom, on a personal affair, he solicited to be recalled, which was done, when he was appointed to the command of Gibraltar, in a fortunate hour for the safety of that important fortress. The system of his life, as well as his education, peculiarly qualified him for this trust. His singular temperance and manners were thus described by one of his contemporaries:—"He is perhaps the most abstemious man of his age: his food is vegetables, and his drink water; he neither indulges himself in animal food nor even wine; he never sleeps more than four hours at a time: so that he is up later and earlier than most other men; he has so inured himself to habits of hardness, that things which are difficult and painful to other men, are to him his daily practice, and are rendered agreeable by habit." It could not be easy to starve such a man into a surrender, nor easy to surprise him: his wants were easily supplied, and his watchfulness beyond precedent. The example of the Commander in Chief, in a besieged garrison, has a most persuasive efficacy in reforming the manners of the soldiery. Like him, his brave followers came to regulate their lives by the most strict rules of discipline, before there arose a necessity for so doing; and severe exercise, with short diet, became habitual to them by their own choice. The military system of discipline which he introduced, and the preparations which he made for his defence, were contrived with so much judgment, and executed with so much address, that he has been able, with a handful of men, to preserve his post against an attack, the constancy of which, even without the rigour, had been sufficient to exhaust any set of men. Collected in himself, he in no instance destroyed, by premature attacks, the labours which had cost the enemy time, patience, and expense to complete; he deliberately observed their approaches, and seized on the proper moment, with the keenest precision, in which to make his attack with success. He never spent his ammunition in useless parade, or in unimportant attacks; he never relaxed from discipline by the appearance of security, or hazarded the lives of the garrison by wild experiments: but, by a cool and temperate demeanour, he maintained his station for three years of constant investment, in which all the powers of Spain were employed. The eyes of all Europe were at that time on his garrison; and his conduct in his able defence of Gibraltar, in 1782, has justly exalted him to a most elevated place in the military annals of the present times. On his return to England, the gratitude of the British Senate was as forward as the public voice, in giving him that distinguished mark of gratitude his merit deserved; to which his Majesty was pleased to add that of Knight of the Bath, and an elevation to the peerage, by the title of Lord Heathfield, Baron of Heathfield, on the 14th of June, 1787: permitting his Lordship to take also the arms of the fortress he had so bravely defended, to perpetuate to futurity his noble conduct. He married Anne, daughter of Sir Francis Drake, of Devonshire, who died in 1769, leaving his Lordship a son, Francis-Augustus, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 6th regiment of Horse, and a daughter, married to John Trayton Fuller, Esq. of Ashdown Park, Sussex. He died, in the seventy-third year of his age, on the 6th of July, 1790, at a chateau at Aix-la-Chapelle, of a second stroke of the palsy, after having enjoyed for some weeks

had Sir William, his heir; John, Captain in the 20th Light Dragoons, and died unmarried in the year 1796; and two daughters, Mary, and Anne. He died in June, 1791, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

The present Sir William Eliott, of Stobs, Bart., who married, in 1790, Mary, daughter of John Russell, Esq., of Roseburn, by whom he has. William-Francis, John, Gilbert, Daniel, George-Augustus, Charles, Russell, Alexander; and two daughters, Bethea-Mary, and Euphemia.

Creation—3rd of September, 1666.

before a tolerably good share of health, and an unusual flow of spirits. Two days before his death, dined with his friend, Mr. Robert Barclay, and was in a few days to have set out with that gentleman for Leghorn, on his way to Gibraltar. His remains were brought to Dover, in the Racehorse packet, where they were conveyed to Heathfield, in Sussex, and there deposited in a vault; but on the estate being sold, the present peer, with filial piety, honourable to himself, and well exerted towards the memory of so great a man as his father, caused his remains to be removed to Buckland Monacorum, in Devonshire, where a handsome marble monument is erected at his Lordship's expense, executed by that excellent artist, Bacon.

Francis-Augustus Elliot, the present peer, was born in 1750; and, like his father, addicted himself early in life to the profession of arms; and by being appointed Aid-de-Camp to the King, in 1788, obtained the rank of Colonel in the line. In 1794, he was promoted a Major-General; in 1799, a Lieutenant-General; and, by the last promotion in 1808, a General in the army, and Colonel of the 20th regiment of Light Dragoons.

RAMSAY.

THERE is no family in Scotland whose numerous branches were spread at such an early period as that of the RAMSAYS; whilst, at the same time, so little is positively known to genealogical antiquaries of their origin.

It is, however, an incontestible fact, that they were settled in Scotland, at least as early as the time of David I., who came to the crown in 1124, as even at that period, or very shortly after, there were various eminent and powerful families of the name scattered over the counties of Edinburgh, Fife, Forfar, and Perth. These were the Ramsays of Dalhousie, now elevated to the peerage of Coluthie, Carnock, Corstan, Forfar, Parbroath, Auchterhouse, Balmain, and the family of Bamff, now under consideration.

From their armorial bearings, being an eagle displayed, some are of opinion that this family came from Germany ; others, with more probability, assert that it is originally English, and that the name was assumed from the lands and abbacy of Ramsay, in Nottinghamshire. This seems the more likely, from the consideration that, although the branches of the family have been very numerous in the early periods of Scottish history, still there is no place in Scotland from whence they could have derived their name.

We must not omit, however, to mention, that there is a Ramsay in the Isle of Man, from whence it is possible the name might have arisen.

All we know to a certainty is, that the first ascertained progenitor of the Ramsays in Scotland was Simon de Ramsay, who was resident in the Lothians in the reign of David I. In a charter granted by Thurston, the son of Livingus, to the monks of Holyrood, at the end of David's reign, he appears as a witness ; and also in a subsequent grant of William Moreville, the Constable.

It is impossible, however, to connect the descent from this first ancestor, though the fact is indubitable, with the first of this ancient and honourable branch of the family whom we find on record,

Nessus de Ramsay. He was principal Physician to King Alexander II., which appears by a charter, from that Prince, of the lands of Kinkell, Kildreyn, Ardromyn, and Bamff, to " Nesso our Physician," dated 1232 : and these lands of Bamff*, in Perthshire, have been in the possession, and the chief title, of this family ever since. He died in the reign of King Alexander III., and left issue a son and heir, Malcolm de Ramsay, who was succeeded by his son,

Malcolm de Ramsay, who is frequently mentioned in the chartulary of the priory of St. Andrew's, particularly in a charter of William de Valoniis, anno

* The lands of Bamff are in the parish of Alyth, and have been in the possession of the family uninterruptedly ever since 1232. The parish lies on the northern extreme of the Strathmore, and is very extensive, being upwards of twelve miles in length and three in breadth, stretching towards the Grampian Hills from north to south, and being bounded by the water of Isla on the eastern and southern sides. The hill of Bamff gives name to the estate. A curious anecdote is related of the universal interference of the Pope, in the days of Catholic darkness, in the lands of this parish. On the North side of the hill of Alyth is the farm of Balahyne, which, previous to the Reformation, was the glebe of a priest. He was anxious to exchange it with one of the laity for the lands of St. Ninian's, in the lower part of the parish ; but this could not take place without the consent of his Holiness, whose charter of confirmation was required to give validity to a transaction of this nature, although even within these few years the lands have not produced more yearly rent than one hundred Scottish pounds.

It is unnecessary, after such an instance, to dilate further on the disgraceful interference of a foreign power, with the interior arrangements of these kingdoms.

1284; and also in another charter granted to his son Adam, by Duncan, Earl of Fife, in the year 1295. He was succeeded by his son,

Adam de Ramsay, of Bamff, one of those Scotch Barons who were forced to submit to King Edward I. of England, when he overran Scotland in 1296. This forced submission, however, seems not to have been considered binding by the Scots themselves; and indeed the historians of the time acknowledge, that as they could not be expected to be binding on the one part, so neither did the English King, who imposed them, rely much on those feeble assurances, weak as such forced and unwilling engagements of this kind ever were, and ever will be; for though he judged it expedient to ingratiate himself with the Barons, by restoring their lands and tenements, nay, even to grant some new privileges to the clergy, whose favour he had much courted, though without engaging their esteem, still he thought it necessary for further security to take hostages from the most potent families, and to convey them along with their abdicated monarch into England, forbidding them to repass the Trent, under forfeiture of their heads, until a peace should be made between England and France.

The names of many of those illustrious captives have been preserved in Rymer's *Fœdera*, and in other lists, and amongst them is Sir Edmund Ramsay, who was related to this Adam, and also cousin to Sir William, ancestor of the Ramsays of Dalhousie; he had the good luck, however, to escape back in 1297.

Adam de Ramsay died in the end of the reign of King Robert Bruce, leaving issue a son and successor,

Nigellus or Neil de Ramsay; who was succeeded by his son,

Gilbert de Ramsay, Lord of Bamff, who died in the end of the reign of King Robert III., and was succeeded by his son,

Thomas Ramsay, Lord of Bamff, who increased the family estates, having procured charters of several lands in Perthshire, in 1420, from the Duke of Albany. He died in the reign of King James I., and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Finlaus or Finlay de Ramsay, Lord of Bamff, who died in the beginning of the reign of James III., leaving issue a son and heir,

Alexander de Ramsay, Lord of Bamff, who in 1482 married a daughter of James, first Lord Ogilvie, of Airley, and by her he had a son, Gilbert, his apparent heir. He lived to a great age, and died in 1507.

Gilbert de Ramsay dying before his father, he left a son,

Nessus de Ramsay, Lord of Bamff, who was served heir to his grand-

father in 1507. He died in the reign of King James, and was succeeded by his son,

Alexander Ramsay, Lord of Bamff. He married Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Crichton, of Ruthven, by whom he had a son,

George Ramsay, of Bamff, who married Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Wood, of Bonnytown, and died in 1580, leaving issue a son,

George Ramsay, Baron of Bamff. He married Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Mercer of Aldie, by whom he had two sons, Gilbert, his heir, and Alexander, who was Physician to King Charles and King James.

Gilbert Ramsay, the successor, was served heir to his father by charter, 1600. He married Isabel Ogilvie, daughter of ——— Ogilvie, of Clova, by whom he had a son, Gilbert, and a daughter, Jean, married to the Right Reverend James Nicholson, Bishop of Dunkeld. He was succeeded by his son,

Sir Gilbert Ramsay, who had the honour of knighthood conferred on him by King Charles I., and received a patent of baronetcy from King Charles II. in 1666. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Blair, of Balthyock; by her he had two sons, Thomas, and James, afterwards Sir James, who carried on the line of the family, and a daughter, married to ——— Drummond, of Blair, the Chancellor; she was grandmother to the late Blair-Drummond.

Thomas, eldest son and apparent heir of Sir Gilbert Ramsay, of Bamff, married Jean, daughter of Sir James Lumsdain, of Innergelly, in Fife, by whom he had only one daughter, who died unmarried; and he dying also before his father, without issue male, the representation of the family devolved on his brother,

Sir James Ramsay, of Bamff, second son of the above Sir Gilbert, who was the second Baronet. He married Christian, daughter of Sir Thomas Ogilvie, brother of James, Earl of Airley, by Patricia Ruthven his wife, daughter of Patrick, Earl of Brentford. By this lady he had a son, Sir John, his heir, and two daughters; one married to Sir David Thriepland, of Fingask, and the other to ——— Oliphant, of Clashbenie; and by a second marriage had a son, George, one of the handsomest men of the age, who died chief Physician to the English at Madras, and a daughter, Sophia, who died unmarried. He lived to a great age, and dying in 1730, was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir John Ramsay, the third Baronet of Bamff. He married Lillas, eldest daughter of Thomas Graeme, of Balgavan; and dying in 1738, was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir James Ramsay, the fourth Baronet, of Bamff, a man remarkable for his piety, honesty, and integrity, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. George Rait, of Anniston, descended from the ancient family of Halgreen, in Kincarr-

dineshire, by whom he had issue four sons, John, George, William, and Thomas, and two daughters, Catharine and Lillias. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir John Ramsay, the fifth Baronet, a Scotch Advocate, and Sheriff of the county of Kincardine, who dying without issue, was succeeded by his next brother,

Sir George, the sixth Baronet, who was unfortunately killed in a duel by Captain Macrae; and leaving no issue, was succeeded by his next brother,

Sir William Ramsay, the seventh Baronet. He married Agnetta-Frances Biscoe, of London, and had issue, James, George, and William. Dying in February, 1807, he was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir James Ramsay, the eighth and present Baronet.

Creation—1666.

SHAW.

For the account of this ancient family, see the APPENDIX.

DON.

For the account of this ancient family, see the APPENDIX.

STEWART.

SINCE the demise of the late Cardinal York, the last lineal representative, or supposed representative, of the name of Stewart, a genealogical contest has arisen respecting the chiefship of this family. It may be necessary to observe, however, that all the claimants of this honour have diverged from the ancient main stem, some generations before that stock, by an intermarriage with the royal family of Bruce, became heirs to the Scottish crown; so that, as that stem is now represented by the present august family on the throne of the United Kingdom, who, in their descent from James I., son of Henry, Lord Darnley, also possess the claims which the Lenox family had by their descent from Margaret, Queen Dowager of Scotland, and daughter of Henry VII., it follows, that all which can be claimed by any branch of the Stewarts, is the male representation, or chiefship, of one of the most ancient and noble families now existing in the British empire; a claim which fully justifies the ambition of those who are anxious to engross it to themselves.

We will not enter here into the question of the supposed illegitimacy of the Pretender's branch; the rights of our present august Sovereign, and of his family, were and are too constitutional to be affected by any decision on that question; whilst, at the same time, their constitutional claim from the voices of an united people receives additional dignity from their hereditary rights, uniting in themselves the lineal representation of every family or dynasty which has ever reigned over any part of the United Empire, and being the nearest and truest Protestant claimants to a Protestant throne. We must remark, however, that the various Scottish genealogical writers who believed in that illegitimacy, have, until within these few years, invariably considered Stewart of Grandtully as the lineal representative of the house of Innermeth and Lorn, a circumstance which would, according to the commonly received genealogies, have given them a claim to the chiefship. That part of the question will, however, be considered more at large; but of late years the noble family of Galloway have put in their claim; and of later date the Stewarts of Castlemilk have endeavoured to prove themselves descended of a junior branch of that of Darnley and Lenox. How far each of these claimants is justified in their assumption, we will not pretend to decide; we shall, however, endeavour to collect, into a small

space, the various points of genealogical claim, and thus to give a concise view of the question as it stands*; and in the meantime shall proceed (agreeably to the hitherto generally received accounts), to the pedigree of this family, who are undoubtedly descended from

* On this part of the subject, previous to the analysis of the Galloway and Castlemilk claims, we shall take a short genealogical view of the family from Douglas, whose pedigrees may fairly be considered as containing the general opinions of historical and genealogical writers, though it must be confessed that all the opinions on the earlier descents do not exactly coincide. We shall begin, however, with Alexander, sixth High Steward of Scotland, who left two sons; the eldest was James, the seventh High Steward, ancestor of the male royal branch, whose last male heir was James V. of Scotland; which line of male representation must now, therefore, be considered as extinct. It is in the descent from the second son, then, Sir John Stewart, of Bonkill, that we must now look for the true claimant. This Sir John had seven sons, and the eldest, Alexander, was ancestor of the Earls of Angus, a line now extinct. The second, Sir Allan, was ancestor of the line of Lenox, which, through Lord Darnley, conveyed the male representation, after the death of James V., to his own son by Mary, James VI. of Scotland, and First of England. That line became extinct also by the death of the Cardinal York; unless the claim of descent, set up by the Galloway family, from a junior branch of Lenox, should be correct. The third son, Sir Walter, was of Dalswinton; he left a son, John, whose son, Sir Walter, in the year 1396, married his daughter and heiress, Marion, to a Stewart. Some say her husband was Sir William Stewart, Sheriff of Teviotdale; others call him John, son of Sir William, the Sheriff. This, however, is of little importance, as the only question in this case is respecting the lineage of this Sir William. Symson, who wrote a genealogical account of the family, says, that this Sir William, the Sheriff, was descended from the Stewarts of Darnley; but though we have not his work before us, yet we know not what dependance can be placed on this assertion, when he trusts to conjecture in another point equally important; for Crawford says, that the learned Mr. Simpson conjectures Sir Walter, who first got the charter of Dalswinton, to be son of Sir John, killed at Falkirk. Crawford, however, positively says, that Marion, the heiress of Dalswinton, married John Stewart, son of Sir William, Sheriff of Teviotdale, a son of the family of Darnley, for which he gives Symson's genealogy of the family of Garlies as authority; and farther as appearing from the patent creating Sir Alexander Stewart Lord Garlies, in 1607, and other accounts. Crawford also observes, that his descent from the illustrious family of Lenox was one of the principal reasons for bestowing this honour. Now, if the pedigree of Sir William, the Sheriff, had been expressly stated and proved as coming from Darnley, this would settle the point; but, unfortunately, this is denied, and the late Andrew Stewart, in his Genealogical History, as well as Douglas, asserts, that the Sheriff of Teviotdale was a descendant from Sir John of Jedworth, fifth son of Sir John of Bonkill, but acknowledging, at the same time, that the question of primogeniture between Sir James, ancestor of Grandtully, and this Sir John of Jedworth, was not finally settled. If Stewart's view of the subject is correct, then a new question arises between the Galloway, and Grandtully, and also the Traquair families, as will be seen more at large in the text: and we certainly can conceive it very possible that the near affinity, so universally acknowledged between the Galloway, and Darnley families might justify the mode of expression in the Garlies' patent, even though that branch was not lineally, but only collaterally connected with the Darnleys. If in this part of the question, we were to hazard any thing like an opinion, it would be, that even Symson himself, though professedly the Garlies' genealogist, in those quotations which have come to our view, seems to lay more stress upon the descent from Sir Walter by the heiress Marion, than upon the supposed line of Sir William, the Sheriff. The fourth son, as he is generally esteemed, was Sir James, ancestor of the family in the text. The fifth son, according to the generally received opinion of their primogeniture, was Sir John, of Jedworth; he was killed at Halidon, in 1333, and is said by Douglas

Alexander, the sixth Lord High Steward of Scotland. He lived in the reigns of Alexander II. and III., and married Jean, daughter and heiress of Angus Macrory, Lord of Butc, as may be seen more at length in our Pécage. Dying in 1283, he left issue two sons: 1. James, his successor, seventh Lord High

and others, to be father of Sir William Stewart, of Jedworth, first designed of Castlemilk. According to Crawford, this is the Sir William who in some deeds is called cousin to Darnley, and Garlies; he made a figure under Robert II.; received part of the money sent from France to the Scottish nobility in 1385, and got a wadset from Sandieland, in 1387. Douglas says, that it was his eldest son, John, who married Marion, the heiress of Dalswinton, and this he asserts, appears from the marriage contract, in 1396. Now if this is true, then the Galloway claim must give way to the descendants of James, the fourth son; but if John, of Jedworth, was the elder brother of James, then the representation of Stewart would vest in the present Earl of Galloway, though without any lineal claim from the Darnleys, the second branch. We have now impartially considered the Galloway claim in full, and that of Graudully, or rather of the branch from which they are descended, in part; we shall, therefore, close this part of the subject, with briefly noticing a point which the present claimants seem not to have attended to; this is, that assertion of Noble, in his History of Stewart, that the Sir Alexander, of the Darnley family, son of Sir Allan, of Dreghorn, had several sons besides his eldest, Sir John; there were a second son, William, of whom he makes no further mention, but who is claimed by the Stewarts, of Castlemilk, as their ancestor; a third, Alexander, of Torbane, ancestor of those of Halrig and Raiss; the fourth, Robert, ancestor of those of Barcope; and the fifth, James. Now in a claim for chiefship, we naturally ask, "What is become of their descendants?"

We next come to the Stewarts, of Castlemilk, and their claim. They had always, until very lately, been considered as descended from Sir John, of Jedworth; their ancestor being Sir William, brother of John, who married the heiress of Dalswinton, and second son of Sir William, the first of Castlemilk, son of Jedworth. This is the pedigree, positively stated by Douglas, who further says, that this Sir William, brother of John, was the guarantee of the English treaty, in 1398, in which he is called of Castlemilk. From him the descent has generally been brought down, until the late Andrew Stewart, a cadet of the Castlemilk family, having discovered some papers which had escaped the conflagration of the family documents, endeavoured to set aside the whole of the generally received accounts of this family, and to deduce them from a branch of the Darnley line, thereby establishing their claim to the chiefship of the family. To follow Mr. Stewart, through his various arguments of probability, conjecture, and quotation, would occupy too much space; we shall, however, notice some of his leading points. He drops all mention of the Jedworth descent, and he seems to think it unnecessary to show that Sir William was not the brother of John; but informs us, that the proposition which he intends to establish, is, that the Sir William Stewart, whom we have already noticed as the son of Sir Alexander, and the brother of Sir John Stewart, of Deneley, was precisely the same person with Sir William Stewart, of Castlemilk, who is mentioned in Rymer's *Fœdera*, in the year 1398, as one of the sureties given on the part of Scotland, for the preservation of the peace of the Western Marches between England and Scotland. Here he acknowledges that in disquisitions of this sort, where the object is to discover the identity or diversity of persons described under different designations, there are some preliminary observations requisite to be attended to, in order to guide us to a just and certain conclusion. He therefore acknowledges that it is requisite in the first place, that it should clearly appear that Sir William Stewart, described of Castlemilk, and Sir William Stewart, described as the son of Sir Alexander, or as the brother of Sir John Stewart, of Deneley, lived precisely in the same period; and that the age and rank, and other circumstances relating to the one, corresponded with those known to relate to the other. On this proposition, Mr. Stewart certainly argues with great ingenuity and plausibility, and we have no doubt has persuaded, even where he could not convince, that his inferences were justly founded:

Steward of Scotland, of whom the royal family of Stewart were descended in a direct male line down to James V., from whom the descent came to an heiress, the unfortunate Mary; 2. Sir John Stewart, of Bonkill, from whose second son, through Lord Darnley, the direct male line came down to James II. of England, and which Sir John, by his fourth son, was progenitor of Stewart of Grandtully. This Alexander had also a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Lord Douglas, progenitor of that illustrious family. We now proceed with

Sir John Stewart, of Bonkill, second son of the above-named Alexander. He was a great hero and patriot, and lost his life fighting gallantly in defence of the liberties of his country, at the battle of Falkirk, in 1298. In this unfortunate battle, the Scots were commanded by the gallant and patriotic Wallace, the justice of whose cause could not avail him against the invading Edward. At dawn of day, the Scottish troops began to form on a stony field at the side of a small eminence, in the neighbourhood of Falkirk; and Wallace drew up his infantry in four circular bodies, having the archers placed in the intervals, under the command of Sir John Stewart; his cavalry, not one thousand in number, were at some distance in his rear, whilst a morass lay in his front; and it is related of him, that having drawn up his army in this order, he pleasantly said, "now I have brought you to the ring, dance according to your skill." The English monarch, according to the then mode of warfare, depended most

there is one point however, on which he lays great stress, but on this point, though we will not accuse him of misquotation, yet we must confess that he assumes a consequence which it will not justify, and thereby weakens in a material degree the force both of his synthetical and analytical ratiocination; for to both of these modes, he has had recourse in support of his favourite theory. This point to which we allude, is where he asserts, in page 300, that, "further, Sir William Stuart is described as cousin to Archibald, Earl of Douglas, in an original charter still extant by that Earl, about the year 1411, in favour of John de Park, to that charter Sir William Stuart, of Castlemilk, is a witness, and the Earl of Douglas, describes him as '*dilectus consanguineus noster*.' The Stuarts, of Derneley, were unquestionably related to the Earls of Douglas, as appears from the genealogical trees of the Derneley and Douglas families; this accounts for Sir William Stuart, of Castlemilk, being described as a cousin of the Earl of Douglas, upon the supposition of his being a brother of Sir John Stuart, of Derneley, but would be very difficult to be accounted for on any other supposition." Now if in this charter, Sir William Stuart had been the only person distinguished as "consanguineus," this reasoning might have its weight; but Mr. Stewart unfortunately has overlooked a circumstance which destroys the whole theory; for in Douglas's Baronage, page 514, in the article on Castlemilk, we find that in this very charter, the witnesses are, "*Dominus Willielmus de Hay de Lockerwood, Willielmus de Borthwick de eodem, Willielmus senescallus de Castlemilk, milites, consanguinei nostri dilecti*." &c. and therefore as consanguineus in the singular number is not applied to Stewart, of Castlemilk, and as he is merely considered as a relative in common with Hay and Borthwick, this proof must fall to the ground, unless it can be proved that they also were cousins-germans of Archibald, Earl of Douglas. It is unnecessary to follow the Castlemilk claim any further; we trust that we have stated the question, accurately and impartially, and leave it to the judgment of our readers.

for his success on that day, on a numerous and formidable body of Knights and cavalry, which he placed in three lines. Bigot, the Earl Marshall, at the head of the first line, rushed on to the charge, but was checked by the morass in front of the Scottish army, and consequently was obliged to move en echelon to the solid ground on their right wing; whilst the Bishop of Durham leading the second line, moved off to the right, turned the morass, and advanced on the left flank of the Scots. Here he proposed to halt, until the reserve should come up; "to mass, Bishop!" exclaimed Basset of Drayton, and instantly charged, but though the shock of the English cavalry was violent, yet it was gallantly opposed by the Scottish infantry. Unfortunately, however, the Scottish cavalry, dismayed at the number and force of the Englishmen at arms, retired from the field: at this critical moment, the brave Sir John Stewart, whilst giving orders to his archers, was thrown from his horse and slain, and his faithful archers crowding round his body, perished with him! By Margaret, his wife, daughter and heiress of Sir Alexander de Bonkill, he acquired an immense estate for his posterity, though Sir Alexander survived him; and by her he left seven sons: 1. Sir Alexander, of Bonkill, ancestor of the Stewarts, Earls of Angus; 2. Sir Alan, of whom the Stewarts, Earls of Lenox, are descended; 3. Sir Walter, ancestor, by an heiress, of the Stewarts, now Earls of Galloway; 4. Sir James, of Preston, or Pierston, and of Warwickhill, progenitor of this family; 5. Sir John, sometimes called of Jedworth, of whom the Stewarts, of Castlemilk, have hitherto been considered as the representatives, until the new claim was set up; 6. Hugh; and, 7. Robert: also a daughter, Isabel, married to Thomas Randolph, Earl of Murray. This line of descent was carried on by the fourth son,

Sir James Stewart, of Preston, or Pierston, and of Warwickhill, in the barony of Cunningham, and sheriffdom of Ayr; which lands he received as the reward of his merit, and services, from the heroic Bruce, to which monarch he was a most loyal and faithful subject. He was slain, together with his two brothers, Alan, and John, at the fatal battle of Dupplin, in 1332, fighting bravely against the enemies of his country. He left issue three sons: 1. Sir John, who became his father's heir in the lands of Pierston, and had the honour of knighthood conferred on him by King Robert II. together with a grant of the lands and barony of Kelly, in Forfarshire; his only issue was a daughter, married to Sir William Douglas; and her two daughters and coheirresses were married to ——— Blair, of Adamton, and ——— Crawford, of Thridport; 2. Sir Robert, who continued the line; and, 3. Sir Allan, of Ughiltree, whose issue male is extinct.

Sir Robert Stewart, the second son, continued this line, and was at one period designated of Shandbothy, having got a charter of those lands from Murray, Lord of Bothwell. He had also the honour of knighthood conferred on him by King Robert II. and having by this time acquired the lands and barony of Innermeath, he came from thence to assume that title. Under that designation, he got a charter of the lands of Durisdeer, in Dumfriesshire, and was also one of the Proceres and Magnates Regni Scotiæ, who in a parliamentary capacity, recognized the right of apparenecy of John, Earl of Carrick, to the crown, as the eldest son and heir-apparent of the King, his father, on the 4th of April, 1373. This Sir Robert died in 1386, and left two sons and a daughter: 1. John, ancestor of this line; and, 2. Sir Robert, progenitor of those of Durisdeer, and Rosyth; the daughter, Elizabeth, married Sir John Bethune, of Balfour, in Perthshire. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir John Stewart, of Innermeath, who married the daughter and heiress of Eugene de Ergadia, Lord of Lorn, the head of the M'Dougal family, and thereupon he assumed, quarterly, the galley, the armorial bearing of that house, into his achievement, which was still carried by his successor, and now by Stewart, of Grandtully; which, Nesbit says, was done, "as the heir male and representative of the House of Lorn and Innermeath," and yet he acknowledges afterwards, that the same coat was quartered by other descendants in the female line, merely as "denoting their descent and alliance with the House of Lorn," from which it naturally follows, that the quartering of this coat is not, in itself, a proof of male heirship. By this lady he had a numerous issue: 1. Robert, Lord Lorn, who was invested in the honour of a Lord of Parliament by King James II. and whose eldest son, John, Lord Lorn, dying without any lawful male issue in 1469, his estate of Innermeath went to his brother and heir male, William, Lord Innermeath whose male line is now extinct; and the estate of Lorn went to his three daughters and coheiresses; Isabel, wife of Colin, first Earl of Argyle; Margaret, to Sir Colin Campbell, first Lord of Glenorchy; and Marion, to Arthur Campbell, of Ottar, "who all carried the galley in their arms, denoting their descent and alliance with the House of Lorn;" 2. Archibald, without issue; 3. Sir James, the Black Knight of Lorn, ancestor of the families of Athol, now extinct, of Buchan, now extinct, and of Traquair, which is not extinct, and which, if this statement is correct, must of course claim the chiefship before the line of Grandtully^b; 4. Alexander, progenitor of the Stewarts, of Grandtully; and several others. We therefore proceed with

^b As this statement is generally considered as correct, and therefore interposes the claim of the Earls of Traquair before the family of Grandtully, we are surprised how the fact could have escaped the vigilance of

Alexander Stewart, fourth son of Sir John, and first ancestor of the House of Grandtully. He flourished in the reign of James I. and received a charter from Archibald, Earl of Douglas, of the lands of Grandtully, Kyltilieh, and Aberfaldie, in the parish of Dull, in Perthshire, dated the 30th of March, 1414. By his wife, Margaret, daughter of John Hay, Lord of Tillibodie, he had a son,

Thomas Stewart, second Baron of Grandtully, whose lady's family we believe to be unknown, though Nesbit calls her Agnes, daughter of Sir William Murray, of Tullibardin. By her he had a son,

Alexander Stewart, who married Matilda, daughter of Sir James Stewart, Lord of Evandale, son of Murdoch, Duke of Albany. He died in the end of the reign of James III. and left a son and successor,

John Stewart, of Grandtully, who had two sons: 1. Thomas Stewart, of Grandtully, who married Agnes, daughter of Sir William Murray, eighth Baron of Tullibardin; he died in September, 1494, leaving issue one daughter, Elizabeth Stewart, who claimed the estate as heir of line to her father, but afterwards another claim was made by Alexander, second son of John Stewart, of Grandtully, in consequence of a deed of entail to heirs male. This matter was submitted to arbitration, and in consequence of the entail, and of a sum of seven hundred merks paid by this Alexander to Elizabeth, and Alexander Campbell, of Skipnish, her husband, they renounced to him all their right and title to the estate of Grandtully, their only child, Thomas, having died without issue, and he accordingly succeeded in 1525; and, 2. Alexander, who continued the line.

that industrious and accurate genealogist, Nesbit, who published his first edition in 1720; we shall, however, in order to complete our view of the grand question, insert his passage verbatim.

"Sir James Stewart, commonly called the Black Knight of Lorn by our historians, was the second son" (that is, omitting Archibald, who died without issue) "of Sir John of Innermeth and Lorn, who had the honour to marry Jane, Queen Dowager of Scotland, widow of John, Duke of Somerset in England, to whom she bare three sons, Sir John Stewart, of Balveny, whom King James II. invested in the honour of Earl of Athol, and whose line ended in John, Earl of Athol, who died without issue male in 1594; so, as we have before observed in this memorial, that title was conferred on another Stewart (of the same race and blood of the Stewarts), John, Lord Innermeth, whose son, as we have said, James, Earl of Athol, died without issue; so that the right of blood and the representing the house of Innermeth and Lorn, must fall to the next heir male of that noble family, who are plainly and clearly the Stewarts of the house of Grandtully; whose ancestor, from undeniable vouchers that are lying before the author of this memorial at the writing of this paper, and shall be vouchesd on, was Alexander Stewart, third son" (Archibald still being omitted, but Sir James still admitted to be senior to Alexander) "of Sir John Stewart, of Innermeth and Lorn, brother to Robert, first Lord Lorn, and to Sir James Stewart, called the Black Knight of Lorn, the ancestor of the first race of the Earls of Athol," &c.

Sir John died in the beginning of the reign of James IV.; but we continue the descent with his second son,

Alexander Stewart. He had by his lady, whose family is unknown, two sons; and dying in the latter end of the reign of James V., was succeeded by the eldest,

Thomas Stewart, of Grandtully; he married his cousin, Margaret, daughter of William Murray, ninth Baron of Tullibardin, and by her he had three sons, William, John, and Alexander, and one daughter, Janet, married to George Robertson, of Fascal. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

William. He was a Member of the Convention, or Parliament, that met at Edinburgh, for the establishment of the Protestant religion, in 1560; he married, first, Margaret Abercrombie, by whom we believe he had no issue; his second wife was Lady Isabella Stewart, daughter of John, third Earl of Athol, by whom he had, 1. Sir Thomas Stewart, of Grandtully, who had the honour of knighthood conferred on him by Queen Mary, to whom he was a most faithful and loyal subject; he was also appointed one of her Majesty's Commissioners to treat and confer with Queen Elizabeth, and the Earl of Murray's party, at York, in October, 1568. He married Grizel, daughter of Sir Lawrence Mercer, of Meiklour, but dying without issue about the year 1608, was succeeded by his brother; 2. William; and a daughter, Margaret, married to John Stewart, of Airtully. Dying in 1574, the line was continued by his second son,

Sir William Stewart, who was knighted by King James VI., was one of the Gentlemen of his Bedchamber, and received from his royal master the estate of Strathbraan, in reward of his faithful services. He married Agnes, daughter of Sir John Moncreiff, of Kinnmouth; he bought the lands of Murthly, Keris, Fingorth, &c. and appears to have had great possessions in land; he left four sons: 1. Sir Thomas, his heir; 2. Sir William, who married Mary Crichton, by whom he had a son, John, of Innernylie; 3. John, of Balleed, who married Isabel, daughter of James Stewart, of Ladywell, and had issue; and, 4. Henry, who afterwards carried on the line of the family. He was succeeded by his eldest son, but we proceed with the fourth son, who continued the line.

* Thomas, who was knighted by King Charles I. He married Grizel, daughter of Sir Alexander Monro, of Weem, by whom he had a son and seven daughters: 1. Jean, married to Sir James Mercer, of Mar; 2. Margery, married to David Fotheringham, of Powrie; 3. Grizel, married to Sir John Drummond, of Logysalmond; 4. Anne, married to James Seton, of Touch; 5. Helen, married to Thomas Crichton, of Ruthven; 6. Elizabeth, married to David, Lord Newark; 7. Mary, married to Mr. Campbell, of Murthlie. He was succeeded by his only son,

John Stewart, of Grandtully, who, having never married, executed a deed of entail as follows: first, to

Henry Stewart, Esq. the fourth son of Sir William, was an Advocate at the Scotch bar; and married Mary, daughter of Colin Campbell, of Aberuchil, by whom he had two sons and two daughters; 1. Thomas, his heir; and, 2. Henry Stewart, M.D. who died without issue; 1. daughter, Margery, married to William Borthwick, of Pilmorer; and, 2. ———, married to ——— Moncreiff, of Rerdie. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Thomas Stewart, who having acquired the lands of Balcaskie, in Fife, was designated by that title. He was a man of eminent abilities and learning, and was by King Charles II. appointed one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and created a Baronet by royal patent, dated the 2nd of June, 1683. He married Lady Jean M'Kenzie, daughter of George, Earl of Cromarty, by whom he had three sons: 1. Sir George Stewart, second Baronet, who, upon the death of his cousin, John, of Grandtully, succeeded to his estate and title, as mentioned in the note; he married Anne, daughter of Sir Archibald Cockburn, of Langton, Bart., but dying without issue, the succession devolved on his brother; 2. John, who continued the line; and, 3. ———, died young; and a daughter, who died without issue.

Sir John Stewart, of Grandtully, third Baronet, and second son of Sir Thomas, was a Colonel in the army and succeeded his brother. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir James M'Kenzie, of Royston, third son of George, Earl of Cromarty^d, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, by whom he

the heirs male of his uncles, Stewarts, of Innernytie and Balleed successively, whom failing, to the heirs male of his uncle Harry, &c. John died without issue in 1720, and the male line of his uncles, Innernytie and Balleed, having both failed, he was succeeded in his whole estate, in consequence of the above entail, by Sir George Stewart, grandson of his uncle Harry, fourth son of Sir William, as in the text.

^d This peerage has been under attainder since 1745; but the origin of the family of M'Kenzie will be found in another part of our work. This branch of Cromarty is descended from Sir Roderick Mackenzie, second son of Sir Colin Mackenzie, of Kintail, by Barbara, his wife, daughter of James Grant, of that Ilk. This Roderick bore a high character in the reign of James I. of England, and VIth of Scotland, particularly for his singular courage and conduct in civilizing the Northern parts, especially in Rosshire, on account of which his monarch bestowed on him the honour of knighthood, together with several forfeited estates. He married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Torquill Macleod, of the Lewes, and dying in 1625, was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir John. He was created a Baronet by King Charles I. and married Margaret, daughter and coheir of Sir George Erskine, of Innertail, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, brother to Thomas, the first Earl of Kelly, and dying in 1654, left a numerous family, being succeeded by his eldest son, Sir George, whose exertions in favour of Charles II. previous to the Restoration, brought him into high favour at Court. Though a confidential friend of the unfortunate James II. yet such was his honesty and patriotism, that he held his various offices under William and Mary, and their successor, Anne, by whom, in 1703, he was raised to the dignity of Earl of Cromarty, having been created Viscount Tarbart.

had two sons: George, who died young, and Sir John, who became his heir. He married, secondly, Lady Jean Douglas, only daughter of James, Marquis of Douglas, by her he had two sons: Archibald, now Lord Douglas, of Douglas, who, after one of the greatest litigations ever known, succeeded to his uncle, the last Duke of Douglas, in his immense possessions; and Sholto, who died young. Sir John married, thirdly, Helen Murray, daughter of Alexander, fourth Lord Elibank, by whom he had no issue. He died June, 1764, and was succeeded in the estate of Grandtully by his eldest surviving son,

Sir John Stewart, of Grandtully, fourth Baronet of this family, who married Clementina, daughter of Charles Stewart, of Ballechin, Esq. and by her had three sons and two daughters: 1. Sir George, who succeeded him; 2. John, who married Anne, daughter of ——— Rattray, of Tullocheurran, Esq., and has two sons, John and Robert; and, 3. ——— Douglas. 1. Daughter, Grace, married to the Reverend William Buckle, and has issue; and, 2. Clementina, married to Alexander Moray, of Abercairn, Esq. Sir John died in November, 1797, and was succeeded by,

Sir George Stewart*, who married Catharine, daughter of John Drummond,

under James II. He married to his first wife, Anne, daughter of Sir James Sinclair, of May, by whom he had a numerous family, of which James, the third son, Sir James, of Roystoun, was created a Baronet in 1704, and was also one of the Senators of the College of Justice. This Sir James had a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Sir John Stewart, of Grandtully.

* The high consequence of the family of Grandtully in ancient times, cannot be more fully exemplified than by the following fact, that a farm belonging to the family, in the now united parishes of Fossoway and Tulliebole, although it lies in the centre of the barony of Carnbo, commonly called Carnbo Stewart, which was disjoined from Perthshire, and added to Kinross, still belongs to the county of Perth; in order, as supposed, that the whole property of this family might be kept in that county, where the chief part of their estates were situated. This family have always made a good use of their influence and wealth on their estates; two instances, however, will suffice. Early in the last century, John Stewart, Esq., of Grandtully, mortified the sum of twenty thousand Scottish merks for the support of twelve poor men on his estate, of the communion of the episcopal church of Scotland, and appointed his own heirs, and the heirs of those other considerable families nearly allied to his own, administrators of this fund. About 1740, there was a handsome building erected for the objects of the benefaction, near the great road, two miles below Little Dunkeld. The house, however, did not answer the intended purpose, and the original destination was found to be in many respects inexpedient, or impracticable. Through accumulating interest, and honourable management, the capital at length increased to the sum of two thousand six hundred pounds sterling, the interest of which, with a charitable liberality, is now annually applied to the relief of poor people on the estate indiscriminately, without regard to their religious persuasion. The present representative of the family, who has been long resident on the estate, in the parish of Little Dunkeld, has followed the judicious plan of pursuing such improvements as conduce not only to his own profit, but to the welfare of the county at large. He has also set an example to other landholders in various parts of Scotland, by his success in raising a considerable oak wood from acorns sown in pits, instead of plants from a nursery.

of Logcialmond, Esq., and has five sons and two daughters: 1. John-Archibald, his eldest son and heir; 2. William; 3. George; 4. Thomas; and, 5. Archibald-Douglas. 1. Daughter, Catharine; and, 2. Clementina.

Creation—2nd June, 1693.

DOUGLAS.

THIS family is a junior branch of the ancient and wide-spreading stem of Douglas, whose origin and progress will be found at large in this Volume, under the head of DOUGLAS of Glenbervie. The stock is, indeed, so ancient, that the root from whence it sprung is almost unknown; but as a late writer has advanced some novelties respecting the first of the name, we shall slightly notice his positions, and then commence the pedigree of this family at their first diverging from the line of Queensberry. This writer observes, that the origin of the numerous family of Douglas, which long after contended with the Stewarts for pre-eminence, is, like it, obscured by fable. He then asserts from the chartulary of Kelso, that Arnald, the abbot, between 1147 and 1160, granted some lands on the Douglas water, to Theobald the Fleming, and his heirs; and further, that as this grant of Arnald to Theobald is the first link of the chain of the title deeds to Duglasdale, this family must relinquish their original domain, or acknowledge their Flemish descent. There is no proof that this Theobald assumed the surname of Douglas; but his son William is supposed to be the William de Douglas, who married the daughter of Freskin of Kerdale, by whom he had six sons, the progenitors of various branches.

We now commence with Sir William Douglas, of Drumlanrig, who being a man of great parts and singular prudence, was a distinguished favourite of James VI. of Scotland, and I. of England, as well as of Charles I., who was graciously pleased to create him a peer, by the title of Viscount Drumlanrig, on the 1st of April, 1628, and further, on the 13th of June, 1633, to raise him to the dignity of Earl of Queensberry. By his wife, Isabel, daughter of Mark, the first Earl of Lothian, he had issue, of whom the second son was

Sir William Douglas, Knt., the first of the family of Kelhead. He married

——, daughter of ———, and by her had two sons, James and Robert, and three daughters: of these, Sophia married John Craik, of Stewarton, Esq.; Margaret, to Thomas Curwen, of Workington Hall, Esq.; and Mary, to John Johnson, of Wamphray. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir James Douglas, of Kelhead, who was the first Baronet, being so created, of Nova Scotia, by Charles II., in 1668. He married his first cousin, the Lady Catharine Douglas, sister to the first Duke of Queensberry, by whom he had a son and successor,

Sir William Douglas, of Kelhead, the second Baronet. He married Helen Erskine, daughter of Colonel Erskine, of the family of Mar, by whom he had issue: 1. John; 2. William; 3. James; 4. Charles; 5. Stuart, a General in the army; 6. Erskine; 7. Francis; 8. Archibald; 9. David; 10. Thomas: and four daughters: 1. Catharine, married to Sir William Maxwell, of Springkell, Bart.; 2. Jane, wife of William Maxwell, of Dalswinton, Esq.; 3. Helen, married to her cousin, ——— Erskine, Esq.; and, 4. Mary, died unmarried. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir John Douglas, the third Baronet of Kelhead, who, by his Lady, Christian Cunningham, daughter of Sir William Cunningham, of Caprington, Bart. had issue four sons: 1. William, his successor; 2. Sholto; 3. Stair, a Captain in the Royal Navy; 4. John; and five daughters, of whom one was married to John Irving, of Bonshaw, Esq., and four died unmarried. He was succeeded by

Sir William Douglas, his eldest son, and fourth Baronet of Kelhead. He married Miss ——— Johnstone, only daughter and heiress of William Johnstone, of Lockerby, Esq., and by her had five sons and three daughters: 1. Charles, the present Baronet; 2. Archibald, deceased; 3. John; 4. Henry; 5. William: 1. Daughter, Mary; 2. Christian; 3. Catharine. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Charles Douglas, of Kelhead, the fifth and present Baronet. He married Lady Caroline Montague, daughter to the Duke of Buccleugh, and by her has four daughters: 1. Caroline; 2. Louisa; 3. Mary; 4. Harriet. On the death of the Duke of Queensberry, the 23d of December, 1810, Sir Charles succeeded to the Earldom of Queensberry.

BERKELEY, *now* BARCLAY.

THERE can be no doubt, from authentic records, of the very remote antiquity of this once great and powerful family, and that they were originally of the Anglo-Saxon race, but emigrated afterwards to Scotland, during the reign, and under the protection, of William the Lion, King of Scotland. In this all our antiquaries agree; and we have still extant, in the only two male branches that are now left of this family, viz. the present Baronet of Pierston, in Ayrshire, and Robert Barclay, Esq., of Urie, sufficient documents to prove their origin and descent. The original dignity, estates, and honours, indeed, seem much to have fallen to the lot of five of the various heiresses of this House, who have given birth to some of the most illustrious families in both England and Scotland; much also has been lost by the ancestors of the present Baronet, through the pertinacity of their attachment and fidelity to the Sovereigns of Scotland for many centuries. We find that the original Anglo-Saxon ancestors were continued in their estates and name in England, long after the arrival of King William, Duke of Normandy, and that these Berkeleys of the Saxon race were confirmed and created by that Sovereign, in and to the rank of Baron and Earls in England, by the style and title of their name and castle in Gloucestershire, and remained so undisturbed in their dignities and properties during the whole reigns of William the Conqueror, William Rufus, Henry I., and Stephen, Kings of England; nor was it till sometime after the accession of Henry II. of England, that Roger de Berkeley, Earl Berkeley, and his posterity of the Saxon race, were deprived for ever of their honours and ancient patrimonial estates in England.

As a proof of this violation by Henry II., it may be found, under the genealogy of the present Earl Berkeley, that the progenitor of that noble house was Maurice Fitzharding, the Norman, who, in order to secure the final succession to these estates and honours, had married Alice, the only daughter of the second Roger de Berkeley, the Anglo-Saxon Earl of Berkeley; and that this Maurice Fitzharding, who was the son of Robert Fitzharding, the favourite of Henry II., (Harding the grandfather having died November the 6th, 1115*) was the first

* This Harding (the grandfather of Maurice) descended from the Kings of Denmark, accompanied William, Duke of Normandy, into England, and was with him in that memorable battle against King Harold at

to whom the grant of these estates was made, and was also the first Fitzharding who assumed the name of Berkeley, in consideration of that grant by Henry II., and afterwards by Richard I. Now Theobald de Berkeley was the immediate successor, and he was the grandson of the first Roger de Berkeley. Theobald was born in 1110, and he left two sons, John and Humphrey, (as will be explained and proved by an authentic document^b) who were all living at the accession of Henry II. to the crown of England, anno 1154, and long after this grant was made to Robert Fitzharding, who died anno 1170; therefore we shall develop the genealogy of the present Scottish family of Berkeley, now Barclay, by beginning with

Roger de Berkeley, the Anglo-Saxon, of Berkeley Castle, in Gloucestershire,

Hastings. We find that he received no other reward from William after the Conquest than that he held Whitenhort, (now called Whitenhurst) in the county of Gloucester, of Earl Brictrick, in mortgage; and he died November 6, 1115.

^b *Conventio inter abbatem et monachos de Aberbrothock ex una parte et Joannem de Berkeley et Robertum Hæredem ejus ex altera parte.*

Hæc est inquisitio facta inter Dominum abbatem et conventum Sancti Thomæ Martyris de Aberbrothock ex una parte et Joannem Theobaldi et Robertum ejus hæredem ex alia parte de voluntate et consensu Domini Regis Alexandri, viz. quod idem Joannes filius Theobaldi et Robertus hæres ejus dederunt idem pro se et hæredibus suis Deo et beato Thomæ Martyri de Aberbrothock et Monachis ibidem Deo servientibus et servituris in puram liberam et perpetuam elemosynam totum jus quod habuerunt vel habere poterunt in tota terra et hereditate quo fuit Umphridi de Berkeley fratris predicti Johannis in Scotia cum omnibus justis pertinentiis suis pro anima Willielmi bonæ memoria illustris Regis Scotiæ et pro anima predicti Umfridi et pro animabus antecessorum suorum et successorum, ita quod dicti Joannes et Hæredes sui tenebunt predictam terram et hereditatem in feodo et hereditate de præfatis abbate et conventui Reddendo eis inde annuatim unam liberam incensam in fest' translationis Sancti Thomæ Martyris salvo supradicto abbate et conventu in perpetuum toto Molendino de Convetti cum plenaria multura sua de quo reddent annuatim supra dictis Joanni et Hæredibus suis XU. Mercas argenti ad duas Terminas mediotatem scilicet ad Pentecostam et aliam mediotatem ad festum Sancti Martyris in hyeme. Idem vero Joannes et Hæredes sui predictis abbate et conventui de toto forensuo Domini Regis servitio ad supra dictam terram et hereditatem pertinent plenarie respondebunt. abbas vero et conventus eundem Joannem et Hæredes suos erga Dominum Regem inde acquietabunt ita quod si aliqua occasione aliquis desertiri in servitio illo evenierit, predicti abbas et conventus defestum ipsum facient suppleri et secundum quod neque predicti Joannes neque aliquis hæredum suorum predictam terram dabit et vendit aut impignorabit aut aliquo modo distrahet vel minuet sine concilio et assensu et licentia supradicti abbati et monachorum Dominorum Suorum. Dominus autem abbas et conventus pro se ex una parte et Joannes filius Theobaldi et Robertus filius ejus et hæres pro se et hæredibus suis ex altero juraverunt et affidaviturunt quod contra conventionem illam nunquam venire attendebunt, nec aliquo modo machinabuntur, aut aliquis contra eam venire presumat: et ad majorem rei veritatem et securitatem in posterum, utrumque per alterius ad invicem sigillum suum, una cum sigillo honorabilium virorum Domini G. Episcopi Brechonen et Domini Willielmo de Bosco, Domini Regis Cancellarii, et Domini Roberti de Lunden fratris illustris Regis Alexandri, apponi procurarent. Test. Willielmo Capellano Domini Episcopi Brechonen: Magistro Rodolpho de Hart, Magistro Andrea de Perth, Magistro Hugone de Milburn, Richardo Clerico Domini Cancellarii, Roberto de Annan, Simone de Malver, Willielmo Avenell, Militibus, Domino Roberto de Lunden, Benigno Clerico ejusdem, Adamo Seneschallo Abbate de Aberbroth, Nicolano de Warren, et multis aliis.

who flourished in England long before the arrival of William, Duke of Normandy, in 1066, and was confirmed and created by that Sovereign, (on his accession to the crown of England) Baron and Earl Berkeley, of Berkeley Castle; both which title and estates continued in his descendants during the reigns of William Rufus, that of Henry I., and also that of King Stephen; nor was it until after the commencement of the reign of Henry II., anno 1154, that the male branch of this powerful, ancient, and illustrious family, in the person of his grandson, Theobald, were deprived of their titles and estates by that monarch, in favour of one of his most potent followers, Robert Fitzharding, who obtained a grant from that monarch of the honours and estates of Berkeley, with license to assume the name of Berkeley, from the seat of Berkeley Castle. This Roger de Berkeley left a son,

Roger, second Lord Berkeley, of the Anglo-Saxon race; his issue were a son, Theobald, ancestor of the Scottish Barclays, and a daughter Alice, (as more fully mentioned), the wife of Fitzharding. The male line of descent was thus continued by

Theobald de Berkeley, the grandson of the first Roger de Berkeley, the Saxon; he was born, anno 1110, in the third year of Alexander I., son to Malcolm Canmore, both Kings of Scotland, and in the 10th of Henry II. of England: so that it is manifest, as Christian names, charters, and dates are better than tradition or history, that during the reigns of William Rufus, Henry I., and King Stephen, which lasted till anno 1154, (a period of eighty-eight years) the ancient Anglo-Saxon family of Roger de Berkeley, Baron de Berkeley, the first Earl of Berkeley, and his descendants, were never molested in their titles and estates; but though the policy of Henry II., King of England, was otherwise directed than to the support of his Anglo-Saxon nobles, yet it was even sometime after his arrival in England that he did reward his favourite and adherent, Robert Fitzharding, (son of the first Harding) with the manor of Berthone, in the county of Gloucester; and also one hundred pounds per annum of lands in Berkeley, and afterwards with the whole lordship of Berkeley, and Berkeley-Herness thereunto belonging: of which lands Roger de Berkeley, Baron de Berkeley, Earl of Berkeley, the Saxon owner of Dursley, was then, and not till then, divested; for taking part with King Stephen.

Now, Robert Fitzharding, by Eva his wife, daughter and heiress of ——— Estmond, a Norman, had several childrer, but he was succeeded by Maurice, his second son, who, in 1189, gave one thousand marks of silver to Richard I., King of England, to confirm his title to the barony of Berkeley; and in order better to secure his possession of the estates and the earldom of Berkeley

Castle, &c., this Maurice had married Alice, the only daughter of the former owner of these possessions, the second Roger, Earl of Berkeley, the Saxon. Theobald had two sons, John and Humphrey*.

* Humphrey, the second son of Theobald, with his nephew Robert, his two uncles, Walter and William de Berkeley, who had before followed the fortunes of William the Lion into Scotland, returned there about the year 1175 with William, who had been a prisoner in England the year preceding; and we find that these four great branches of the family of Berkeley (afterwards Barclay) continued in Scotland ever since. Now it is to be observed, that the emigration to Scotland of the great Barons of the Saxon race in England, was much more their custom, than their emigration to foreign countries. It appears, they fled to Scotland in preference, because they expected to be kindly received and protected, which was the case, by Malcolm, King of Scotland, who had married Margaret, a sister of an Anglo-Saxon King; but the motives of Walter, William, Humphrey, and Robert de Berkeley, (who was the son of John de Berkeley of England) for this preference given to Scotland, were of a much more powerful kind, for their interest, and afterwards (as it will be seen for many centuries) their duty and implicit obedience to their new Sovereign and his descendants, prompted them to it. This obedience, and this attachment to the Roman Catholic faith, and their fidelity to the Scotch monarchs, is remarkably exemplified in the genealogy of this particular branch of this ancient family of Berkeleys, or Barclays, of Pierston, even down to the reign of George I., as they made a conspicuous figure in the year 1715, and also in the more serious disputes between the two countries upon the arrival of the Pretender from France in Scotland, in August, 1745; and this last effort of attachment manifested by the Barclays of Pierston to their ancient Sovereigns of Scotland, nearly completed the ruin of the male branch of this once powerful family.

But to return to Humphrey, Robert, Walter, and William de Berkeley. After their first emigration to Scotland in the time of William the Lion of Scotland and Henry II. of England, anno 1174 and 1175, we find them as four great and powerful families, established in that kingdom. Walter and William de Berkeley we observe to have been Great Chamberlains of Scotland in the reign of William the Lion, Walter being so designed in a donation granted by him to the monks of Aberbrothock, of the church of Innerkilder. This grant was confirmed by the Sovereign of Scotland, William the Lion, the instrument of confirmation being still in the old chartulary of Aberbrothock, in the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh. Walter de Berkeley was styled Thane of Innerkilder, but he died without issue male, and his house, title, and demesnes, were absorbed in the line of an heiress*. William de Berkeley (Walter's brother) was also Great Chamberlain of Scotland, so designed as a witness to a deed granted by William the Lion to the monks of the Cistercian order, copied from the original by Anderson, in his "Independency of Scotland." This William was the progenitor of William de Barclay, who married into the house of Malville of Lorraine, and was made State Counsellor to the Duke of Lorraine. We have James VI. of Scotland's attestation, sent by him to the Duke, of William de Barclay's ancient family, and of his being allied to some of the most eminent nobility in Scotland and in England; and when James succeeded Queen Elizabeth, this William de Barclay returned to England, but refused obstinately to change his religion, and died at Angiers, in France, anno 1603. His son John, born in 1582, came also to England in 1603, and published a poem on the succession of James I.; but his most celebrated work was "Argenis." He died at Rome, 1621, and left a son named Robert, whom we shall find afterwards in the immediate descent of the present Baronet of Pierston. Humphrey de Berke-

* Margaret de Berkeley, of Innerkilder, only daughter and sole heiress of Walter de Berkeley, styled the Thane of Innerkilder, of the shire of Angus, and who was one of the pledges for King William to Henry II., and also Great Chamberlain, was married to Sir Alexander Seton, the progenitor of the house of the Earl of Winton. The first Sir Alexander Seton was created Lord Seton by James I., anno 1424, and the title of Earl Winton was by a creation of James VI., the 16th of November, anno 1600.

John de Berkeley, eldest son of Theobald, (said by some writers to have been the second), was father of

Robert de Berkeley, who was his eldest son, and from whom the Barclays of

ley, the second son of Theobald, and also the second grandson of the first Roger, the Saxon, appears to have been a great favourite of William the Lion, King of Scotland, who granted to him, for his great and eminent services, and his heirs for ever, all those lands in the shire of the Merns, namely, Balfeth, Monboddoo, Glanfarquha, Fordon, &c., by which he was enabled to make considerable donations to the abbots of Arbroath. He, with his only daughter, (see note) Richenda, by Agatha his wife, joined in this donation, as it appears by charters No. I., II., III., IV., V., and VI., below*; but John de Berkeley of England,

* No. I.

Carta Umfridi de Berkeley, de Terra de Balfieth, &c., ad Monachos de Aberbrothock. Umfridus de Berkeley omnibus hominibus et amicis suis, et omnibus hanc cartam visuris vel audituris, Salutem: sciant præsentem vel futuri me pro salute animarum Regum Davidis et Malcolmii et Conitis Henrici patris Domini mei Regis Willielmi, et pro ipsius domini mei salute, et Emergarde Domine mee Reginae Sotorum, et Alexandri Filii eorum, et aliorum liberorum suorum, et pro salute mei et sponsæ mee et Umfredi et Harduini nostrorum filiorum post me dedisse et concessisse, et hæc carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesiæ beati Thomæ Martyris de Aberbroth et Monachis ibidem Deo servientibus et servituri illam terram de Balfieth quod secundam Assisam Reginae coram Domino Mathco Episcopo Aberdonensi et Comite Gilberto Comite Strathern per Augus M. Dunnet et Malbryd Macleod et Duffscollock de Fetteressan et Mollai et Malmux M'Gille-michel et Gillichrist M'Fadworth et Cornac de Rugg et alios probos homines Domini Regis de Augus et Mearns perambulata mihi et per eosdem ad terram quam Dominus Rex mihi pro homagio et servitio meo dedit pertinere Jurata fuit scilicet inter rivulum de Munbodachym et aquam de Bayn, et sicut Bayn currit ex una parte rivulus de Fereth ex altera parte descendit in Beriny et divisas terræ Filii Sibaldi communi pastura de Bosco meo ad edificia sua et suorum qui in terra illa manserint quantum inde eis ipsis fuerit quam ceteris aliis Asiamenis petere et pasture de feudo meo de Kinkell et Conveth ita quod ipsa et homines sui habere possint ad pasturam centum animalium cum eorum nutritura et sol porcas quod eos in predicta terra habere placuerint et equos similiter licet etiam eis et hominibus suis habere Skeling a Pascha usque ad Festum omnium Sanctorum ad predicta animalia sua nutrienda ubi eis placuerint, sive in Tubtach, sive in Crospath, sive in Genfarcharryn, et cum libertate faciendi et habendi molendinum in terra illa, et ut habeant multuram suam liberam et quietam et hominum suorum similiter teneat in liberam, puram, et quietam elemosynam libere et quiete ab exercitu et expeditione, et ab omnibus consuetudinibus, et ab omnibus servitiis secularibus exactionibus, ita quod ego et heredes mei post me acquietabimus in perpetuum, et respondebimus de omnibus servitiis et audentiis quæ spectant vel spectare poterint versus prenominatam terram aut animalia quæ in ea sunt. Ita quod præfati Monachi aut sui qui in terra illa manebunt nihil mihi aut heredibus meis, vel alicui viventi de prædicta terra faciant, nisi divinam pro nobis deprecare misericordiam his testibus, Willielmo, et Waltero, Capellanis Domini Regis, Willielmo Cunyn, Willielmo Giffard, Philippo de Moubray, Malcolmio filio comitis Dunete et Duncos fratre suo, Adam filio Abrahami, Waltero Scott et Waltero filio suo, Richardo filio Willielmi Cunyn, Willo de Rosci, et Gilberto de Strivelyn Clericis Domini Regis, Agatha sponsa mea, Bricio Iudice, Davidi Fostiaro, Malcolmio Pincerna, Umfrido Juvene, Roberto Mansell, Philippo de Melville, Duncos de Arbuthnot, Joanne de Montford, Simone de Innerbuyri, Hugone filio Hugonis de Binc, Adam Albo.

Pierston, are descended. He held the lands of Makiston, and with Cecilia, his wife, gave those lands to the abbacy of Melross, the grant being afterward,

brother of this Humphrey, (who lived in the time of Alexander II. and Alexander III., Kings of Scotland, and of Henry II. and Richard I. of England) and his son Robert, were dissatisfied with his brother Humphrey, his niece, Richenda, and also her husband, Robert de Cunningham, on account of the said donations, and confirmations of the monks of Arbroath, as appears from documents now in possession of the family. For as Humphrey had only a life-interest in this part of his estates, so, at the death of Humphrey, John de

No. II.

Confirmatio Regis Willielmi supra præmissa carta. Willielmus Dei Gratia Rex Scotorum omnibus probris hominibus totius terræ suæ, clericis et laicis, Salutem: sciunt presentes et futuri me concessisse et hæc carta nostra confirmasse Deo et Ecclesiæ Sancti Thomæ Martyris de Aberbroth et Monachis ibidem Deo servantibus totam terram illam de Ballieth quam Unfridus de Berkeley eis dedit, tenend^u in liberam et puram et perpetuam eleemosynam cum communi pastura et aliis asiamentis de Kinkel et de Convetth in Carta ipsius Umphridi contentis ita libere, quiete, plenarie, et honorifice sicut carta predicti Umphridi: juste testatur salvo servitio nostro. Test. Waltero et Wilmo Capellanis nostris, Willielmo Camyn, Phillipo de Moubray, Roberto de Loudon, Wilmo Giffard, Roberto de Berkeley, Phillipo de Loudon, Rogero de Kernell, Rogero de Willbun, apud Forfar xxvi. Martii.

No. III.

Carta Roberti filii Warnebaldi et Richendæ sponsæ suæ de toto feodo suo in parochia de Fordoun. Omnibus scriptum visuris vel audituris Robertus filius Warnebaldi et Richendæ sponsa sua eternam in Domino Salutem: sciunt presentes et futuri nos pro salutem animarum nostrarum et antecessorum et successorum nostrorum propter invenire nobis estaveria nostra in suprema egestate nostra dedisse concessisse, et hæc presenti carta nostra confirmasse in liberam et perpetuam eleemosynam Deo et Ecclesiæ Sancti Thomæ Martyris de Aberbroth et Monachis ibidem Deo servantibus et servituris totum feodum nostrum in parochia de Fordoun in Merns, scilicet duas subtrachtas, et Glenfarcharryn, et Kinkell, et Colback, et Monbodochrin, per eas divisas suas, et omnibus justis pertinentiis suis in Bosco et plene in terris et aquis, in pratis et pascuis, in maresiis, in stagnis et molendinis, et in omnibus justis pertinentiis suis ad prædictas terras tenend^u et habend^u dictis monachis in perpetuum, libere, quiete, plenarie, et honorifice, in omnibus salvo servitio Domini Regis in exercitu et communi auxilio de quibus dicti Monachi respondebunt quasdam ad easdem terras juste pertinent. Test. Dno J. Wislart, Vice Comite de Mearns, et Joanne filio ejus, Dno Philippo de Melvill et Henrico fratri ejus, Dno Duncano de Arlmutnot et filio ejus, Edwino persona de Edale, Dno W. Vicario de Fordoun, Humphrido de Middleton, et multis aliis.

No. IV.

Confirmatio Regis Alexandri super eadem carta. Alexander, Dei Gratia Rex Scotorum, omnibus probris hominibus totius terræ suæ, Salutem: sciunt presentes et futuri nos concessisse et hæc carta nostra confirmasse donation^{em} illam quam Robertus filius Warnebaldi et Richendæ ejus sponsa fecerunt Deo et Ecclesiæ Sancti Thomæ Martyris de Aberbroth et Monachis ibidem Deo servantibus et servituris de toto feodo in parochia de Fordoun in Merns, videlicet, de duobus Subtrachtis et Glenfarcharryn et Kinkell et Culback et Monbodochrin, et cum omnibus justis pertinentiis suis ita libere et quiete sicut carta Domini Roberti filii Warnebaldi et Richendæ ejus sponsæ, inde plenius conserva prædictis Monachis de Aberbroth juste testatur salvo servitio nostro. Testibus A. Abbate de Melros, Roberto Abbate de Newbottle, Rogero Avonhill, Willielmo de Lyndesey, Thoma Hay, Alexandro de Seton, Roberto Comyn, Apud Newbottle.

confirmed by William the Lion, King of Scotland, in 1199, as more fully explained in a preceding note; but during the reign of Edward I. of England,

Berkeley did claim for his family, and got these lands restored to him and his heirs male from the same monks of Arbroath. However, by a new agreement and convention with the said abbot and monks, (but on the express condition of their becoming vassals to the said abbacies, and granting them for ever the miltures of the mill of Convetly) these estates were liberated from all former servitudes, and at the same time the said abbots were obliged to pay to him and his heirs for ever the sum of thirtecu marks of silver, out of the same

No. V.

Carta Richendæ de Berkeley in viduitate sua filię Umphridi. Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris, Richenda de Berkeley eternam in Domino, Salutem: Sciatís quod tempore Roberti filii Warnebaldi mariti mei, idem Robertus et ego in magna egestate constituti de communi concilio et assensu dedimus, concessimus, et carta nostra confirmavimus, et per cartam Domini Regis nostri Alexandri confirmari fecimus Deo et Ecclesiæ Sancti Thomæ Martyris de Arbroth et Monachis ibidem Deo servantibus et servituris in liberam, puram, et perpetuam elemosinam pro nobis in vita nostra juveniend' terras quam hanc temporis habemus in parochia de Fordoun in Merns, scilicet, duas subtrachtas Glenfarcherry, Kinkell, Colback, et Monbodochnyn, unde post obitum supradicti R. ego Richenda anno Gratie M^oCC^o quadragessimo quinto in libera potestate viduitatis meæ existens, et fidelitatem quam dictis Monachis feci recordens dictam donationem omnino ratam et gratam habui eandem presenti carta, confirmare volens modis omnibus ut dicti Monachi et successores sui dictas terras cum omnibus justis pertinentiis suis, ita habere quiete, plenarie, et honorifice tenent et possideant in perpetuum, sicut carta in vita supradicti Mariti mei eis inde confecta liberius quietius plenius et honorificentius testatur. Et ad Majorem hujus eis securitatem et evidentius testimonium in posterum cum sigillo meo huic scripto sigillum Venerabilis patris nostri Domini R. Aberdenensis Episcopi, et sigillum Domini Anselmi Camel feci appendi. Testibus Dno. A. Archidiacone Brichin, Dno. Wigelio de Moubray, Dno Anselmo de Camel, Dno Roberto de Rosline, Dno Roberto de Montealto, Dno Willielmo de Hunityr, Vice Comitís de Forfar, Dno Decano de Angus, Willielmo Vicario de Pambryd, Roberto Vicario de Arbroath, Nichol de Innerpelfer, Rog. de Balkathy, Duncano de Fetheryn, et aliis.

No. VI.

Confirmatio Regis Alexandri supra prædicta carta. Alexander Dei Gratia Rex Scotorum omnibus probis hominibus totius terræ suæ, Salutem: Sciant presentes et futuri nos concessisse, et hac carta nostra confirmasse donationem illam quam Richenda filia et hæres Umphridi de Berkeley et Agathæ sponse suæ in libera potestate viduitatis suæ existens pro salute animæ suæ, antecessorum et successorum suorum, et pro Estaverijs suis et in tota vita sua juvendis fecit Deo et Ecclesiæ Sancti Thomæ Martyris de Aberbroth et Monachis ibidem Deo servantibus et servituris in liberam et perpetuam elemosynam de toto feodo suo in parochia de Fordoun in Merns, scilicet, de duobus Subtrachtas Glenfarquaryn et de Kinkell et de Monbodochnyn per eas Divisas suas, et cum omnibus justis pertinentiis suis, et præterea de Molendino suo de Convetly omnia tota cultura totius parochiæ, de Convetly, et cum omnibus aliis ad dictum Molendinum juste pertinentibus tenend' et habend' Dictis Abbati et Conventui, et successoribus suis in liberam et perpetuam elemosynam ita libere, quiete, et plenarie, et honorifice, sicut carta dictæ Richendæ eis me plenius conserva juste testatur salvo servitio nostro. Test. venerabile patre R. Episcopo Aberdenense ——— Comite de Mar, Waltero de Moravia, Roberto de Montealto, Apud Arbroath septimo die Martii, anno Regni Domini Regis trecesimo secundo.

in 1272, who very early began his devastations in Scotland, and which lasted a long period of years, it has unfortunately happened that during this interval, the particular documents of marriages and christian names of the family are wanted to the time of Alexander de Berkeley, the progenitor of the family of Barclay of Urie, with the pedigree of which branch we shall proceed, previous

inquiries, this being vouched by charter, No. VIII*. John de Berkeley and his son Robert both joined in this instrument, and they appear to have had a powerful interest at that time with the clergy, who maintained and held great possessions in those days. This John de Berkeley had several children; his youngest son was named Alexander, progenitor of Alexander de Berkeley, possessor of the Merns, and a daughter, Catharine, who was the progenitrix of the heiress of the house of Joannes de Barclay, of Garthie, and second in blood to that of Grantully, and whose descendant, the heiress, married to Sir Alexander Fraser, of Philorth. This Sir Alexander was the progenitor of the house of Fraser, Lord Saltoun.

Catharine Berkeley, heiress of Garthie, was descended from John de Berkeley, of Garthie, progenitor of Joannes de Berkeley, who was one of the witnesses that signed the charter granted by William de Keith, Earl Marischal of Scotland, of the estate of Mathers, in 1351, to Alexander de Berkeley, of the Merns, on his marriage with the said Earl Marischal's sister, Catharine Keith. This house of Barclays of Garthie was also descended in second blood from the ancient house of Berkeley, of Grantully. This Catharine, the heiress of Garthie, was married, in 1542, to Sir Alexander Fraser, of Philorth, progenitor of the house of Fraser, Lord Saltoun.

The Barclays of Collamie are extinct, as to male branch, by the marriage of the heiress of this house to Sir J. Stewart, Bart., late Lord Advocate of Scotland, so designed previous to 1731, and who was then in possession of the said estates of Collamie, but who retains and quarters the arms of Barclay of Collamie, in right of this infieftment to the descendants of the above Sir James Stewart, Bart.

The Barclays of Towie are also extinct, and also removed from the male blood by the marriage of the heiress of this house, first, to ——— Gordon, of Rothimay, by whom she had issue an only daughter, who became the heiress to Barclay of Towie, and married to Sir George Innes, of Coxtoun, Bart., but who retains and quarters the arms of Barclay, of Towie, in right of this infieftment, to the descendants of the above Sir George Innes, of Coxtoun, Bart.

* No. VIII.

Confirmatio prædictæ Conventionis per Regem ALEXANDRUM tertium.

ALEXANDER, Dei Gratia, Rex Scottorum, omnibus probis hominibus totius terra suæ, Clericis et Laicis. Salutem: Sciant præsentēs et futuri nos concessisse, et hac carta nostra confirmasse conventionem factam inter Abbatem et Conventum Sancti Thomæ Martyris, de Aberbroth ex una parte, et Joannem filium Thome baldi et Robertum ejus heredem ex alia parte, de donatione quam idem Joannes et Robertus Hares episcopi fecerunt Deo et beato Thomæ Martyri de Aberbroth et Monachis ibidem Deo servientibus et servituris, in puram, liberam, et perpetuam elemosinam de toto jure quod habuerunt vel habere potuerunt, tota terra et hereditate quo fuit Elnfridi de Berkeley fratris prodicti Joannis in Scotia, cum omnibus justis pertinentiis suis, et de toto Molendino de Conventu, cum plenaria sua; Quare volumus et præcipimus, ut prædicta conventio inter eos facta firmiter et inviolabiliter inter eos in perpetuum sicut inter eos facta est, et sicut scripta inter eos, inde facta testantur salvo servitio nostro. Test. Gregorio Episcopo Brichinen, Wilhelmo de Bosco Cancellario nostro, Roberto Lundie nostro fratre, Henrico Lundie et Magistro Adam nostris Cancellariis, Hugone Cameron, Thoma Stibbin, et Richardo Clerk, ad Dundee primo die Januarii.

to our investigation of that of Barclay, of Pierston. This northern branch of the family of the Mens was continued by

Alexander de Berkeley, who was born anno 1326, in the reigns of Edward III. of England and David II. of Scotland, was one of the descendants of John de Berkeley, of England, and notwithstanding the devastations in Scotland by Edward I., was in quiet possession of a great part of the lands granted to his family in the shire of Mens, by William the Lion, of Scotland. This Alexander de Berkeley, of Mens, by marrying Catharine Keith, sister of William de Keith, Earl Marischal of Scotland, anno 1351, in the reign of Robert II. of Scotland, acquired the estate of Mathers; and the charter of Mathers was granted to Alexander de Berkeley, by William de Keith, with consent of Margaret, his wife, which charter is verbatim repeated by David II., King of Scotland, in the 25th year of his reign. This confirmation charter is witnessed by John de Berkeley, of Garthie; the original charters and the primitive confirmation of them by David II., King of Scotland, are in the hands of the family^a. The eldest son of this Alexander, by his wife, Catharine Keith, was

^a *Carta confirmationis DAVIDIS II., super cartam WILLIELMI DE KEITH, Marischalis Scotiæ ad ALEXANDRUM DE BERKELEY.*

DAVID, Dei Gratia, Rex Scotorum, omnibus probis hominibus totius terre sue, Clericis et Laicis, Salutem: Noveritis nos quandam cartam et donationem Willielmi de Keith, Marischalli nostri Scotiæ, vidisse et diligenter inspexisse in hæc verba: Omnibus hanc cartam visuris vel audituris, Willielmus Keith, Marischallus Scotiæ, salutem in Domino: Noveritis me ex consensu et assensu Margaritæ sponse mee dedisse, concessisse, et hac præsentî carta confirmasse Alexandro de Berkeley et Katharinæ sorori meæ sponse suæ, vel eorum alteri diutius viventî, et eorum hæredibus de suis corporibus legitime exeuntibus, omnes terras meas de Ester Mathers me ratione dictæ sponse meæ contingentes, quas quidem terras teneo eadem ratione dictæ sponse meæ de Domino nostro Rege in capite, infra Vicecomitatam de Kinkerdin, Tenendas et Habendas in feodo et hæreditate dictis Alexandro et Katharinæ sponse sue et hæredibus suis ut præmittitur, de me et hæredibus meis pro homagio et servitio dicti Alexandri mihi Margaritæ meæ sponse prædictæ hæredibusque meis impenso et impendendo libere, et quiete, plenarie, et honorifice bene et per unnes rectas metas suas et devisas in Viis Sane. Mon. Maresiis, aquis, stagnis, pascuis, pasturis, piscariis, aucupationibus, Molendinis, multuris, brasiniis, fabulibus, et cum omnibus aliis commoditatibus suis et Asiamentis, et cæteris suis justis pertinentiis ad dictas terras spectantibus, quoque de jure spectare valentibus in futurum tam non nominatis quam nominatis sub terra quam supra terram faciendo dicti Alexander et Katharina, et eorum hæredes prædicti, servitium Domino nostro Regi de jure debitum et consuetum, et reddendo mihi et Margaritæ sponse meæ, hæredibusque nostris prædicti Alexander et Katharina, et hæredes sui, ut permittitur meum per Caliorum Abbotum quolibet anno ad festum Natalem Domini, in capitali manso nostro de Strathclyn pro omni alio servitio seculari, exactione, vel demanda, quæ per nos et hæredes nostros de eisdem terris exigi poterant vel demandari. Ego vero Willielmus, Margarita sponsa mea, hæredesque nostri omnes, hæredibus super dictis, contra omnes mortales warrantizabimus, et quietabimus et in perpetuum defendemus; et si continget quod absit dictas terras de Ester Mathers per eversionem seculi a prædictis Alexandro Katharinæ sponse suæ, et hæredi-

David de Berkeley, of Merns, and Mathers, who was the first Berkeley who assumed and added the title of Mathers to that of Merns, no doubt in honour of his mother. David lived anno 1379, in the reigns of Richard II. of England and of Robert III., King of Scotland; he married a daughter of Sir William Seaton, progenitor to the House of the Earls of Winton, who was already allied to the Berkeleys of Scotland, (as before noticed in a note) through the marriage of Walter de Berkeley's only daughter and heiress to Sir Alexander Seaton. David de Berkeley, by his marriage with this daughter of Sir William Seaton, had issue a son,

Alexander de Berkeley, of Merns, and Mathers, who was put in possession of his estates anno 1407, in the reign of Robert III. of Scotland, and continued in possession during the reigns of James I. and II. of Scotland and of Henry IV. V. VI. of England. This Alexander was married to Helen Graham, daughter of ——— Graham, of Morphie, a family of great consideration and antiquity in the shire of the Merns, and had issue a son,

David de Berkeley, of the Merns, and Mathers, who took possession of these estates anno 1438. in the reigns of James II. of Scotland and Henry VI. of England, and continued in possession during the reigns of James III. of Scotland and Edward IV. of England. During the lifetime of this David de Berkeley, Robert Melville, the principal Sheriff, was murdered by the Barons of the Merns, upon which occasion, this David built a castle, called the Keime of Mathers, where the family, for their better security, lived awhile, having forsaken their former family residence, as not being tenable enough for defence.

bus suis, ut permittitur aliquo modo alienari, vel iusta causa intencitatis mee infeodationis everti, ego vero Willielmus, et haeredes mei infeodabimus cum legitima warrantizatione dictos Alexandrum et Katharinum sponsam suam, et haeredes suos antecitos in decem Mercatis terræ sufficientibus de terris meis quatuor ——— in Strathibogy infra Vicecomitatum de Aberdeen, modo et forma infeodationis prænotato prædictarum terrarum de Ester Mathers, in cuius prædictis est appensum datum apud prædictum mansum capitale nostrum de Stratheeklyn de Martis in inventione Sanctæ Crucis, anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo quinquagesimo primo, his testibus reverendo in Christo patre Dno. Philippo, Dei gratia Episcopo Bricheinse, Dno. Willielmo eadem gratia Abbate de Aberbroth, Davide Flaming, Willielmo Liddell, Joanne de Stratherlyn Militibus, Joanne de Berclay de Garthie, Roberto de Malvall, Dno. de Glenbervie, Joanne de Straten, et multis aliis: Quas quidem cartam, donationem, et concessionem, in omnibus et singulis articulis, antedictis, et concessionibus, et conditionibus, supra nominatis prædictis Alexandro et Katharine sponsæ suæ, vel eorum alteri diutius viventi, et haeredibus suis, ut præmittitur pro nobis et haeredibus nostris, approbamus, ratificamus, et in perpetuum confirmamus. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum nostrum præsentibus præcipimus apponi. Testibus Roberto Senescallo Nepote nostro, Thoma Senescallo Comite de Angus, Thoma Moravia Cancellario nostro Scotiæ, Roberto de Erskin et Thoma de Falside Militibus, et multis aliis apud Perth, decimo octavo die Martis, anno regni nostri vicesimo quinto.

David de Berkeley married Elizabeth Strachan, daughter of ——— Strachan, of Thornton, in the Merns, a family of very great antiquity, and progenitors of the Baronets of that name; by this marriage he had issue a son,

Alexander de Berkeley, of the Merns, and Mathers, the first of this family who altered his name to Barclay; he took possession of his estates in the reigns of James III. of Scotland and Edward IV. of England, and lived to enjoy both estates till anno 1483, as vouched by a charter granted to him by William, Earl Marischal, Sheriff Principal, and Constable of the shire of Merns: it runs thus, "*Delecto consanguineo nostro,*" &c., which was the appellation of all conveyances from the family of Earl Marischal to the Barclays of Scotland, since their marriage with Catharine de Keith, as before noticed, and now again unto this Alexander Barclay, of Mathers, and Catharine his wife, hereafter mentioned, anno 1483, this charter also being in possession of the family. It was much about this time that he put his son and heir, David, (who was then married, as will be hereafter seen), into possession of the old estate of the Merns, during his own lifetime. This Alexander de Berkeley (now called Barclay), married Catharine Wishart, daughter of ——— Wishart, of Pittarrow, who was great aunt to the famous George Wishart, he being a son of Pittarrow the Martyr, so honourably mentioned in Fox's Martyrology, and Spotteswood's History of Scotland, the Wisharts being High Sheriffs of the shire of the Merns, and so designed by several documents in the Barclay family. This Catharine Wishart, wife to Alexander Barclay, bore to him a son,

David Barclay, of the Merns only, who was put in possession by grant of the ancient estate of the Merns, by his father, Alexander de Berkeley, or Barclay, he continuing to possess the lands of Mathers. This grant of the Merns estate by Alexander to his son, David, was dated anno 1478^e; and this David Bar-

** Verses from ALEXANDER DE BERKELEY to his son DAVID, on his giving him the possession of the old estates in the Merns, dated about anno 1480.*

" Giff thou desires thy House lang stand,
And thy successors bruck thy land,
Abive all things love God in fear;
Intermitt naught with wrangous geer,
Nor congues naething wrangously;
With thy neighbour keep charity;
See that thou pass not thy estate;
Obey duly thy magistrate;
Oppress not, but support the puir;
To help the common weal take care;

clay lived during the reigns of James III. and IV. of Scotland, and also of Richard III. and Henry VII. of England, but died during the lifetime of his father, Alexander. He married Janet, daughter of ——— Irvine, of Drum, one of the most considerable families in the shire of Aberdeen, as it is vouched by several documents in this family, (namely, an ancient manuscript, written in anno 1578, entitled, "Genealogy of the Barons of the Merns"), and also by charters, conveyances, &c. The eldest son of David was

Alexander Barclay, of the Merns, and Mathers, who was put into possession of the estate of Mathers, at the death of his grandfather, Alexander, anno 1497, having already inherited the lands of the Merns from his father, David. He lived during the reigns of James IV. of Scotland and Henry VII. of England, as appears by the genealogy of the Barons of the Merns, old charters, &c. This Alexander Barclay married Margery Anchelet, daughter of the Laird of Anchelet, in the shire of Angus, and who had married the only daughter of the before-mentioned murdered Sheriff, Robert Melville, and in consequence of Melville's death, obtained the estate of Glenbervie: it is to be observed, that the afore-mentioned James Anchelet having no sons, but two daughters, the second daughter, Margery, having married this Alexander Barclay, as is here described, and the eldest daughter being married to Sir William Douglas, the second son of the famous Earl of Angus, (commonly called Bell the Cat) the estates of Glenbervie, in the Merns, came to the descendants of the eldest daughter of James Anchelet, and Sir William Douglas, her husband, in preference to this Alexander Barclay, who had married Margery, the second daughter. We find this Alexander Barclay, with Margery, his wife, sold

Use nae deceit, mell nae with treason;
And to all men do right and reason;
Both in word and deed be true;
All kind of wickedness eschew;
Slay no man, nor thereto consent;
Be nought cruel, but patient.
Ally'd aye in some good place
With noble, honest, godly race,
Hate huirdoome, and all oaths flee;
Be humble, and haunt guid company;
Help thy friend, and do nae wrang,
And God sall cause thy Hous' stand lang."

¹ David Barclay, of Mathers, married Drum's daughter, Irvine, and begot on her Alexander Barclay, that was married to ———, daughter of Ochterlony; and he begot on her David Barclay, who married Halgreed's daughter, Rait; and she bore to him George, who married Thomas Erskin's daughter, of Brechin, afterwards knighted.

the lands of Slains and Falsyde, to Andrew Moncur, of Knapp, to whom he granted a charter of these lands, to be holden of himself and his heirs, which charter is now in the family of the Barclays, and also a conveyance of these lands aforesaid, which are written and subscribed to, by Alexander Barclay's own hand, at Edinburgh, the 17th day of March, 1497^e, in which he obliges himself to bear the said Andrew Moncur, of Knapp, harmless both from him and his mother, Janet Irvine, (these lands being it seemed a part of her jointure) and it further appears, that Alexander Barclay entered into a contract with Sir

** Obligation of ALEXANDER BARCLAY, of Mathers, to ANDREW MONCURR, of Knapp, amment the Lands of Slains and Falsyd.*

BE it kend till all men by thir present letters, me Alexander Barclay, of the Mathers, to be bound and obliged, and by the tenor of these presents writ, and the faith of my body alike and truly bind and oblige me, my heirs and successors, till an honourable man, Walter Moncurr, of the Knapp, and till his heirs and successors that for samikle as I have sold and analized heretabily to the said Walter, by plain charter of alienation, of all and hail my lands of Falsyd and Slains, with the pertenuants lyand in the barronie of Kineffe and sherriffdome of Kinkardine, as the charter made to him thereupon more fully contains to warrand, acquit, and defend to him, his heirs, and successors, all and hail the foresaid lands of the bounds of Falsyd and Slains, with the pertinents, at the hands of Janet Irvine, my mother, pertaining to her for lifetime; and if it shall happen to him or them to be dispossessed, or put frae the peaceable joying or bruiking of the foresaid lands, or any part of them be my foresaid mother, or any others having power by her till stand till the said Walter, his heirs and successors, honestly and without guile, in defence of the said true lands, on my expences, and to keep him and them in the peaceable joying and bruiking the fersaid terie lands for my mother's lifetime, and repay and refund to him, his heirs and successors, all damages, costs, and expences, that it shall him and them to sustain, through want of the aforesaid terie lands, as in the forme of his charter, as for my mother's lifetime and atten. I bind and oblige me, as that in that time that gift, I the said Alexander Barclay be required by Sir James Ouchterlony, Knt., or by any other having power of him, personally before lawful and sufficient witnesses, to the completing of the marriage of George Barclay, my eldest son, with Margery Ouchterlony, the said Sir James's daughter, or any other of his daughters lawful, provided the said bairns be of lawful age to marry, and be and consenting thereto themselves, before lawful and sufficient persons witnesses; as also that I shall use the counsell of the said Walter Moncurr, as for that point, as for the marriage, and agree that the sum of five hundred merks be appointed to pay in for the not completing the said marriage in my default, I being warned thereto, as does to relieve the said Walter, his heirs and successors, of the sum of five hundred merks that he is bound to relieve me of in that point, be his obligation that he is bound to warrand to me; and for the fulfilling of all and sundry the contracts above written, and for the confirming and keeping of them, I the foresaid Alexander Barclay bind and obledge me, my heirs and successors whatsoever, all and sundry our guids, possessions movable and immovable, present and future, and guid faith siker fast form and arrest all of obligation, as does us within the kingrike of Scotland, all fraud, guile, and male intention excluded, and away put. In witness of the whilk I have affixt my seal to this my letters obligatory, and subscribed the same with my own hand, at Edinburgh, 17 March, and the year of God one thousand four hundred twenty and seven years, before thir witnesses, William Rait, son and apparent heir to David Rait, of Drumnagair, John Barclay, and Mr. William Roe, notar publick, with others. Sic subscribitur, Alexander Barclay, propria manu.

James Ouchterlony, of Ouchterlony, and Kellie, for a marriage between Margery, a daughter of Sir James's, and Alexander's eldest son and heir, George Barclay: the original contract of marriage is now in possession of the family. It was this same Alexander Barclay who upon record we find granted a prescript of Clare Constat, an infiefment of ten pounds per annum, to Sir Alexander Ogilvie, of Deskford, as heir to his grandfather, Sir James Ogilvie, the first in the family of Earl Finlater*. He was succeeded by his son and heir,

George Barclay, of the Merns, and Mathers, who was put in possession of these estates anno 1520, and lived in the reigns of James V. of Scotland, and Henry VIII. of England: he married, according to the before-mentioned contract, Margery Ouchterlony, daughter of Sir James Ouchterlony, of Kellie, and left issue by her a son,

David Barclay, of the Merns, and Mathers, who was put in possession of his estates anno 1547. He lived in the time of James V. and Queen Mary of Scotland, and Henry VIII. and Edward VI. of England; and was twice married; first, to Mary Rait, daughter of ——— Rait, of Halgreen, by whom he had his eldest son, George Barclay, who succeeded him; he married, secondly, Catharine Hume, by whom he had a son, named John Barclay, and for whom he bought the lauds of Johnstone, in the Merns, from Andrew Stewart, of Inchbreck, (predecessor of Stewart, of Inchbreck, a family still subsisting in the Merns), which appears by a primitive charter of purchase from William, Earl Marischal, of the lands of Johnstone, to this same David Barclay, and his

* *Perpetuum de Clare constat per ALEXANDRUM BARCLAY, superiorem ad infeodendum ALEXANDRUM OGILBY, in decem librarum terra de Durn.*

ALEXANDER BARCLAY de Mathers Dominus superior annis redditus decem librarum terrarum de Durn, cum suis pertinentiis dilectis meis Gilberto Ogilby, Georgio Abercromby de Pitmedden, Jacobo Ogilby, et Alexandro Ogilby, conjunctum et divisum ballivis meis in hac parte specialiter constitutis, Salutem: Quia notum est mihi per scriptum capellæ regie, quod quondam Jacobus Ogilby de Deskford, Miles Avus, Alexandri Ogilby, literis præsentium obiit ultimo vestitus, et sasitus ut de feodo ad fidem et pacem supremi Domini nostri Regis, de uno anno reddito decem libram terrarum de Durn jacen: infra Vicecomitatum de Bamff, et quod dictus Alexander Ogilby est legitimus et propinquior hæres ejusdem, quondam Domini Jacobi Avi sui de prædicto anno reddito, et quod est legitima etas, et quod de me tenetur capiti, vobis igitur et vestrum cuilibet conjunctum vel divisum firmiter præcipio et mando, quatenus visis præsentibus juditate sasium hæreditarium prædicti anni redditus decem librarum terrarum de Durn, cum pertinentiis prædicto Alexandro, vel suo certo actorato præsentiam iuste habere faciatis, et deliberetis secundum tenorem sue infeodationis, quam de me inde habet, et præcepti Regis antedicti mihi, de super directi salvo jure cujuslibet capiendo securitatem de mihi, faciendo id pro dicto anno reddito quod de jure facere tenetur. Et hoc nullo modo omittatis ad quod faciendum vobis et vestrum alteri, conjunctum et divisum meam plenariam committo potestatem scriptam apud Kirkhill, xxix die Aprilis, anno Domini M^o quingentesimo decimo.

second wife, Catharine Hume, in fee, and to their son, John, by this marriage.
This David Barclay's eldest son by his first wife, Mary Rait, was

George Barclay, of the Merns, and Mathers, heir to these estates before-mentioned, who was put in possession anno 1560, and lived in the reign of Mary Queen of Scots, and Mary and Elizabeth of England. He married Mary Erskine, daughter of Sir Thomas Erskine, of Brechin, which Sir Thomas

Carta WILLELMI, Comitis Marischall, ad DAVIDEM BARCLAY de Mathers, de terris de JOHNSTON.

OMNIBUS hanc cartam visuris vel audituris, Willelmus Comes Marischall, Dominus Keith, ac superior terrarum de Johnston, aeternam in Domino, Salutem: Noveritis me dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse dilecto consanguineo nostro Davidi Barclay de Mathers, et Katharine Hume uxori sue, et eorum alteri diutius viventi, in vitali reditu pro toto tempore eorum vite, me Joanni Barclay, filio dicti Davidis, et Haredibus suis, quibuscunque totas et integras terras de Johnston, cum singulis suis pertin' jact' in parochia Johnson Convetto, et Vice Comitatu de Kincarden. Quæ quidam terra de Johnston, cum suis pertinen' fuerint Andrea Stewart proprius hareditare, et quas idem Andrus non vi aut meta ductus, nec errore lapsus, deductus aut circumventus, sed sua mera libera et spontanea voluntate per — et baculum in manibus nostris, tanquam in manibus Domini superioris, earundem personaliter sursum rediret puresque, et simpliciter resignavit omne jus jurisque clameum, proprietatem, sasinam, et possessionem earundem pro se, heredibus suis, et assignatis; extra donando, renunciando futuris pro temporibus realiter et quiete. Clamen: in perpetuum, in specialem favorem dicti Davidis Katherine et Joannis. Et pro nostra infeodationis carta earundem eisdem et deliberam tenen' et habere totas et integras prædictas terras de Johnston, cum singulis suis pertinen' dicto Davidi Barclay et Katherine uxori sue, in vitali reditu pro toto tempore eorum vite, ac præfato Joanni Barclay et heredibus suis, quibuscunque in feodo et hereditate in perpetuum, per omnes rectas, metas suas antiquas et devisas, prout jacent in longitudini et latitudini, bosis, planis, Maressiis, viis, semitis, aquis, stagnis, rivulis, prætis, pascuis, et pasturis, molendinis, et murturis, et eorum singulis occupationibus, venationibus, piscationibus, petariis, turbariis, carbonariis, lapicidis, lignadibus, lapide, et calie, columbis, columbariis, fabrilibus, bratinis, bindriis, genistris, silvis, virgultis, nemoribus, cum curiis et eorum exitibus, eschacles, et mulierum merchetus, harragiis, carriagiis, cum communi pastura ac libero introitu et exitu, ac cum omnibus aliis et singulis liberatibus suis, commoditatibus, Asiamentis, et justis suis pertinen' quibuscunque tam non nominatis quam subter terra quam super terram procul et prope ad dictas terras de Johnston spectant: aut juste spectare valen', quo modo libet in futurum, et plenarie, libere, quiete, honorifice, integre, bene, in pace in omnibus et per omnia, sicut dictus Andreas aut predecessores sui prenominate terras de Johnston, de nobis et predecessoribus nostris tenuit, seu possidebat, tuerunt, aut possiderunt, sine aliquo retinemento, revocatione, aut contradictione, sine obstaculo aliquali in perpetuum faciendo nunc dicti David et Catharina uxor sua, aut alter eorum diutius viventi, ac præfatus Joannes, aut haredes et haredes sui prædicti nobis, heredibus nostris et assignatis, jura et servitia de dictis terris antedict' resignatione nobis debita, et consueta tantum pro omni alio onere servitio seculari exactione questione, sine domanda quæ de dict', terris exigi poterint, quomodolibet vel requiri. Et nos vero Willelmus, haredes nostri et assignati, totas et integras dictas terras de Johnston cum pertinen', præfatis Davide Barclay et Katharina Hume conjugi sue, et eorum alteri diutius viventi, in vitali reditu pro toto tempore eorum vite ac dicto Joanni Barclay et heredibus suis, quibuscunque in omnibus et per omnia forma pariter, ut promissum contra omnes mortales Warrantizabus, acquietabimus, et in perpetuum defendemus. In cujus rei testimonium hæc presenti carte nostre, manu nostra propria subscript', sigillum nostrum proprium est appensum, apud Dier quinto die mensis Maii, anno Domini M^o quingentesimo quinquagesimo tertio, coram testibus Monano Hog, Duccivale, Mro. Middleton, et diversis aliis. Sic subseribitur, William, Earl Marshall.

had been Secretary of State to James V. of Scotland, and sent by the monarch, Ambassador to France, to negotiate a treaty of marriage between the master, James V. and Magdalen, daughter to Francis, King of France. Sir Thomas Erskine, or his successor, exchanged the estate of Brechin for that of Pittodry, in the shire of Aberdeen, and the posterity of this Sir Thomas Erskine, of Pittodry, continued a flourishing family. George Barclay's and Mary Erskine's, his wife's eldest son and heir, was named Thomas; but to his second son, George, by the said Mary Erskine, he gave the estates of Bridgeton, and Jackston, in the Merns, which estates did not continue in the family of this George Barclay, (the second son of his father), above two or three generations, but followed the fate of Mathers, as will be noticed afterwards. The lineal heir male of this second son of the family who was put in possession of Bridgeton, and Jackston, by his father, is now George Barclay, of Bamff. This George Barclay, of Merns, and Mathers, was succeeded by his eldest son and heir before-mentioned,

Thomas Barclay, of Merns, and Mathers, who lived in the time of Queen Mary and James VI. of Scotland, and Elizabeth, Queen of England, and was married to Janet Strachan, daughter of ——— Strachan, of Laurenston, in the Merns, a family eminently taken notice of for its antiquity and greatness, but has been extinct since 1731. This Thomas Barclay by Janet, his wife, left issue a son,

David Barclay, of the Merns, and Mathers, and their last possessor, who was born anno 1580, and died anno 1650, in the reign of Charles I. He was put in possession of what remained of these estates, which was very inconsiderable after what had been sold and allotted off to second sons at several times; what he received of the estates was by conveyance as heir at law of his grandfather, George Barclay, who outlived his son, Thomas, (the father to this same David) who lived in the time of James VI. of Scotland, and First of England, and also of Charles I. This David married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Livingstone, of Dunnipace, Bart., a marriage which was the ruin of this male branch of the Barclays in the Merns, and of Mathers, as this David Barclay had unfortunately become surety for the immense debts of the House of Livingstone, of Dunnipace, which obliged him to sell the whole of his estates, not only that of Mathers, which had been in this male branch of the family of Barclays for upwards of three hundred years, but also all the more ancient estates which had been granted to the family from William the Lion of Scotland, to Humphrey, as well as those recovered from the monks of Arbroath, by John and Robert, and held for above five hundred and fifty years. Thus, by the easiness and sim-

plicity of one man, this branch of this once great and ancient family was nearly ruined, after having preserved their estates for so many generations. This David Barclay by his wife, Elizabeth Livingstone, of Dunnipace, had four sons and one daughter: 1. John, died abroad; 2. (of whom hereafter). Colonel David Barclay, his successor, was born in 1610, at Kirktenhill, a family seat belonging to his father, upon the old estate; 3. Robert, went to France, and was Rector and afterwards President of the Scotch College in Paris, and died there; and, 4. James, was a Captain in the army, and was unfortunately killed at Phillipsburg; his only daughter was married to ——— Douglass, of Gillicwhillie, by whom she had an only daughter, who was married to James Hog, of Bliredyn, which estate their son, James, sold, and bought the estate of Raimoir, where his direct descendants now live; she afterwards married ——— Strachan, Bishop of Brechin, and the contract of this marriage is now in possession of the family of Barclay, and signed by her father, David Barclay, of Mathers. He was succeeded by his second son,

Colonel David Barclay, of Urie, who had served many years in the Swedish army with great distinction under Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, and after that monarch's death, under General Torriston; in that service he became a Major, and on his return home, in the time of the civil wars of Scotland, he was advanced to the rank of Colonel by King Charles I. Colonel David Barclay having acquired a considerable fortune in the Swedish and British service, purchased the estate of Urie anno 1647, in the time of Charles I., being three years before the old estates were finally sold by his father, David Barclay, the last possessor, of Merns, and Mathers; as agreed between the Colonel and John Barclay, of Johnston, whom his father had trusted with full powers for the management and sale of his whole estates and ancient possessions, together with the rents thereof, for the payment of his debts and sureties for the Dunnipace family. The lands that this Colonel David Barclay cantoned out of the Mathers' estates, were East Mathers, Melban of Mathers, Bomakillie, and Phesdo, and the document runs thus: "This being whereof the closing of an account which proves that David Barclay, the last Laird of Mathers, and of the Merns, was, anno 1650, in possession of lands, particularly Phesdo, in the parish of Fordoun, being part of the same lands granted to the monks of Arbroath, by our predecessors five hundred years ago. This is a true copy and extract of the account settled between Colonel David Barclay, of Urie, John Barclay, of Johnstone, in presence of the Viscount of Arbutnot, George Symer, of Balcordie, Colonel Harry Barclay, of Knox, Sir Robert Farquhar, of Monie, their friends and auditors, dated at Knox, Kirktown of Benholm, and Bervie, the

“ 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, and 26th of May, 1655. Extracted of the principal copy, by me, clerk thereunto subscribing—sic subscriptur,” &c.

Colonel David Barclay was married to Catharine Gordon, daughter of Sir Robert Gordon, of Gordonstoun, second surviving son to the Earl of Sutherland. Sir Robert was the first of the family of Gordonstoun, and the senior Knight Baronet of Scotland, his creation being anno 1625. This contract of marriage of Colonel David is in possession of the family of Barclays, and is dated at the Bog of Gight, now called Castle Gordon of Gordonstoun, the 24th day of December, anno 1647, with and by the consent of his father, David Barclay, of Mathers, &c., of Sir Robert Gordon, of Gordonstoun, her father, and on the part of her mother, Lady Jane Gordon, (who was grand-child to the Earl of Huntly, and Lady Jean Stewart, daughter to James V). The witnesses were besides to this contract, Major-General John Middleton, afterwards Earl of Middleton, Colonel Henry Barclay, of Knox, (cadet to the family of Johnston Barclays, for David's performance of the articles by which he was bound, the purchase of the Urie estate not being then quite completed), to secure to his wife, Catharine Gordon, in life-rent, and to the children of the said marriage in fee, for the full sum of eighty-three thousand marks Scots money, which is four thousand six hundred and eleven pounds sterling, a large sum in those days. Colonel David Barclay by Catharine, his wife, had issue three sons and two daughters: 1. Robert, his eldest son and heir, was the celebrated apologist for the Quakers; 2. John, went to America, from whom there still appear to be some descendants left; and, 3. David, died unmarried; as did Lucy, the eldest daughter; Jane, the youngest daughter, was married to Sir Ewan Cameron, of Lock-hill. Colonel David Barclay, of Urie, was succeeded by his eldest son,

Robert Barclay, of Urie. He was born anno 1648, before the death of Charles I., and lived in the time of Charles II., James II., and William and Mary of Britain. He was a young man possessed of considerable endowments, and had early joined the followers of Fox's doctrine, and at the age of eighteen wrote that celebrated apology in favour of the Quakers, which he in person presented afterwards to Charles II., to whom he dedicated this famous work; which dedication is justly esteemed as one of the finest productions in the English language extant, even at the present day. It would be superfluous to give the character of this excellent man, so universally known and admired from the Prince to the peasant, by his actions and writings; but we cannot help transcribing a few lines written by a Scotch bard, cotemporary with the apologist, as a description of the memory and life of this distinguished person:

" But lo! a third appears with serious air,
His Country's darling, and his Prince's care;
See his Religion, which so late before
Seemed like a jumbled mass of dross and ore,
Refined by him, and burnished o'er by art,
Awakes the spirits, and attracts the heart."

This Robert, the apologist, married Christian Mollison, of Aberdeen, a lady of eminent talents and exemplary life, worthy of such a husband, whom she outlived thirty-two years, greatly to the advantage of her numerous family. The apologist died the 3rd of October, 1690, in the forty-second year of his age, at his own house at Urie, universally lamented, leaving behind him seven children, three sons and four daughters: 1. Robert, the eldest son and heir to the Urie estate, of whom afterwards; 2. David^{*}; and, 3. John, a merchant in

^{*} David, the second son, before-mentioned, acquired a great fortune most honourably to himself and his family, and lived to entertain and receive three monarchs of England, at the commencement of their reigns, at his house in the city; namely, George I. II. and III. This David Barclay, the second son of Robert, of Urie, died at the advanced age of ninety-five years, and had been married twice; first to Ann Taylor, daughter of James Taylor, by whom he had issue two sons and four daughters: 1. James, who married to Sarah Freame, (by whom he had two sons: 1. Joseph; and, 2. Alexander; and two daughters: 1. Sarah; and, 2. Jane); and, 2. Alexander, who married Ann Kirkman, by whom he had one son, the present Robert Barclay, Esq., of Berry Hill, of whom in a note afterwards, in the county of Surrey, and one daughter, Patience, since dead. The daughters were, 1. Elizabeth, who married to Timothy Bevan, Esq., of London, by whom she had two sons, viz. Silvanus, now living, father of David Bevan, Esq., a banker in London, and one daughter, Priscilla, who is since dead; 2. Christiana, died single; 3. Anne, who married to James Collison, Esq., banker of London; and, 4. Patience, married, first, to John Stedman, Esq., of Rotterdam, and, secondly, to Thomas Weston, Esq., of London. His first wife died the 4th of December, 1720. And he married, secondly, to Priscilla Freame, on the 8th of August, 1723, daughter of John Freame, Esq., banker in London, by whom he had issue three sons and six daughters: 1. David, of Walthamstow, who died the 28th of May, 1809, aged eighty-one, after having been twice married, first to Martha Hudson, by whom he had a daughter, Agatha, married to the present Richard Gurney, Esq., banker of Norwich, whose issue by this Agatha, are the present Hudson Gurney, Esq., banker of Norwich, lately married; as will be hereafter noticed, to Margaret Barclay, eldest sister of the present Robert Barclay, Esq., possessor of Urie, and also the present Agatha, who is married to Sampson Hanbury, of Poles, in Hertfordshire, Esq.; the second wife of this much lamented David Barclay, was Rachel Lloyd, by whom he had no issue; 2. John, the second son of David, married Susannah Willett, (by whom he had issue two sons: 1. Robert, the present banker in London; and, 2. David, who died in the East Indies; and three daughters: 1. Mary, married to John Hinton Tritton, Esq. now a banker in London; 2. Susannah, married to the present Osgood Hanbury, Esq., of Coggeshall, in Essex; and, 3. Priscilla-Lucey, married to ——— Hall, Esq.); and, 3. ———. The daughters of David Barclay, by Priscilla Freame, were, 1. Priscilla, who died single; 2. Catharine, married to Daniel Bell, Esq., of Tottenham, (by whom she had two sons: 1. the present Daniel Bell, Esq., of Putney Heath; and, 2. Jonathan Bell, Esq., now living at Tottenham; and eight daughters: 1. Priscilla, married to Edward Waketield, Esq.; 2. Catharine, who married to John Gurney, Esq., banker in Norwich; 3. Elizabeth, married to John Hanbury, Esq., of Tottenham; 4. Lucey, died

Dublin, was married to Ann Strettel, daughter of Amos Strettel, Esq., of Dublin. The eldest daughter of the apologist, 1. Patience, was married to Timothy Forbes, Esq.; 2. Catharine, married to James Forbes; both of them sons to Alexander Forbes, Esq., of Aquahorties, in the shire of Aberdeen; 3. Christiana, was married to Alexander Jaffray, of Kingswell, of the shire of Aberdeen: and, 4. Jane, was married to Alexander Forbes, of Aquahorties, in Aberdeenshire, and afterwards of London.

Robert, the eldest son, succeeded to his estate at the death of his father, the apologist, anno 1690; he was born anno 1672, and lived in the reigns of Charles II., James II., William and Mary, Queen Anne, and George I. and II. This Robert built the bridge on the water of Cordie, anno 1730; and in 1731, he married Elizabeth Braine, daughter of John Braine, Esq., of London, by whom he had three sons: 1. Robert, his heir; 2. John, died young; and, 3. David, settled in Dublin; and four daughters: 1. Margaret, died young; 2. Mollisen, married to John Doubleday, son to John Doubleday, Esq., of Alnwick Abbey, in Northumberland; 3. Elizabeth, married to William Ogilvie, eldest son to Sir David Ogilvie, of Barras, Bart.; and, 4. Catharine, died unmarried. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Robert Barclay, of Urie, who was born anno 1699; and lived in the reigns of King William, Queen Anne, and George I. and II. He married Anne Cameron, daughter of Sir Ewan Cameron, of Lochell, by whom he had one daughter, Jean, and three sons: 1. Robert; 2. Ewan, died in London: and, 3. David, died abroad. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

unmarried; 5. Charlotte, married to Capel Hanbury, Esq.; 6. Rebecca, married to the present Abel Chapman, Esq., of London; 7. Christiana, married to Nathaniel Springall, Esq., of Norwich, and, secondly, to Thomas Hankin, Esq.; and, 8. youngest daughter, Caroline, married to John Head, Esq., of Ipswich; 3. Lucy, was married to the late Robert Barclay, Esq., of Urie, M. P. for the county of Kincardin, by whom she had one daughter, Lucy, married to Samuel Galton, Esq., banker of Birmingham; 4. Caroline, was married to John Lindoe, Esq., of Norwich, by whom she left two sons, David and Robert, and one daughter, Margaret; 5. Richenda, married to Nathaniel Springall, of Norfolk, by whom she had one son, David, and one daughter, Richenda, the present wife of ——— Masterman, Esq., of London; and, 6. Christiana, who was thrice married, first to Joseph Gurney, Esq., banker, by whom she had two daughters, Priscilla and Christiana, now both living; she married, secondly, John Freame, Esq., of London, banker, by whom she had one son and heir, the present John Osgood Freame, Esq., of Bath; and, thirdly, she married the late Sir William Watson, M. D. of London, by whom she had no issue.

It is impossible to pass over in silence the eminent character and the exemplary virtues of the late David Barclay, Esq., of Walthamstow, (the last surviving grandson of the apologist) without handing him down to future generations as a man, who for the integrity of his heart, for the soundness of his understanding, and for the general philanthropy of his breast, has left few equals. He has, however, bequeathed not only a great name to his family, but to posterity he has left an illustrious example.

Robert Barclay, of Urie, who came into possession of his father's estates, which he improved largely, by his great acquirements as a practical agriculturalist, much and deservedly renowned in the North of Scotland. This Robert was elected to serve during several Parliaments for the county of Kincardineshire. He married twice; first to his kinswoman, Lucy Barclay, (the seventh daughter of David Barclay, Esq., of London, by Priscilla Freame, his second wife), he had by her one daughter, named Lucy, as before noticed, (the present wife of Samuel Galton, Esq., banker in Birmingham). He married, secondly, Margaret Allardice, (his ward), by whom he had three sons and four daughters: 1. Robert, his eldest son and heir, and the present possessor of Urie; 2. James Allardice Barclay, who died at Ceylon; and, 3. David Stewart Barclay, who is now an officer in the 42nd regiment of foot; the daughters were, 1. Cameron, married to — Innes, Esq., of Cowie, by whom she had a family, and is since dead; 2. Margaret, married to Hudson Gurney, Esq., banker at Norwich, who is the grandson and only male representative of the late much-lamented David Barclay, Esq., of Walthamstow; 3. Mary, died unmarried; 4. Rodney, the youngest, at present unmarried. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Robert Barclay, of Urie, the present possessor of Urie. He was late a Captain in the 23rd regiment of foot. He is still unmarried, and at the demise of his mother, Margaret Allardice, he will revive a dormant claim (the success of which there can be no doubt of), to the ancient earldom of Erth and Monteith¹.

We now return to the genealogy of the ancient House of Pierston, the present Baronet, whom we have noticed as lineally descended from Robert de Berkeley, eldest son of John de Berkeley, who was eldest grandson of Theobald

¹ In default of issue male of the above Robert Barclay, Esq., the present possessor of Urie, and of his brother, David Stewart Barclay, now in the 42nd regiment of foot, Robert Barclay, Esq., now living at Berry Hill, near Dorking, in Surrey, will succeed to the estate of Urie, being the eldest surviving son of Alexander, from David, (by Anne Taylor, his first wife), the second son of Robert Barclay, of Urie, the apologist. This Robert Barclay, Esq., now living at Berry Hill, Surrey, was born at Philadelphia, the 15th of May, 1751, (son to Alexander, before noticed), and was married to Rachel Gurney, daughter of John and Elizabeth Gurney, of Norfolk, by whom he had five sons and ten daughters: 1. Charles, his eldest son and heir, born the 26th of December, 1780, (who married Anna Maria Kett, eldest daughter of Thomas Kett, Esq., of Luthing, in the county of Norfolk, by whom he has three sons now living); 2. David, born the 20th of September, 1784; 3. Gurney Barclay, born the 20th of December, 1786; 4. Alexander, born the 21st of February, 1791; and, 5. Alfred, born the 21st of December, 1793, died in June, 1795. The daughters were, 1. Elizabeth; 2. Agatha; who both died young; 3. Agatha, born the 8th of November, 1788; 4. Anne, born the 21st of December, 1779, married to Jacob Foster Reynolds, Esq., of Carshalton, in the county of Surrey, by whom she has several children; 5. Rachel, born the 13th of March, 1782; 6. Lucy, married to George Fox, Esq., of Trefusis, in Cornwall; 7. Elizabeth; (twins, born the 24th of April, 1783); 8. Maria, born the 11th of December, 1785; 9. Martha, born the 9th of January, 1788, died an infant; and, 10. Martha, born the 8th of December, 1789.

de Berkeley, the Saxon, so designed and proved by convention document, which runs thus, "Conventio inter abbatam at Monachos de Aberbrothick ex una parte et Joannem de Berkeley et Robertum Harredem ejus ex altero parte" &c. Besides the ancestors of the House of Pierston held, as nearest branch, the lands of Mackiston, and were the greatest donators to the splendid abbacy of Melross; these donations were confirmed also by William the Lion of Scotland, as appears by the chartulary of Melross. Alexander, the youngest son of John de Berkeley, was progenitor of Alexander de Berkeley, of the Merns, who was in possession of those lands anno 1326, in virtue of a claim made and obtained from the monks of Arbroath, by John de Berkeley, Robert, and his eldest son, on the death of his brother, Humphrey, who died without issue male, as it is fully specified and explained in the foregoing part of this genealogy. From this period these two male branches now existing of the family of Barclays of Scotland separated; Alexander de Berkeley, of the ancient House in the shire of Merns, afterwards of Mathers, being represented by Robert Barclay, Esq., now living at Urie.

The ancestors of the present Baronet of Pierston, are of great antiquity in the shire of Ayr, where we find they flourished so early as anno 1189, and were progenitors to the Houses of Sir John Barclay, of Kilbernie^m, and Crawford

^m Margery Barclay was the only daughter and sole heiress of Sir John Barclay, of Kilbernie and Crawford John, in the county of Ayr; her genealogy is explained in the following manner. Sir Reginald Crawford, in 1226, married Margaret, the heiress of James de Loudoun, and obtained the baronies thereof; and was the direct ancestor of the Crawfords of Loudoun, Kilbernie, and Crawford John, progenitors of Crawford, Viscount Garnock, &c., who succeeded to the honour of Earl Crawford and Lindsay in 1741. Susannah, the heiress of Sir Reginald, designed the younger, succeeded to the baronies and estates of Loudoun, married, in 1303, to Sir Duncan Campbell, ancestor to the House of Earl of Loudoun, in the county of Ayr; but Malcolm Crawford, of Greenock, being the direct descendant of Sir John Crawford, grandson of Sir Reginald the elder, was married, about 1445, to Margery, this only daughter and heiress (of whom we are speaking) of Sir John Barclay, of Crawford John, in the county of Ayr, one of the descendants of Barclays of Pierston, of the same county; Margery being also lineally descended of Margaret, only daughter of Sir John Crawford, of Greenock. This Margaret's descent was briefly thus: she was the only daughter of the said Sir John Crawford, and received from her father half the lands of Crawford John, and she was afterwards married to Sir Walter Barclay, of Ayrshire, (this was the direct descendant of Sir Walter de Barclay, of Melrose, of whom Barclay of Pierston was progenitor), who received with her the lands which then became one of the titles in his family in the same county. Sir Walter Barclay was succeeded by his son, Sir David Barclay, who possessed the lands of Crawford John in 1357; his eldest son, Sir Hugh Barclay, of Kilbernie, succeeded his father, and continued to possess also the lands of Crawford John in 1397, and was succeeded by his son, Sir Adam Barclay, and appears by charter of King James I. also to have been in full possession of both the lands of Kilbernie and Crawford John in 1429. Sir Adam had issue an only son, Sir John Barclay, who succeeded to the lands of Kilbernie, and also to those of Crawford John, in the county of Ayr, as is first mentioned; but Sir John Barclay dying without issue male to

John, Ayrshire, and also of the House of Sir David Barclay, of Cairns, afterwards Barclay, Lord Brechin*.

Notwithstanding the high antiquity of this branch of the family, of which the present Baronet is the undoubted lineal male representative, yet, from the

1470, left an only daughter, (this heiress, Margery), who married Malcolm Crawford, of Greenock, about 1443, as before observed, whereby the heir male of Crawford, and the line of this family of Barclays of Kilbernie, were united, so that the family, afterwards Crawford, Viscount Garnock, &c., by this marriage of Margery, the only daughter and sole heiress to Sir John Barclay aforesaid, got the possession of both the lands of Kilbernie and Crawford John, &c., as appears by charter, dated the 4th of May, 1499; and in consequence of this union, the House of Viscount Garnock, &c., did (till extinguished in the House of Earl Crawford and Lindsay) bear and quarter the arms of Barclay of Kilbernie with their own. The eighth generation that followed this marriage of Malcolm Crawford, of Greenock, with Margery Barclay, heiress as above, was an only daughter of the then Sir John Crawford, of Kilbernie, whose name was Margaret, and on whom Sir John entailed his whole estate upon the condition of her marriage with the Honourable Patrick Lindsay, second son of the fourth Earl of Crawford, and upon their heirs general; but it was expressly stipulated, that both she and her husband should continue to bear the name and arms of Kilbernie. Margaret died in 1680, and left issue, John, the first Viscount Garnock and Mount Crawford, (so created by Queen Anne in 1703); who married Lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of James, Earl of Bute, by Agnes, eldest daughter of Sir George Mackenzie, of Rosehaugh, and by whom he had several children: Patrick, his eldest son and heir, the second Viscount Garnock, &c., married Miss Home, daughter of George Home, of Kelly, Esq.; his second son, George, became the third Viscount Garnock, and upon the death of John, the seventeenth Earl Crawford, in 1749, this George, Viscount Garnock, succeeded to the honours of that noble family, as before noticed, and was the eighteenth Earl Crawford, and the fifth Earl Lindsay, by the name of George Lindsay Crawford, Earl of Crawford and Lindsay, Viscount and Baron Garnock, Baron Crawford and Spizy. Thus the estates and honours of Margery Barclay, of Kilbernie and Crawford John, devolved into this earldom.

* Margaret Barclay was the only daughter and heiress of Sir David Barclay, the second Lord Brechin: her genealogy is explained in the following manner. Henry, Prince of Scotland, son of David I., had issue one son, David, Earl of Huntingdon and Garioch, and this Earl had a natural son, Henry, on whom he bestowed the lordship of Brechin. The second in descent, William, to this title, married ——— Cummin, daughter of William, Earl of Buchan; and David, third Lord Brechin, (son of the above) was married about 1306, to Lady ——— Bruce, seventh daughter of Robert Bruce, Earl of Carrick, and sister to King Robert Bruce, by whom he had David, the fourth Lord Brechin, and an only daughter, Margaret, married to Sir David Barclay, of Cairns, in the county of Fife, of the House of Barclay of Pierston, and who was in the immediate ancestral line of this family, so that this highly honourable and even royal descent, refers at the present day to the representative of this ancient House. This David, Lord Brechin, brother to Margaret, who had married to the aforesaid Sir David Barclay, of Cairns, was one of those great men who signed that famous Letter in 1320, to the Pope, asserting the independency of Scotland, but on account of his treason in 1321, having betrayed Berwick into the hands of the English, he was tried, and executed; his estate and honours, however, went with the marriage of his sister Margaret, to the above Sir David Barclay, of Cairns, who became in consequence, the first of this descent, Barclays, Lord Brechin. Sir David was a man of great valour, and a true lover of his country; he adhered firmly to the interest of King Robert Bruce, (his wife's uncle) and did this monarch many essential services; and both he and his wife, Margaret,

absolute loss of the public archives, and also from the confusion in Scotland from the inroads of the English in the reigns of the Edwards, and the subsequent troubles of the times of the James's, as well as those of Charles, &c. it unfortunately happens, that we cannot ascend higher (in the whole detailed line of their Christian names, with their marriages, to complete the pedigree than

were considerable donators to the monks of Balmerino. This first Barclay, Lord Brechin*, by Margaret his wife, (niece to King Robert Bruce), left issue one son, Sir David, his heir, and also one daughter, Jane, who was married to Sir David Fleming, of Biggar, (ancestor to the Earl of Wigtoun), whose daughter, Marion, was married to William Maule, of Panmure, of whom hereafter. Now Sir David Barclay, son of the above, succeeded his father, and was the second Barclay, Lord Brechin; he was a man of singular courage, and performed many glorious actions in favour of King David Bruce, his kinsman, till he was put to death (as appears by Buchan's History), in some fatal disputes with the Douglasses, and his death was accomplished at the instigation of William, Lord Liddersdale, anno 1348. This second Barclay, Lord Brechin, left issue only one child, a daughter, Margaret, heiress to this line of the illustrious House (the subject of this genealogical note) and she was married to her kinsman, Walter Stuart, Earl of Athol, son of Robert II. King of Scotland; by this marriage the Earl of Athol got the whole lordship of Brechin, and added that to his other estates by a charter under the Great Seal, now in the public archives. It is material to observe, that this Walter, Earl of Athol, was only made Earl of Athol after the death of his brother. This Margaret Barclay by her said husband, Earl of Athol and Strathern, left two sons: 1. Sir David Barclay, heir to his father; and, 2. Sir Allan Barclay, created Earl of Caithness, but who was unfortunately killed at the battle of Inverlochie, anno 1424, and left no issue. The eldest son, Sir David Barclay, and Margaret Barclay, by her husband, Earl of Athol and Strathern, died before his father, but had been appointed one of the hostages for the ransom of King James I. of Scotland, in 1424, and during his mission he died in England, leaving issue an only son, Sir Robert Barclay, who would have succeeded his grandfather, (the first Earl of Athol, Strathern, and Caithness), and his grandmother, Margaret Barclay, heiress of the second Barclay, Lord Brechin, in all their estates and honours; but this Robert was concerned with his grandfather, the Earl of Athol, &c., and indeed was one of the chief promoters in that execrable murder of his grand-nephew, King James I. in 1437. This Earl was most justly executed at Edinburgh, as was his grandson, Sir Robert, and all his estates which the House of Athol had got by his marriage with Margaret Barclay, heiress of the House of Barclay, Lord Brechin, and with them all the honours of the family resorted to the crown; but Sir Thomas Maule, of Panmure, claimed afterwards the lordship of Brechin, being lineally descended, as before described, from Marion Barclay, daughter of Sir David Barclay, of Cairns, the first Barclay, Lord Brechin, as well as sister of the second Lord Brechin, and nearest heir to Margaret Barclay, Countess of Athol and Strathern, to whose heirs it was so provided by charter in the public archives, failing heirs of her body by the said Earl of Athol, &c. Yet, however, this just claim of Sir David Maule was at that time rejected by the Court of Scotland, although the family of Panmure

* James Barclay, of Belvaird Castle, Kippoo, and Arngsk; was the second brother of this first Barclay, Lord Brechin, whose only daughter and sole heiress, Margaret, married, in 1499, to Sir Andrew Murray, third son of Sir William Murray, paternal ancestor of the Duke of Athol: Sir Andrew was the progenitor of Viscount Stormont, of Scotland, since created Earl Mansfield, of England. This Margaret Barclay resigned into the hands of King James IV. her whole estates in fee-farm to himself and Sir Andrew Murray, her husband, in life-rent, and the heirs procreate, or to be procreated hereafter, in fee. This act is dated from Belvaird Castle, the 23th of January, 1507, and by this act, this family, now Lord Mansfield, Viscount Stormont, quarter in chief the arms of Barclay.

The first Sir Robert Barclay, of Pierston, Knight, in the shire of Ayr, who was created a Baronet by letters patent granted by Charles II., dated the 2nd of October, anno 1668, to him and his heirs male. He married twice, first on the 4th of August, 1653, to Catharine, daughter of Alexander Lockhart, of Edinburgh, of the family of Carnwath, and by her had issue three sons and one daughter: 1. Alexander, who died young; 2. Robert, who succeeded his father; and, 3. William. From this William in succession is the present David Berkeley, Esq., settled above one hundred years since at Koningsburg, in Prussia, and ennobled by Frederick the Great. Sir Robert married, secondly, the 28th of September, 1689, to Barbara, daughter of ——— Deane, Esq., of ———, and by her had eight sons. He died in 1694, and was succeeded by his second but eldest surviving son,

Sir Robert Barclay, of Pierston, the second Baronet, born the 21st of May, 1658, who married a daughter of Sir David Baird, of Saughton Hall, Bart., and had issue by her three sons: 1. Robert; 2. James; and, 3. David, who died at Buenos Ayres; and three daughters: 1. Elizabeth, married to ——— Barclay, of Bennets, in Ayrshire; 2. Bertha, died unmarried; and, 3. Margaret, married to Alexander Houston, of Houston, Esq. Sir Robert died at Pierston, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Robert, the third Baronet, but died unmarried at Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1717, (in exile from his attachment to the unfortunate royal House of Stuart) and was succeeded by his brother,

Sir James Barclay, of Pierston, fourth Baronet, who, although he was well known to be a staunch Jacobite, yet was in the service of the navy of Great Britain. He married a daughter of William Blois, Esq., of Taunton, in the county of Somerset, and by her had issue one son, William-Blois Barclay, his heir, and one daughter, who died young. Sir James died anno 1755, and was succeeded by his only son and heir,

Sir William-Blois Barclay, the fifth Baronet, who was also in the Royal Navy.

possession of the lands of Brechin afterwards by purchase, which is still used as one of the titles of that ancient family, they being lineal representatives of the Brechins, and of the Barclays, Lord Brechin: Ramsay, the sixth Earl of Dalhousie, having married the daughter of the Honourable Henry Maule, of Kellie, (the great antiquary of Scotland) who was already connected in two alliances by marriage with the House of Barclays, Lord Brechin, his first wife being Lady Mary Fleming, daughter of William, Earl of Wigton, and the second, Anne, sister of John, Viscount Garroch; of the first marriage with Lady Mary Fleming, his third son, William, was created Earl of Panmure, of Ireland, the 2nd of May, 1743, which title is now become extinct. This Honourable Henry Maule, of Kellie, would have succeeded his brother, the fourth (commonly called the Great) Earl of Panmure, had it not been that this Earl of Panmure had joined his nephew, the Earl of Mar, and was with him attainted for high treason in the rebellion in 1715. The Earl of Dalhousie left the lands of Brechin to the second sons of this earldom, but with the express condition, to take his mother's name of Maule instead of Ramsay, which property is so possessed to this day by the present Hon. W. R. Maule, M. P. for Forfarshire, and brother to the present Earl of Dalhousie.

Sir William married Susannah, daughter of William Church, Esq., in the county of Gloucester; she was born anno 1717, and died on the 20th of March, 1791, and was buried in the church of Mortlake, in the county of Surrey. He had issue by her three sons: 1. William; 2. James; and, 3. Robert. Sir William Blois had also two daughters: Susanah, born the 13th of February, 1752, and Elizabeth, who died young. Sir William-Blois died the 7th of June, 1756, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir William, the sixth Baronet; he was a Captain in the Guards, but afterwards accompanied Lord Clive to India, in 1765, and died at Calcutta in 1769, having obtained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Honourable East India Company's service, besides holding several civil employments; he was succeeded by his brother,

Sir James, the seventh Baronet. He was a Captain in the Royal Navy, born the 2nd of October, 1750. He served under Admiral O'Brien at the taking of the Havannah, when quite a youth; but during the greater part of his naval life he served under Admiral Barrington, until the death of that celebrated officer. Sir James died unmarried at Aix-la-Chapelle, where he had retired for the benefit of his health, (the 12th of June, 1793) and was buried with military honours in the French Protestant church at Maestricht. Sir James was greatly distinguished for his many gallant services to his country, and was succeeded by his only brother,

Sir Robert Barclay, of Pierston, the eighth and present Baronet, who was born the 13th of September, 1755. He has been married twice; first at Ghent, the 30th of November, anno 1778, by the late Honourable Reverend Robert Cholmondeley, to Elizabeth Tickell, eldest daughter of John Tickell, Esq., of Glasnevin, in the county of Dublin, sister to Richard Tickell, Esq., (one of the Commissioners of Stamps) grand-daughter to Thomas Tickell (Under Secretary of State to Mr. Addison) and Clotilda Eustace, his wife, coheirress of Sir Maurice Eustace, Lord High Chancellor of Ireland in the reign of Charles II. This lady died at Maestricht the 13th of March, 1788, and was buried there in the French Protestant church. He had issue by her two sons and one daughter: 1. Robert-Brydges, his heir, to whom the late Duke and present Duchess of Chandos stood sponsors, now a Captain in the 71st regiment of Foot, with the army in Portugal; 2. John, born at Maestricht, the 10th of March, 1787, died at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1791. His daughter is Clotilda-Elizabeth, born at Ghent, the 27th of November, 1788; unmarried. Sir Robert married, secondly, the 26th of June, 1802, (by the Reverend Mr. Knipe, in the Protestant church of the British Factory at Hambourg) Harriet, Baroness de Cronstedt, widow of the late Baron de Cronstedt, Chamberlain to Gustavus III., King of Sweden, and youngest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Durell and Martha Hall, who was daughter of Urban Hall, Esq., of Park Hall, Nottinghamshire, sister to Hester,

Countess of Sussex, aunt to the late Lord Grey de Ruthyn. She was born the 15th of July, 1777, by whom Sir Robert has issue three sons: 1. Henry, born the 25th of August, 1803, died an infant; 2. David, born the 5th of September, 1804; and, 3. George-Augustus-Frederick, born the 16th of May, 1807, and at his baptism His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, with the Countess Dowager of Lonsdale, stood in person sponsors on that occasion.

The present Baronet was returned to Parliament in July, 1802, for the borough of Newtown, in the Isle of Wight, and was also again returned for the same borough in the last short Parliament, the 25th of November, 1806, but on the 20th of May, 1807, vacated his seat.

Before this period, Sir Robert had been employed on the Continent with great credit to himself, and advantage to his country. In December, anno 1798, he had the misfortune to be taken prisoner by a French privateer at sea, and was in consequence conveyed to Paris, and closely confined as a state prisoner in the Temple, by an order from the French Directory; and he was, during the interval of his confinement, twice brought before a military tribunal, and tried for his life, on account of a mission he was supposed to have filled at the Hague, during the years 1796, 1797, and 1798. From these charges Sir Robert was honourably acquitted; but, nevertheless, the French Directory continued to keep him as a state prisoner in the Temple, until the 9th of November, 1799, when he was released, and sent by a cartel to England, by a special mandate of Bonaparte, who was then made Provisionary Consul of France.

It has for many ages been a familiar observation of the family of Stewart, "If we are not sprung from Kings, yet Kings are sprung from us!" in like manner may the family of Barclay boast, and with great justice, that they are not only lineally descended from the most ancient nobility of Britain, but that their blood, from the most distant ages, has flowed through the veins of the most illustrious families of the empire, even to the present day. In no part of the descent has it been more conspicuous than in the line of Richenda or Ricenda de Berkeley, sole daughter and heiress of the first Humphry de Berkeley and Agatha his wife, already alluded to in p. 233, with a reference to another intended note; the subject matter of which, however, we have thought more deserving of a place in our concluding observations. This Richenda was married, about the year 1162, to Robert de Cunninghame, (chartulary of Arbroath, and the document 3, 4, 5, and 6) eldest son of Warnebald de Cunningham, of Kilmaurs, in Ayrshire, progenitor of the Earls of Glencairne, a marriage which proves the settlement of this family in the West of Scotland, previous to their settlement in the Merns, as this marriage took place before the grant of William the Lion to his favourite Humphry, the second son of Theobald. The only issue of this match was a son, Sir Robert de Cunninghame, of Kilmaurs, who witnessed his father's donations to the abbacy of Kelso, as appears by the chartulary of that religious establish-

ment, witnessed by Richard de Morville, Constable of Scotland, and confirmed by Ingelram, Bishop of Glasgow, anno 1174, the year of that Bishop's death, and we find it further noticed in the second volume of Nicholl's "British Compendium," that besides the distinguished descendants through the issue of this marriage, by their sons having married the daughters of Glencairne, there are of noble birth, three Dukes, one Marquis, seventeen Earls, and two Viscounts, directly descended from this marriage; but most of them through the issue of James, the second Marquis of Hamilton, who was afterwards installed Knight of the Garter, and who succeeded to his uncle, James, Earl of Arran and Duke of Chatellerauld, anno 1609, and also created Earl of Cambridge in 1619. The eldest son of the marriage of this second Marquis of Hamilton with Lady Ann Cunninghame, fourth daughter of the seventh Earl of Glencairne, about the year 1599, was the third Marquis of Hamilton, &c., created the 12th of April, 1643, Duke of Hamilton and Marquis of Clydesdale; so that all the descendants of the illustrious House of Hamilton, since that marriage, must come from Robert de Cunninghame and his wife Richenda de Berkeley, daughter of Humphry de Berkeley, and grand-daughter of Theobald de Berkeley, first spoken of in this genealogy; Theobald being the grandson of the first Roger de Berkeley, Baron, afterwards Earl of Berkeley, the Saxon.

To all those who bear the ancient name, or can boast a participation in the blood of Barclay, we have no doubt that the foregoing extended pedigree will be matter of curious interest; but we cannot dismiss this article without expressing our grateful thanks to the present representative of Pierston, not only for the generous liberality with which he afforded us every facility of information from the family papers, but also for the persevering industry with which he enabled us to guard against the errors that otherwise must unavoidably have sprung up during our progress through such a mass of multifarious investigation. We are also indebted for much information, not only to the documents in possession of the present representative of Pierston, but also to those of other noble families, (in order to elucidate this ancient pedigree) both in England and Scotland, connected by blood with this House; and more particularly to those preserved by the present Robert Barclay, of Berry Hill, in the county of Surrey, Esq., who is in immediate succession to the Barclays of Urie; and we have thereby fortunately been enabled to give the foregoing very elaborate observations and pedigree from such incontestible authority, and have thus preserved the genealogy of both branches, as highly illustrative of any curious points in Scottish family history.

WALLACE.

WHATEVER obligations Scotland may be under to the Stewart family, we may also consider their claim to national gratitude, as deserving of notice in having been the patrons of the ancestors of the renowned and patriotic Sir William Wallace, who was descended from a junior branch of the family now under consideration. It has been conjectured by some, that they are of Welsh extraction, as being descended from

Eimerus Galleius, witness to King David's charter of foundation of the abbey of Kelso; however, though this Eimerus was evidently their progenitor, yet there is every reason to believe that he was of an Anglo-Norman family, which first settled in Ayrshire, and in Renfrew, under the Stewarts. It is proved by incontrovertible documents, that the lands in Kyle belonging to this family, and called Ricardton, were first acquired by

Richard Walense, (most probably the son of this Eimerus), who appears as a witness to the charters of Walter, the son of Alan, the first of the Stewarts. This extensive estate was possessed by his posterity, as military tenants of the Stewarts, until that family mounted the throne, when the Wallaces, no longer sub-feudal vassals, became tenants of the crown in capite. This original name of Walense, had now been softened into Waleys in both kingdoms; and from this Richard are all the various families of that name. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Richard Waleys, cotemporary with Alan, the son of Walter the Stewart; but this line of descent there is every reason to believe was carried on by a younger son,

Henry Waleys, whom the best genealogists describe as being probably a younger son of the first Richard Walense, and as holding some lands in Renfrewshire, under Walter the Stewart, in the early part of the thirteenth century. This Henry is believed to be the father of

Adam Wallace, of Riccarton, living about 1158. He married ———, by whom he had two sons; Sir Richard, his successor; and Malcolm, Laird of Ellerslie, who married Jean Crawford, daughter to Sir Ronald Crawford, of

Crosbie, Sheriff of Air, by whom he had the famous Sir William Wallace, of Ellerslie*.

* To give even a slight sketch of the actions of this hero, would oblige us to embrace the whole of the most interesting period of Scottish history; yet we cannot dismiss the subject without recalling to the memory of our readers, that, at the period in question, Scotland was suffering under all the evils of domestic anarchy and of foreign invasion. The power of Edward was, indeed, consolidated as far as military occupation would go; but the power of opinion still operated against his quiet possession of the country; he therefore exerted every means which he could derive from his policy and address, as well as from his valour, to conciliate the minds of his new subjects. Unfortunately for his cause, the measures which he had enforced by his presence, were no longer attended to on his departure, and the officers whom he left in charge of the civil and military power did not do their utmost to second his prudent intentions. Warrenne, Earl of Surrey, whom he had appointed his Lieutenant, resided in England; and the subordinate officers, more influenced by their passions and the circumscribed views of present profit, or rather plunder, than by the policy of conciliation, now no longer under control or superintendence, knew no bounds to their cupidity. Among these the most active was Cressingham, the Treasurer, who, too opinionative to listen to advice, carried oppression over a desolated country, not only by the quantity, but also by the mode of his exactions. The outlaws of fealty, too, were hastily and harshly called for by Ormsby, the Justiciary, who increased the general discontent by banishing all those who hesitated to take them; and, upon the whole, as a judicious writer has observed, an administration of so little moderation or forbearance could not expect any thing but a forced submission; so that, as the natural consequence of these measures, nothing was to be found, nor could indeed be expected, but contempt for the government, a disobedience to all law and social order, a prevalence of crimes, and a universal state of anarchy and confusion. No period of domestic exigence was so likely to call forth the latent energies of genius, and it was this state of things which first brought on the public stage the renowned Wallace, the patriotic assertor of his country's rights and liberties. He is described as being then a young man of athletic body, of enterprising habits, of undaunted courage, and of affable manners; and, in short, as possessing all those talents which were so admirably fitted to gain influence in that age among such a people; added to which, his native genius seems to have inspired him with uncommon talents for the military warfare of the time. It has also been stated, that being obnoxious to law for some offence, which, however, cannot now be ascertained, he had for some time lived as an outlaw, and associated with adventurers of every kind, over whom, by his address and talents, he had acquired a considerable authority, and inspired them also with a confidence in him, not easily to be shaken even by mischance. To trace him through his various fortunes would fill a volume; it is sufficient to observe that his frequent and almost unvaried successes, raised him to the important office of the Guardian of his native country, and the leader of her youthful warriors to battle and to victory. Though he secured the freedom of Scotland, yet his power was first weakened by envy, and the hero was finally subdued by the perfidy of those in whom he trusted. He was betrayed by Sir John Monteith to his bitter enemies, who chose to consider him as a traitor; and thus, on the 23rd of August, 1305, he fell under the judicial axe of that sovereign, whose sword in the field of battle had not been able to subdue him.

If pride of ancestry is praiseworthy, the pride of descent from such a man is more particularly so; yet he left no legitimate issue, but had a natural daughter, who married Sir William Bailie, of Hoprig, ancestor of the family of Lanington. His estate of Ellerslie returned to the elder branch of Riardton, since of Craigh, and went off again in patrimony to another younger brother of that family, about the commencement of the reign of King Robert III., whose descendants continued a separate family until 1678, when they again returned to the ancient stock; a junior branch of which has again been designated of Ellerslie. We have

Sir Richard Wallace, of Riccarton, the eldest son, married Helen Bruce, daughter of the Earl of Carrick, by whom he had two sons^b (see note, p. 297):

reason to believe, that Mrs. General Scott, mother to the present Duchess of Portland, and to Mrs. Caning, was the latest representatives of this gallant hero.

We cannot close this interesting subject, without adverting to the great number of places in Scotland which are sacred to the memory of this hero, from being the scene of some of his exploits in his country's cause. If ever a national history of Scotland should be published, with requisite drawings and illustrations, these places would afford the most interesting materials, and the most honourable memorials of ancient fame; for though the days of rival jealousy are happily gone by, yet these spots must still be interesting to readers of both nations: and in this present work, which professes to be the record of ancient virtues, an enumeration of these places will surely not be considered as irrelevant to our original intentions.

In the parish of Kirkmichael, in Dumfriesshire, there are many local traditions respecting their favourite hero, and the inhabitants are proud of showing a small fort in the Knockwood, called Wallace's House, which, as they relate, was thrown up by this national champion, after he had slain Sir Hugh, of Moreland, and five of his men, at a place still called, in memory of that event, the Sax Corses, and where this event is perpetuated by three large stones, supposed to have been set up as a memorial. Ayrshire was also frequently the scene of his exploits, and there, in the parish of Galstoun, is a place called Beg, where he lay in a species of rude fortification, and where, with only fifty of his faithful followers, he is said to have gained a complete victory over an English officer of the name of Fenwick, and his party of two hundred men. Galstoun, indeed, seems at one time to have been his favourite retreat, for there, and in the neighbourhood, he is recorded to have had many strong or secret places, which retain his name at the present day: the principal of these are the Wallace Hill, and the Wallace Gill, in London, a hollow glen, well suited for purposes of concealment. In Libberton, in Lanark, the attention of the tourist is always called to the only hill in the parish, the Quothquanlaw, or the Smooth Hill, which is six hundred feet above the level of the meandering Clyde, and green to the very top; but its particular excellence, in the opinion of the neighbouring inhabitants, is, that on its summit they can point out, with enthusiastic admiration, the chair of their hero, a large rough stone, hollowed out in the middle: here, too, they say, he pitched his tent, and held conferences with his followers before the battle of Biggar. It is curious to observe the extreme similarity in the events which happen to different characters when nearly under similar circumstances: of this the parish of Dunipace, in the county of Stirling, presents a singular instance; for here, in the midst of the famous Torwood, are still to be seen the remains of Wallace's Tree, an oak which, according to measurement, was said when entire to have been twelve feet in diameter. After the defeat of Wallace in the North, he is said to have retired for security to that wood, and to have concealed himself in the body of the tree, which was hollow even at that period. This place, too, is further remarkable, as adjoining to it is a small paddock, where an enthusiastic clergyman, a Mr. Donald Cargill, thought proper to excommunicate the unfortunate Charles II., whose fate was at one time so similar to that of Wallace. Under our article of Bruce, will be found some notices of the tower at Airth: we shall, therefore, proceed to that curiosity in Roseneath, in Dunbartonshire, a rock thirty-four feet in perpendicular height, now standing in the Duke of Argyll's Park, but which, though at a considerable distance from the sea, still bears evident marks of having once been washed by that element. It has long borne the name of Wallace's Leap, or Loup, from a tradition that this hero of hairbreadth 'scapes being closely pursued by a party of his enemies, jumped off this rock on leeseback; but though the rider was unhurt, and thereby eluded his pursuers, yet the generous animal was killed, and buried at the foot of the rock, where his grave is still pointed out. The parish of Lanington, in Lanark, also, possesses some memorials of the hero: here is a spot above Wandell's Mill, still called Wal-

1. Adam, his heir; and, 2. Sir Duncan, of Sundrum, who had three daughters, the eldest of whom married to Lord Cathcart.

lace's Camp, and a tower remains, built by one of the Baillie's, descended from his daughter; and even at the present day, Lady Ross Baillie, representative of the old family of Lamington, still preserves his chair, at Bonnington, whither it had been removed from this tower.

The castle of Lochmaben, so renowned in Scottish history, together with its forest, was the scene of many heroic actions of this enterprising chieftain; and the town of Dundee, is even more famous, as in its school the Wallace, with his companions, John Blair, of the Balthyock family, and Sir Neil Campbell, of Lochow, received their education, and here he is said first to have begun his exploits by killing, in some affray, the son of the English Governor, which was probably the circumstance that rendered him an outlaw in early life, and led to his future greatness. Much about this time happened that remarkable dream, which is related by his intimate friend, Blair, to have given him an insight into his future fate; for in the parish of Monkton, in Ayrshire, is a church of very great antiquity, and is, with reason, believed to be the same near which Wallace had this dream, after attending at a convention held by his uncle, Sir Ronald Crawford, ex Crosby, Sheriff of the county. After performing his devotions in the church, he fell asleep in some place near to it, and had a delineation of the succeeding events of his chequered life, which, on awaking, was interpreted to him, by some person on the spot. As seven cities contended for the honour of being the birth-place of Homer, so it is not surprising that various places in Scotland should claim the distinction of being the scene of some of the actions of this hero: thus, Dundee has been marked as the place of that exploit, which first rendered him obnoxious to the English party, whilst Lanark, on the authority of Fordun, is considered as the spot where he first began his military career, by defeating the English Sheriff of Lanarkshire, and putting him to death in that town. That traditional vanity should confound both time and place, is not surprising, but there are other inaccuracies in Fordun's account; he calls the Sheriff, Heseloepe, instead of Heselrig; and the well-known author, Blind Harry, who must doubtless have trusted much to tradition, tells us, that Wallace having married a lady of the name of Braidfoot, the heiress of Lamington, lived with her privately at Lanark; that whilst there a scuffle took place in the street, between Wallace with a few friends, and a party of the invaders, but the former being then overpowered, fled first to his own house, and afterwards for security, to Cardlane Craigs. On this, the Sheriff Heselrig seized his wife and put her to death; to revenge which, Wallace with the help of a few friends, attacked him by surprise in the night, and slew him and two hundred and forty others. According to tradition, Wallace's habitation was at the back of the Castlegate, opposite to the church, but no remains of it are in existence, as a new house has lately been erected on the spot. In reverting to the next scene of Wallace's exploits, we seize with avidity the opportunity of giving wider circulation to a sentiment of the author who mentions it; a sentiment which does honour both to his feeling and to his sense of propriety. He tells us, that in the parish of Garguenock, in Stirlingshire, on the banks of the romantic Forth, there once stood the "Peel of Gargowrie," in which an English party was stationed, to watch the passage of the Frew, in its neighbourhood. Wallace, with a few followers, took the fort by stratagem in the night, whilst the garrison were off their guard. There may the curious tourist perhaps find some individual, who, with the true local antiquarian spirit, will conduct him to the spot where once it stood, and perhaps observe with regret, that scarcely a stone is now left to tell its story. There is something, adds this gentleman, so venerable in the abodes of our ancestors, (though in ruins), that it is much to be wished, the frequent practice of carrying them away, for the purpose of making dykes, or fences, was for ever abolished. The ruins of the bridge of Offiers, about a quarter of a mile from the Peel, and by which Wallace crossed the river, in his way to the Moss of Kincardine, are still in existence; and the reparation of this is not only an object of public utility, but may even be considered as

Adam Wallace, of Ricarton, the eldest son, married ———, by whom he had one son,

John Wallace, of Ricarton, who married Margaret Lindsay, only daughter and heiress of Sir John Lindsay, of Craigie, by whom he had three sons: 1. Adam, his heir; 2. William, Laird of Bumbank; and, 3. Robert, who died in France, without issue.

Adam Wallace, the eldest son, and first Laird of Craigie, of that name, married ——— Douglas, daughter to Lord Dalkeith, afterwards Earl of Morton, by whom he had one son,

John Wallace, of Craigie, who married Elizabeth Cathcart, daughter to Allan, Lord Cathcart, and by her had three sons: 1. William, his heir; 2. ———, progenitor of the family of Cairnhill; and, 3. ———, who married the heiress of Ellerslie.

William Wallace, of Craigie, the eldest son, married Margaret Johnston, daughter of the Laird of Johnston, ancestor of the family of Annandale, by whom he had one son,

John Wallace, of Craigie, who married Catharine, daughter to the Earl of Angus, afterwards Duke of Douglas; by her he had a son,

John Wallace, of Craigie, who, about the year 1509, married Mary Rutherford, a daughter of the ancient family of Rutherford, afterwards elevated to

interesting to the inhabitants of its vicinity, and to the tourist of sentiment. The ancient castle of Kinnoull, in Perthshire, was sometimes honoured by the residence of Wallace when at the height of his power; we mention it here, the more particularly, as introductory to a curious interview between James I. of Scotland, and an ancient lady there, related by Boethius. The story, as a later writer details it, is not improbable. The King was inquisitive; the lady was above one hundred years old, and had seen five of the King's predecessors, besides the guardian Wallace. Boethius further relates, that after a polite reception of his Majesty by the lady, who had lost her sight by old age, she was seated next to the monarch, and gave him the history of Wallace, and Robert Bruce; and told him, that she had seen them both, who were not only handsome, but very strong; and that Wallace surpassed the Bruce in fortitude.

We come now to the closing scene of the hero's life. In the parish of Cadder, in Lanarkshire, is Robroy-stone, where on the 11th of September, 1303, the patriotic defender of his country's liberties was betrayed and apprehended by Sir John Monteith, a favourite of the invading monarch. After he was overpowered, but before his hands were bound, it is said, that he threw his sword into Robroy-stone Loch; and an oak tree, which made part of the barn in which he was taken, is still preserved, and may yet last for ages.

* We have copied this marriage from the family papers; but on reference to other authorities, the only Helen Bruce whom we can find, was daughter of Alexander Bruce, Earl of Carrick, and natural son of Sir Edward Bruce, brother of King Robert I. Alexander was killed at Halidon, in 1333, and therefore it is impossible that his daughter could have been married to Sir Richard, whose father lived in 1158. The Helen to whom we allude, was first married to Sir William Cunningham, Knt., and afterwards to Sir Duncan Wallace, of Sundrum, by neither of whom had she any issue.

the peerage, by whom he had four sons and three daughters: 1. John, his heir; 2. Alexander, who married the heiress of ——— Bemby, in Yorkshire, and had issue; 3. Robert, who was a Colonel in Germany, and died without issue; and, 4. Thomas, who was Professor of one of the Scottish Universities, and left a son, Thomas. The daughters were, 1. ———, who married to ——— Hepburn, of Waughton; and, 2. ———, married to ——— Crichton, of Clunie.

John Wallace, of Craigie, the eldest son, married Isabella Campbell, daughter of the Earl of Loudon, by whom he had four sons: 1. William, his heir; 2. Robert; 3. Thomas; and, 4. Michael.

William Wallace, the eldest son, succeeded at Craigie; he married Margaret Kennedy, daughter of the Laird of Bargeny^c, by whom he had one son,

John Wallace, of Craigie, who married Mary Cunningham, daughter to the Earl of Glencairn, and by her had five sons and a daughter: 1. John, his heir; 2. William; 3. Robert; 4. Michael; and, 5. Allan, who was a merchant in the Low Countries, and left issue. The daughter was Annabella, married to Sir William Hamilton, of Sorn.

John Wallace, of Craigie, the eldest son, married Mary Campbell, daughter to the Earl of Loudon, by whom he had a son,

John Wallace, of Craigie, who married Margaret Maxwell, daughter to the Earl of Morton, and sister to the Earl of Nithsdale^d, by whom he had five

* This family, though not elevated to the peerage, is an older branch than the House of Cassilis; for Thomas Kennedy, the first of the family of Bargeny, was second son of Sir Gilbert Kennedy, of Denure, by his first wife, a daughter of Sir James Sandilands, of Calder, and was, in fact, the representative of the name, as Gilbert, the eldest son, died without issue; but the family of Cassilis are descended from a third son by the second wife, Marion, daughter of Sir Robert Maxwell, of Calderwood, which Sir James had the family estate settled on him by his father, on account of his marriage with the Lady Mary Stewart, daughter of King Robert III. and Dowager of the Earl of Angus. This disposition of the estates having taken place during the life of the eldest brother, Gilbert, it produced a family quarrel, which was fatal to James, but not before he had two sons by his royal spouse, the eldest of whom was the first Lord Kennedy. The representation of this family has since been in the Kennedys of Kirkhill.

^c This was the elder branch of all the Maxwells in Scotland, but unfortunately their title was forfeited in 1715. Their immediate ancestor was Herbert, Lord of Caerlaverock, who may be found in our genealogies of the Maxwells, and is there stated to be the brother of Sir John, ancestor of Nether Pollock. This Herbert was much esteemed as a public man, and in 1438 was one of the Conservators of the Peace, then concluded between the two rival kingdoms. By a daughter of ——— Harries, of Tereagles, he had Robert, his heir; and Sir Edward, ancestor of the families of Finnald and Moncreith; and by his second wife, Catharine, a daughter of the noble family of Seton, he had George, who was progenitor of the Maxwells of Garsalloch; and Adam, who founded the family of Suthbar, in Renfrew. Herbert died in 1522; and his heir, Robert, was the first who took the appellation of Lord Maxwell. Robert's second son, Thomas, was the first of Kirkonell; and the eldest, John, having married Janet, daughter and heiress of George

sons: 1. Sir Hew, his heir; who was created a Baronet in 1669; he married Esther Ker, daughter to the Laird of Littleiden, by whom he had an only son, Hew, who died without issue, and was succeeded by his nephew; 2. William, of Failford, who carried on the line; 3. Thomas; 4. James; and, 5. Robert.

William Wallace, of Failford, the second son, was therefore the next in descent; he married ———, daughter of ———, by whom he had a son,

Sir Thomas Wallace, the second Baronet, who married Eupham Gemmill, daughter to William Gemmill, of Templeland, and Garrive, by whom he had two sons and four daughters: 1. Sir William, his heir, the third Baronet, who married ——— Menzies, daughter to ——— Menzies, of Pitfoddels, in Aberdeenshire, by whom he had only one daughter, so that the title went to his next brother; and, 2. Thomas, who succeeded his brother. The daughters were, 1. Agnes, who married Adam Blair, of Carberrie; 2. Elizabeth, who married the Laird of Halyards, and left issue; 3. Eupham, who married the Laird of

Chrichton, Earl of Caithness, left by her a son, John, Lord Maxwell, who was of considerable service to his country, in 1494, when sent as one of the Commissioners for the renewal of the league between the two kingdoms. His wife was Agnes, daughter of Sir Alexander Stewart, of Garlies; by her he had Robert, his heir; and Herbert, ancestor of the family of Clouden; also three daughters, of whom one married to ——— Johnston, of that ilk, another to ——— Charters, of Amisfield, and the third to ——— Jardine, of Applegarth. Like many others of the Scottish nobles, he lost his life at the unfortunate battle of Flodden Field, in 1513, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Robert, who is much noticed in the histories of that time, not only for his patriotic exertions in the minority of James V., but also for the high favour in which he was with that Prince, who appointed him Captain of Lochmaben Castle, Colonel of the Royal Guards, and Guardian of the East Marches. In 1558, he went on an embassy to France, to treat of the marriage between his monarch and Mary of Lorraine, daughter to the Duke of Guise, and on his escorting that Princess to the Scottish Court, was rewarded by a grant of the lands of Eusdale, Eskdale, and Wachopdale, and appointed first Gentleman of the Bedchamber. Being taken prisoner at the unfortunate battle of Solway Moss, he was detained a prisoner in London, until he paid one hundred merks sterling for his ransom. His first wife was Janet, daughter of Sir William Douglas, of Drumlanrig, ancestor of the Queensberry family, and by her he had Robert, his heir; Sir John, ancestor of the family of Terregles; and a daughter, Margaret, married, first, to Archibald, Earl of Angus, and afterwards to Sir William Baillie, of Lamington; by his second wife he had no issue; but was succeeded by his eldest son, Robert, who having married Beatrix, daughter of James, Earl of Morton, had by her a son, John, who was made Warden of the West Marches, and in 1581 was created Earl of Morton, by James VI., in consequence of the forfeiture of the title; but soon after, the Court politics having undergone some change, his title of Morton was revoked, and the Wardenship of the Marches given to the Laird of Johnstone, which occasioned such a serious quarrel, that in a feud between the two families, in 1593, Maxwell lost his life. By his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of David, Master of Angus, he had John, and Robert, who was created Earl of Nithsdale; his daughters were, Elizabeth, married to her cousin, of Terregles, Lord Harries; Agnes, wife of ——— Douglas, of Pinzie; and Margaret, wife of ——— Wallace, of Craigie, as in the text.

Melford; and, 4. Grissell, married to Patrick Kinenmont, of that Ilk, by whom she had a daughter. Sir Thomas was Lord Justice Clerk.

Sir Thomas Wallace, of Craigie, the second son, was the fourth Baronet. He married Rachel Wallace, daughter of Sir Hew Wallace, of Wolmet, by a daughter of ——— Edmonstone, of Niddery, by whom he had four sons: 1. Thomas, afterwards mentioned; 2. William; 3. John; and, 4. Hew; the three last died without issue.

Sir Thomas, the fifth Baronet, married Ellinor Agnew, daughter to Colonel Agnew, of Lochryan, by Agnes Kennedy, of Dunure. He had but one son, and a daughter, Frances-Anne, of whom afterwards. The son was Captain in the Guards, and died before his father, in his 27th year, and Sir Thomas was succeeded by his nephew, eldest son of his daughter,

Frances-Anne, mother to the present Baronet, married John Dunlop, Esq. of Dunlop, and had by him seven sons and six daughters: 1. Francis, died in infancy; 2. Thomas, now a prisoner in France, of whom afterwards; 3. Alexander, died young; 4. Andrew, died in 1804, a Brigadier-General in the Island of Antigua, where he had the command; 5. James, now Major-General in Lord Wellington's army, in Portugal; 6. John, a Lieutenant in the army, now married, and retired; 7. Anthony, a Lieutenant in the navy, likewise married, and retired from service. The daughters were, 1. Agnes-Elleanor, married to Joseph-Elias Perochon, Esq., a foreigner; 2. Susan, married to James Hewrie, Esq., likewise a foreigner; 3. Margaret, died in infancy; 4. Frances, married to Robert Vans Agnew, Esq. of Barnbarrow; 5. Rachel, married to Robert Glasgow, Esq., of Mountgreenan; 6. Keith, unmarried.

Sir Thomas-Dunlop Wallace, the sixth and present Baronet, married Eglinton Maxwell, daughter of Sir William Maxwell, of Monreith, Bart., and sister of the Duchess of Gordon. By her he had two sons, 1. Thomas, died an infant; 2. John-Alexander, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 88th regiment, whose gallant conduct at the battle of Busaco in Portugal, in 1810, in leading the attack at the head of his regiment, received the thanks of Lord Wellington in the public dispatches. Sir Thomas, who is now a prisoner detained in France, married a second wife, by whom he had no issue.

CUNNINGHAM.

For the account of this ancient family, see the APPENDIX.

NISBET.

For the account of this ancient family, see the APPENDIX.

HALKET.

For the account of this ancient family, see the APPENDIX.

COCKBURN.

THIS ancient family, (which may also be accounted noble, as it ranked high among the Scottish Barons, a circumstance proved by their bearing supporters, though it was never elevated specifically to the Peerage.) may be traced up to the earliest period of the Bruces; but is also known to have been of a much earlier origin: the first upon record, however, is

Thomas de Cockburn, who is mentioned in Ragman's Roll, and is descended from a family which, for several generations, held their lands from the Earls of

March. He had a son, Sir Alexander Cockburn, of Cockburn, who was eldest of the name in the reign of King Robert Bruce, cotemporary with Edward I. of England. In ancient records he is styled "Alexander Pater," and is stated to have married the heir-female of Sir William Weapont, Lord of Weapont, who was killed fighting valiantly for King Robert Bruce at the battle of Bannockburn, against the English, in 1314, by whom he had Alexander Cockburn, of Langton, the heir of his family, and John, who married Jean, daughter and heiress of John de Lindsay, Lord of Ormistown. By this wife of the family of Vipont, Sir Alexander acquired the lands of Lantoun and Carridden, upon which he got a charter of confirmation of these lands from King David Bruce, after which the family was designed of Lantoun. By his second wife, Margaret, daughter and heiress of Sir John Monfode, of Braidwood, in Lanerkschire, he had a son, Edward, the ancestor of the Cockburns of Skirling, a family of good account, and of a fair estate, but now extinct. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Alexander Cockburn, of Langton, the younger, who was Keeper of the Great Seal, under Kings Robert II. and III., and was also made Usher to the Parliament, "*Ostiarium Parliamenti*," by the latter monarch; which office continued in his successors, and was afterwards annexed to the barony of Lantoun, by a charter of King James IV. We are unable to trace the exact genealogical line from that period^b, until the latter end of the fifteenth century; we shall, therefore, commence with

^a This is a very ancient family, of Norman extraction, written *de Vetereponte*, and called in England *Vipond*. They were first settled in Westmoreland, of which they were heritable Sheriffs, until the reign of Henry III.; and a younger branch, bearing the same coat armour, settled early in Scotland. Their possessions in Scotland were very extensive. The Scottish branch of the Mortimers acquired from them the lands of Aberdour, in Fife, by marrying Amicia, daughter and heiress of John, Lord de Vetereponte, in the second year of King David, 1126; and in the register of Kelso there is a charter of William de Vetereponte confirming a prior deed of Roger de On, of the church of Lanton, to that abbey: he also gives donations to the abbey of Holyrood House, out of his barony of Carriden, in West Lothian, and his successors retained the possession of the lands of Langton in the Merse, and of Carriden, until the death of Sir William, whose daughter married Sir Alexander Cockburn.

^b Though we cannot trace the various descents, yet as the name of Cockburn is as illustrious in Scottish history as the most honourable families of that kingdom, it is not irrelevant to notice some of the most remarkable individuals.

In 1287, Sir John Cockburn, of Torry, is recorded as one of the Judges in the perambulation of the lands of Pitferrian, to which his seal of arms is appended, being nearly the same with the modern bearing.

The Cockburns of Ormistown are descended from John, the second son of Sir Alexander, as already mentioned, which is confirmed by a contract passed between Alexander Lindsay, Lord of Ormistown, and Alexander Cockburn, of that Ilk, "*super matrimonio inter Johannem filium Alexandri Cockburn pradietii de*

Sir William Cockburn, Knt., Baron of Langton, who fell with his royal master at the fatal battle of Flodden Field, in 1513. He married Lady Anne Home, daughter to the Earl of Home, and had issue by her three sons: 1. Alexander, (ancestor of the present family of Langton, Bart.) who was killed

prima uxore sua genitum, et Joanettam filiam et heredem prædicti Alexandri de Lindsay," for which the said Alexander Lindsay alienates and disposes to them, and the heirs male or female procreate between them, the lands of Ormistown, with the principal house and mill, which were confirmed to them by a charter of King David Bruce. Patrick Cockburn, of Ormistown, was a very brave Captain and loyal subject. He was much attached to James II. of Scotland, for whom he defended the castle of Dalkeith against James, the ninth Earl of Douglas, Duke of Terouenne, and then in a state of rebellion, on account of the murder of his brother, William, the eighth Earl of Douglas. This nobleman, the most powerful and wealthy of any in Scotland, had an army far superior to that of the King, at the time he besieged the castle of Dalkeith, yet he was repelled by the skill and energy of the brave Cockburn. In the year 1508, King James IV. granted a charter of the lands of Ormistown to John Cockburn, the younger, of Ormistown, and his spouse, Margaret Hepburne, on the resignation of his father, John Cockburn, the elder; from them was descended Adam Cockburn, of Ormistown, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, who was made Justice Clerk, exactly one hundred years after one of his ancestors had been appointed to the same honourable office.

Adam de Cockburn, son of William Cockburn, of Chouslie, was, in the reign of Queen Mary, Captain of the Scottish Guards, employed for the care of the person of the King of France, and settled in that kingdom. And it appears, that in the reign of Charles II. Esme de Cockburn, Baron de Villeneuve, in the province of Champagne, in France, descended from this Adam de Cockburn, came over to Scotland, and obtained from the King letters patent, setting forth his ancient and illustrious descent, under the Great Seal of the kingdom, through which this branch of the family, which still continued in France, rose to the highest offices in the state, and formed the noblest alliances. Some of the sons were Knights of Malta, and the daughters were Canonesses of the most illustrious royal abbeys, particularly that of Remiremont, in Lorraine, where the proofs of nobility required were the greatest of any in France, being not less than thirty-six quarterings on the paternal and maternal side. At the Revolution, the heir of that family, Baron Cockburn, of Villeneuve, was a Captain in the King's regiment of cavalry, his father having been a General officer in the French army; and a copy of their original patent is now in the possession of Sir William Cockburn, the present Baronet.

Sir James Cockburn, of Skirling, was one of the Commissioners for Queen Mary, employed to plead her vindication against those of Elizabeth, of England; when, as it is well known, the fidelity of Mary's friends, and the justice of her cause, sunk under the power and jealousy of her royal cousin, the intrigues of Cecil, and the villany of some of her own subjects.

Another individual of this family deserves particular notice: this was Mr. Patrick Cockburn, Professor of the Oriental languages at Paris, and minister of Haddington. This gentleman was son to the Laird of Langton, in the Merse, and was educated at the University of St. Andrews, where, after he had completed the course of his studies in the Belles Lettres and philosophy, he applied himself to the study of theology and the Oriental languages. Having entered in holy orders, he went over to Paris, where he was received into the University, and appointed to teach the Oriental languages, which he did for several years with great success: but his scholastic labours did not prevent him from paying attention to theological literature, for in 1591, he published a Treatise upon "the Usefulness and Excellency of the Word of God;" and on the following year he produced another, on "the Vulgar Phrase and Style of the Holy Scriptures." The liberality of sentiment displayed in these two works, excited the jealous suspicions of the learned Doctors of

with his father at the battle of Flodden ; and we may here, with great propriety, observe, that this fact of the son-in-law of the Earl of Home being killed at this battle, certainly goes a great way to clear up all historical doubts respecting the fidelity of the Earl of Home on that unfortunate day. If the Earl retired from disaffection, during the action, it is very unlikely that his son-in-law and grandson would not have accompanied him. They certainly fought in earnest, and if Home deceived his King, he must likewise have deceived his own family, which is highly improbable, as the near relations, and even the most distant kindred, adhered to each other in feudal times, the strength and power of the feudal Barons consisting in that fidelity ; 2. John, from whom the present Baronet is descended ; 3. Christopher, ancestor to the Chouslie branch, which is now extinct.

John Cockburn, the second son, married Mary Dalbuth, daughter of the Baron of Kilkeith, Seneschal of Lenox, by whom he had issue three sons, 1. Alexander ; 2. William ; 3. John ; and one daughter, Margaret. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Alexander Cockburn, Esq., who married Anne Hepburn, and had issue by her two sons, both named William. He was succeeded by his eldest,

William Cockburn, who was designated of Cockburn and Ryslaw, Esq. By his wife, Margaret Spotswood, daughter of John Spotswood, of Spotswood, in the county of Berwick*, he had issue one son and successor,

the Sorbonne, that he was friendly to the new reformed doctrine; he was therefore obliged to resign his situation at the Parisian University, and having returned to his native country, he became a steady friend to the Reformation, and applied himself to the instruction of his young countrymen, at the University of St. Andrews, in the Eastern languages. In the year 1555, he published, at St. Andrew's, some pious meditations upon the Lord's Prayer; after this, he was appointed minister of Haddington, and was the first of the reformed religion who preached in that place. Besides the works which he published during his own life, he left behind him in MS. a book upon the Apostle's Creed, another on Justification, and a Catechism; also a book upon the sin against the Holy Ghost, a book of Epistles, and another of Orations. Having attained a good old age, he died at Haddington, in 1559; and it is recorded of him, that he was so well skilled in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, that there were few in Europe, who could equal him, and that as he was by far the most learned of the Scottish reformers, so he was the most moderate, being a great enemy to the violent and rebellious methods that many of his brethren had recourse to for the extension of the true spirit of the Gospel.

* Spotswood, of that ilk, is a good old family in Berwickshire, represented now we believe, or has been so, by Spotswood, of Crunslein. From the family bearing a boar's head on the chevron in the paternal coat, it is believed, that the tradition is correct, which says, that the heiress of these lands was married, at an early period of the family history, to a cadet of the family of Gordon, who assumed the name of Spotswood. This house has produced several distinguished characters, both in the ecclesiastical and legal departments.

Sir James Cockburn, of Ryslaw, Bart., who was so created by Charles I. in 1623. He married Mary Scott, daughter of William Scott^d, of Harden, in the county of Roxburgh, Esq., and had issue by her three sons: 1. Sir James, his successor; 2. John; 3. Alexander. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir James Cockburn, of Ryslaw, the second Baronet, who married Jean Swinton^d, daughter of Sir Alexander Swinton, of that Ilk, in the shire of Ber-

wick as in the military service of their country. In 1610, John Spotswood was chosen Archbishop of Glasgow, and five years afterwards translated to the see of St. Andrews: he died on the 29th of December, 1639, at the age of seventy-four, Chancellor of Scotland. His son, Sir Robert Spotswood, was President of the Court of Session, and as it has been said, died for the law, amid the unhappy violences of 1646. His grandson, John Spotswoode, was also a Member of the Court of Session, one of the first Professors of the Law in the University of Edinburgh, and published a number of useful juridical works. General Spotswoode, who died Governor of Virginia, in the reign of George II. was also of this respectable family.

* Roxborough is the great scene of pastoral poetry in Scotland. It is the Northern Arcadia, and Mary Scott, the "Flower of Yarrow," was its chief ornament. She is, indeed, highly celebrated in Scottish song, and was a native of the parish of Yarrow, the daughter of Walter Scott, Esq., of Dryhope, and esteemed the fairest and loveliest blossom of the forest of Etterick. Courtied by numerous suitors, she still determined that her heart and hand should go together, and she bestowed them both on Scott, of Harden. One of the daughters of the match was the wife of an ancestor of the present noble family of Heathfield, and the gallant veteran who defended Gibraltar against the world in arms was a descendant of "Yarrow's Flower!" The Elliot who married Mary's daughter, was called "Gibby with the golden garters," from which we may suppose him one of the most fashionable young men of his day; but a circumstance which appears from the family papers respecting their wedding, marks most strongly the predatory spirit of the times, before that the union of the two kingdoms put a final stop to the feuds of the borders. As "Gibby with the golden garters," found it inconvenient in his honeymoon, to take home his lady, he agreed with his father-in-law, that he should entertain her some time longer at Harden; but for this accommodation, Gibby promised that he would pay to his father-in-law, the plunder of the first harvest, or Michaelmas moon!

* The family of Swinton claims priority of descent over any of the other noble houses of Berwickshire, having been settled in this county as early as, if not before, the reign of Malcolm Canmore. The first on record is Edulph de Swinton, in 1060, contemporary with Macbeth, and who adopted the surname in the reign of Malcolm. His son, Lulph, was father of Udar, who was Sheriff of the county, and died in 1124, leaving a son, Arnulph, who was such a favourite with David I. that he calls him in several charters, "his own Knight." He had a son, Sir Alan de Swinton, who dying in 1200, left Sir Adam de Swinton, father of Sir Alan by his wife, Floria. This Sir Alan left another Sir Alan, whose son and successor, Henry, was living in 1296. To Henry succeeded his son, Henry, father of Sir John Swinton, a man distinguished both as a soldier and statesman, in the reigns of Robert II. and III. by his second wife, Lady Margaret, daughter of King Robert II. he had a son and successor, Sir John, who distinguished himself as a soldier, and fell at the battle of Verneuil, in France; he married Lady Margery Stewart, his cousin-german, daughter of Robert, Duke of Albany, by whom he had a son, Sir John, whose son, John, in 1475, married Catharine, daughter of ———— Lauder, of Bass, leaving a son, another John, who by Margaret, daughter of David Hume, of Wedderburne, had a son, Sir John Swinton, of that Ilk. He married his cousin, Catharine, of the family of Bass, and died in 1584, being succeeded by his eldest son, Robert Swin-

wick. Of this marriage came one son, William, and a daughter, Mary. He was succeeded by his only son.

Sir William Cockburn, of Ryslaw and Cockburn, third Baronet, who married the daughter of ——— Douglas, Esq., of Blackerstown, and had by her two sons: 1. James; 2. William, who continued this line; and a daughter, Mary, married to ——— Hay, Esq., of Inverness. Sir William died in 1680, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir James, the fourth Baronet, whose line becoming extinct, the title devolved to the representative of the second, William, from whom we now deduce the line of descent.

William Cockburn, second son of the third Baronet, took his degrees in M. D., and was Physician to Queen Anne, as well as Physician-General to the Forces under the great Duke of Marlborough. He is described as a man peculiarly estimable for his benevolence, and distinguished for his skill. By his union with Margaret Maitland (daughter of John Maitland, Esq., of East Lothian, nephew to the Earl of Lauderdale,) who died in 1710, he left issue two sons: 1. William Cockburn, M. D., who married the daughter of ——— Bruce, Esq., and died, leaving one daughter; 2. James, who continued the line; and a daughter, Mary.

James Cockburn, Esq. M. D., the second son, married Mary Rich, daughter of ——— Rich, Esq., by whom, who died in 1756, he had issue two sons: 1. William Cockburn, D. D., Vicar-General and Archdeacon of Ossory, in Ireland, a man of great learning and excellence, who died at Bath in 1775, leaving issue two daughters only; 2. James, father of the present Baronet; and one daughter. He died in Ireland in 1758. The next in descent was

James Cockburn, Esq., second son, a Colonel in the army, and Quarter-Master-General. He married Letitia Little, heiress of the ancient houses of

ton, who by his second wife, Jean, sister of Patrick Hepburn, of White Castle, had a son, Sir Alexander Swinton, of that ilk; he married Margaret, daughter of James Home, of Frampath, a cadet of the noble family of Home, and his eldest daughter, Margaret, was the wife of Sir James Cockburn.

Letitia Little, mother to Sir William Cockburn, was at her death, which took place at her son's house in Bath, the 11th of November, 1804, sole representative of the two most ancient houses of Devereux, of Balyngagen, and of Rossiter of Rathmacknee, and by a long life of piety towards God, and good will to mankind, added fresh dignity to the illustrious line from whence she sprung.

The family of Rossiter went to Ireland with Earl Strongbow, in the reign of Henry II.; obtained large possessions in the county of Wexford, and built a castle called Rathmacknee, which remained in the family until the year 1692, when they lost it for their adherence to the cause of King James II. Such was the attachment of the last male representative of that ancient and honourable house, that he refused every offer

Rositer and Devereux, in Ireland, and left issue one son, William, the present Baronet, and two daughters. Mary, the eldest, married a relative of her own, Colonel John Cockburn, of the Royal Artillery, and died in India in 1794, leaving issue sons and daughters. Margaret, the youngest, married to Major Cole.

made him by William III. and sustained a siege of several weeks in his castle, as a last effort in favour of his unfortunate master.

The family of D'Evereux derive their name from Evereux, a town of note in Normandy. William the Conqueror gave Walter D'Evereux, Earl of Rosmar, in Normandy, possessions in the county of Wiltshire, which he left to Edward, surnamed de Salisbury, his younger son, born in England; as he did his other estates in Normandy, with the title of Earl of Rosmar, to Walter, his eldest, whose issue soon after failed. This Edward of Salisbury, flourished the 20th of William I. and is often mentioned in Domesday Book, without his title. His son, Walter, founded a religious house at Bradenstock, where he took the habit of a Canon in his old age, leaving Patrick, first Earl of Salisbury, by Sybilla de Cadureis, or Chaworth. This Patrick, the first Earl, was killed on his return from St. Jago de Compostella, in 1169, by Guy de Lusignan, and was succeeded by his son, William, who died at Paris, 1226. His only daughter, Ela, married Longspee, natural son of Henry II. From this family sprung Alice, Countess of Salisbury, married to Thomas, Earl of Lancaster. Sir Philip D'Evereux, who carried on the line of this family, went to Ireland, in 1232, and had issue, Sir Hugh Devereux, Knt., who married Alicia, daughter and heiress of Alexander de Header, of Ballynager, in the county of Wexford, Knt., and had issue Sir Stephen Devereux, Knt., of Ballynager, in the county of Wexford, who married Joanna, daughter of ——— Barneacle, Armiger. He left issue Sir John Devereux, Knt., who founded the convent of Minorites, in the county of Wexford, in the reign of Edward I.; he married Mabel, daughter of Gervais Devereux, of Berkshire, Knt., and left issue Sir Stephen Devereux, Knt., who married Catharine Cadach, of Pembroke, and had issue Sir Nicholas Devereux, Knt., who married the daughter of Sir Walter Whitty, of Ballyntigue, in the county of Wexford, Knt., and left issue Sir Nicholas Devereux, Knt., married to Isabella Deun, in the county of Kilkenny, and left issue Sir Nicholas Devereux, Knt., married to Anastasia Power, of Waterford, and had issue Sir Nicholas Devereux, Knt., who married Alicia Nevil, of the county of Wexford, who left issue Sir Nicholas Devereux, Knt., married to Elizabeth Chiuens, of Naistown, in the county of Dublin, and left issue Sir Nicholas Devereux, Knt., married to Frances Wogan, of the county of Dublin, who had issue Sir Nicholas Devereux, Knt., who married Catharine, daughter of Richard Power, of the county of Waterford, Armiger, who left issue Sir Nicholas Devereux, Knt., eldest son, who married Eleanor, daughter of James Keating, in the county of Wexford, Prior of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, who took holy orders after he became a widower; the second son was Alexander Devereux, born at Ballynager, made first Abbot of Dunbrod, there consecrated Bishop of Ferns, the 14th of December, 1539. Sir Nicholas Devereux, Knt., son of Sir Nicholas and Eleanor Keating, married Catharine, daughter of Richard, Lord Poer, of Curraghmore, in the county of Waterford, and left issue Sir Nicholas Devereux, Knt., eldest son who married Margaret Butler, daughter to Richard, Lord Mountgarret, and died without issue. The 20th day of March, A. D. 1558, this Sir Nicholas Devereux, Knt., by royal authority, joined Richard Butler, Knt., who was first created Vice-Earl of Mountgarret, to put in force the execution of martial law in the territory of Fassagh, Bentry, and Moreland, in this country. Sir James Devereux, the second son, was created a Knight, the 20th of June, 1599, by the Earl of Essex, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and married Eleanor, daughter of Walter Simot, of Simot's Land, in the county of Wexford, Armiger, and left issue Sir Philip Devereux, Knt. He married Jane Walsh, daughter to Sir Walter Walsh, and sister to

Sir William Cockburn, only son of James, is the present Baronet, having succeeded to the title, on the branch of Sir James the fourth Baronet, becoming extinct. He married Elizabeth-Anne Cratzen^{*}, of the ancient family of Jacob, of Bromley, Baronets, and descended of Brydges, Lord Chandos, and has issue 1. William; 2. Rossiter-Sarsfield, born 1796; and Catharine-Harriot, born 1797.

Creation—1628.

Count Walsh, a General in the French service, and had issue an only daughter, Jane D'Evereux. Sir Philip died in 1635, without male issue, in consequence of which, the male line is now extinct.

Jane D'Evereux, the only daughter and heiress of the above Sir Philip, married Thomas Rossiter, a Colonel in the army, and had issue

Thomas Rossiter, Esq., who commanded a regiment of horse, in the reign of King James II. He married Mary Sarsfield, of Lucan, and had issue a daughter, Eleanor, married to William Little, Esq., an officer in the army, by whom she had an only son, Luke, an officer of cavalry, who married Jane Russell, daughter of Colonel John Russell, of the noble family of Bedford, and had issue an only child, Letitia, who married James Cockburn, Esq., father of the present Sir William Cockburn, Bart.

This pedigree of the Devereux family was collected from original documents by the late James Devereux Esq., of Carriekmanor. Proved in the Ulster Office, in Dublin, where it is registered and signed by Lord Townsend, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, under the Great Seal of that kingdom.

* This lady is the daughter of F. Cratzen, Esq. and Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Jacob, Esq., a near relation of the late Sir Clement Bridges Jacob, of Bromley, Bart. William Jacob, of Horscheath, Cambridgeshire, Esq., gave his name to Jacob's Manor, part of that parish. He died in the 2^d year of Henry VIII. and left a son, Richard, of Horscheath, and Gamlinghay, at which latter place there is still in existence an ancient hospital erected by the family. By his wife, Winifrid, daughter of William Chambers, of Royston, in Cambridgeshire, Esq., he had a son, Robert Jacob, of Gamlinghay, Esq., who married Catharine, daughter and heiress of William Abraham, of London, merchant, by his wife, Jane, daughter of Robert Bostock, of Cheshire, Esq. The issue of this marriage was Abraham Jacob, Esq., of Gamlinghay, and of Bromley, Middlesex; he married Mary, daughter of Francis Rogers, of Dartford, in Kent, Esq., by whom he had a very numerous family: John, the second son, was the first Baronet; and Robert, the sixth, was ancestor of the present Lady Cockburn. This Robert, by his second wife, Margaret, daughter of Alexander Packer, of King's Chareton, in Gloucestershire, Esq., had issue; and his second son, Alexander Jacob, Esq., a Turkey merchant, residing in Aldermanbury, London, married Elizabeth, second surviving daughter of James; Lord Chandos, and sister to James Brydges, first Duke of Chandos. The eldest son of this marriage, Alexander, was educated at Eton, and went from thence to finish his studies at Oxford, where he was admitted Gentleman Commoner of Christ Church College, after which, he entered into the military service of his country, and rose at an early age to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel: in 1727, he married Anne, eldest daughter of William Nokes, of Bower's Court, Gloucestershire, Esq., and by her, who died in 1769, he had a daughter, Elizabeth, born in 1743: she married Frederick Cratzen, an officer in the army, and had a daughter, Elizabeth-Anne, born in 1758, who married, first, Major Charles Clifton, by whom she had issue; secondly, to Thomas Davis, M. D. without issue; and, thirdly, to the present Sir William Cockburn, Bart., then a Major in the army.

HOME.

For the account of this ancient family, see the APPENDIX.

SCOTT.

For the account of this ancient family, see the APPENDIX.

ROSS.

For the account of this ancient family, see the APPENDIX.

JARDINE.

For the account of this ancient family, see the APPENDIX.

MURRAY.

For the account of this ancient family, see the APPENDIX.

CUNNINGHAME.

For the account of this ancient family, see the APPENDIX.

CAMPBELL.

For the account of this ancient family, see the APPENDIX.

CLERK.

WHERE surnames are strictly of local derivation, there is little difficulty in ascertaining their specific origin: but when derived from offices, we have not the same facilities. The appellative of CLERK, we find, is not confined to Scotland alone; in England the name is frequent, nor is Le Clerc unknown upon the Continent. It is, however, in all cases, a name of equal antiquity with many others, and must at first have been assumed, particularly in Scotland, by persons eminent for their learning, and holding the various offices of Clerk Register, &c. But the antiquity of this name rests not on conjecture, for in

charter of King William, of a donation to the abbacy of Holyrood House, amongst the witnesses, who are all men of rank, are "Hugo Clericus regis, Hugo Clericus Cancellarii, Johannes Clericus," &c. before the year 1180. Certain it is, that there were many barons and men of property and power, of the name of Clerk in very early times.

Richard Clerk, a considerable frecholder, was compelled to submit to King Edward I. of England, when he had overrun Scotland in 1296.

Benedict Clerk, a man of rank and figure, and a strenuous defender of the liberties of his country, for refusing to comply with the said King Edward, was carried prisoner to London, and Mariot, his wife, obtained a safe conduct to go up to England to visit her husband in 1296.

Alan Clerk, a Baron of Perthshire, was one of the inquest upon the service of Sir Alexander Moray, of Abercairny, 1349.

William Clerk, an eminent merchant and a great patriot, accompanied King David II. in his unfortunate expedition into England, and was taken prisoner with him at the battle of Durham, in 1346; remaining confined in London till he was liberated with his Majesty in 1357.

John Clerk, merchant, burgess and chief magistrate of the royal burgh of Montrose, became one of the hostages for the ransom of King David Bruce in the said year 1357.

Forsyth Clerk got a charter from King Robert II. of an annuity of one hundred shillings yearly out of the lands of Pelmaismarshall, for his fidelity and good services, dated the 7th of November, 1372.

John Clerk, in the reign of the said King Robert, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Laurence Hay, Lord of Eskindy, with whom he got a large fortune, and it is said, that most of the Clerks of the North are descended from this John.

Thomas and James Clerk, with many of the nobility and gentry of Scotland, got a safe conduct to accompany the Earl of Douglas to England in 1451.

The Clerks of Brae-Lethem were free barons, and had considerable possessions in Argyleshire, as far back as the reign of King James II.

There were also several families of this name in the county of Fife, who had large possessions; viz. the Clerks of Balbriny, of Pitetzaicher, of Luthrie, &c. And though the clan Chattan, and some of our best Highland families, claim a connection with the Clerks, as descended of them, yet it appears most probable to us, that John Clerk, one of the hostages for King David's ransom in 1357, before mentioned, was progenitor of the Clerks of Montrose. He was a merchant, and the most considerable man of that town; and it appears by their

council-books that the Clerks were the chief magistrates of that burgh for some centuries, of whom was descended the immediate ancestor of this family, viz.

John Clerk, who was proprietor of the lands of Kilhuntley, in Badenoch, and having attached himself to the party of the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scotland, in opposition to his superior, the Earl of Huntley, was obliged to leave that part of the country in 1568. He afterwards lived at Fettercairn, where he educated his only son,

William, as a merchant; which William Clerk was merchant-burgess in Montrose. He lived in the reigns of Queen Mary and King James VI., and dying about the year 1620, left issue a son,

John Clerk, who was baptized by the Bishop of Caithness, at Fettercairn, the 22nd of December, 1611. He was bred a merchant, and was a man of abilities and spirit. He went to France in 1634, and having settled in Paris, acquired in a few years a considerable fortune. Returning to Scotland in 1640, he purchased the lands and barony of Pennycuik^a, in the county of Edinburgh, which have ever since continued to be the residence and title of his family. He also acquired the lands of Wrightshouses, near Edinburgh; and married Mary, daughter of Sir William Gray, of Pittendrum, ancestor of Lord Gray: by her he had five sons and five daughters. 1. John, afterwards Sir John, his heir; 2. James, of Wrightshouses, progenitor of a respectable family now settled in Yorkshire; 3. William, a Physician, a man of singular humour and a remarkable traveller; 4. Alexander; and, 5. Robert, an eminent Physician. 1. Daughter, Margaret, married to William Ackman, of Carney, Esq.; 2. Janet, married to ——— Drummond, of Eastfield; 3. Mary, to Andrew Brown, of Dolphinton. 4. ———, to Colin Mackenzie, Esq.; and, 5. Catharine, to Sir David Forbes.

* The name of this parish in old records is Pennycook, which, in the Gaelic, signifies the Cuckoo's Hill, as these birds had haunted this neighbourhood in ancient times, on account of the extensive woods with which it was surrounded. It is situated in the county of Mid Lothian, and has been much improved by the patriotic exertions of Sir James, the third Baronet, who, by his constant attention to the amelioration of his estates, provided constant employment for the industrious poor. The elegancies of the present family residence also bring to the parish a great concourse of visitors in the summer season, as the house erected in 1761 is one of the most picturesque in the county, both from its natural and artificial accompaniments. The situation is exquisite, commanding a view of the meandering Esk, bounded by the ruins of Brunstone Castle and the distant Pentlands; the library contains an excellent collection of books and paintings, selected with consummate taste, and also a number of valuable antiques brought from Antoninus's Wall, and the Roman Camp at Netherby. The valley is also more interesting from the circumstance that this is the very spot immortalized by Ramsay's muse, as the scene of action in the "Gentle Shepherd;" a dramatic poem founded not only on the local scenery, but also on the traditions and superstitions of the simple inhabitants of the glen.

of Newhall. John of Pennycuik died in 1674, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir John Clerk, of Pennycuik, who was by King Charles II. created a Baronet, by his royal patent to him and the heirs male of his body, dated the 24th of March, 1679. He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Henderson, of Elrington, by whom he had three sons and three daughters: 1. Sir John, his heir; 2. Henry; 3. William, who married Agnes Maxwell, heiress of Middleby, &c. by whom he had only one daughter, Dorothea, married to George Clerk, Esq., as will be shown hereafter. 1. Daughter, Elizabeth, married to Alexander Forbes, of Ballogie, and had issue; 2. Barbara, married, first, to John Lawson, of Cairnmuir, Esq., and had issue; secondly, to Dr. William Arthur, by whom she had only one daughter, Margaret, who married Thomas Boyce, of Edinburgh, Esq., and had issue; 3. Sophia, married to Gabriel Ranken, of Orchardhead, in Stirlingshire, by whom she had a son, Walter, who succeeding as heir of entail to the estate of Little, of Liberton, was obliged to assume the name of Little; also a daughter, Sarah, married to Dougal Clerk, of Brackethan, in Argyleshire, and had issue. Sir John married, secondly, Christian, daughter of the Reverend James Kirkpatrick, by whom he had four sons and four daughters: 1. James, who died without issue; 2. Robert, an Advocate before the Court of Session, and one of the Commissaries of Edinburgh: he married Susan, daughter of William Douglas, of Tympanoun, Esq., by whom he had three sons and two daughters: 1. John, an East India merchant; 2. Thomas; 3. Archibald, who died young. 1. Daughter, Jean, married to her cousin, William Little, of Liberton, and had issue; 2. Christian; 3. Hugh, who was bred a merchant, and married Mary Beaumont, daughter of ———, by whom he had two sons and three daughters, (1. John, who married ———, and had issue; 2. Hugh, who served in the allied army in Germany; 1. Daughter, Susan; 2. Euphemia, married to Thomas Dallas, Surgeon, and had issue; 3. Mary;) 4. Alexander: 1. Daughter, Mary, married to Alexander Moncreiff, of Culfargie, in Perthshire, by whom she had a son, Matthew, married to Anne, daughter of ——— Scott, of Coats, and had issue; 2. Christian, married to David Seton, of the family of Cariston, in Fife, and had two sons and one daughter; 3. Margaret, married to Alexander Belcher, of Invermay, Esq., by whom she had seven sons and one daughter; 4. Catharine, died unmarried. Sir John served more than once in the parliament of Scotland, and in 1700 acquired the lands and barony of Leswade, in the shire of Edinburgh, and dying in 1722, was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir John Clerk, the second Baronet, of Pennycuik, a man of great learning and,

elegant accomplishments; he was particularly remarkable for his knowledge of the Belles Lettres, and in the arts and sciences. In 1707 he was appointed one of the Barons of Exchequer for Scotland, which office he enjoyed till his death. He was also one of the Commissioners for the Union, when, during his father's lifetime, he sat in the Scottish Parliament for the borough of Whithorn. He married, first, in 1700, Lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of Alexander, the third Earl of Galloway, by whom he had only one son, John, a young man of extraordinary qualifications, but died unmarried in 1722. He married, secondly, Janet, daughter of Sir John Inglis, of Cramond, Bart., by whom he had two sons and six daughters: 1. James, his heir; 2. Henry; 3. Patrick; 4. Henry; 5. John, who married Susan, daughter of William Adam, Esq. of Maryburg; 6. Matthew; 7. Adam. 1. Daughter, Anne; 2. Elizabeth, married to the Honourable Robert Pringle, of Edgefield, one of the Senators of the College of Justice; 3. Jean, married to James Smollet, of Bonhill, Esq.; 4. Johanna; 5. Barbara; 6. Janet, married to James Carmichael, of Hailes, Esq., brother to the late Earl of Hyndford. Sir John dying in 1755, he was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

Sir James Clerk, third Baronet, of Pennycuik, who married Elizabeth, daughter of the Reverend John Cleghorn. Being a man of great taste, he made vast improvements at Pennycuik, which he rendered one of the most elegant and picturesque seats in that country. He had also a fine collection of paintings, and in one room, called Ossian's Hall, the ceiling is completely decorated with paintings of subjects from the Scottish bard, admirably executed by Runciman, a Scottish artist, patronized by Sir James. Dying in 1782, without heirs of his body, Sir James was succeeded by his next brother,

Sir George Clerk, the fourth Baronet, one of the Commissioners of the Customs, Lord Treasurer, Remembrancer in the Exchequer, and a Trustee for the Improvement of the Fisheries and Manufactures of Scotland. He got from his father in patrimony the lands of Dumerief, in Annandale, and married Dorothea Clerk Maxwell, daughter of his uncle, William, the third son of Sir John, the first Baronet, by Agnes Maxwell, by whom he got the lands of Midleby, in Dumfriesshire, and others in the stewartry of Kircudbright, and by her had issue five sons: 1. John; 2. George; 3. James; 4. William; and, 5. Robert; and four daughters: 1. Agnes; 2. Johanna; 3. Dorothea; and, 4. Janet. Sir George dying in 1784, was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir John Clerk, the fifth Baronet, who married Mary Daere, daughter of

* John was author of that invaluable work on naval tactics, by which the superiority of the British navy has been established, and to which our late brilliant successes at sea have been chiefly owing.

—— Dacre, Esq., of Kirkclinton, in Cumberland, and dying in 1798, without issue, was succeeded by his nephew,

Sir George Clerk, and son of James Clerk, who married Janet Irving, daughter of —— Irving, Esq., of Newton, and dying in 1794, left two sons and a daughter, George, John, and Isabella.

Sir George, the present Baronet, born 1787, married, in 1810, Miss Maria Law, second daughter of Ewan Law, Esq., and niece to Lord Ellenborough.

Creation—24th of March, 1679.

MACKENZIE

(OF COUL*).

THE early history and descent of this ancient family, is already given under the head of Mackenzie, of Gairloch, in this Vol. page 131: to that we refer our readers; we, therefore, shall begin to deduce this branch of the family from

Colin Mackenzie, eleventh Baron of Kintail, who by his second wife, Mary, eldest daughter of Roderick Mackenzie, of Davochmaluach, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Donald Macdonald, of Slate, had one son; he died in 1594, leaving this son,

Alexander Mackenzie, Esq., the first of this family. He was a man of extraordinary abilities, and merit, who did his brother Kenneth, Lord Kintail, great service, by his valour in opposing hostilities, and prudence in composing the many differences which then subsisted with his neighbours. Lord Kenneth was so sensible of this, that before his death, he made him a present of his own sword, as a testimony of his particular esteem and affection^b. He was

* Coul, from which this family take their title, is in the parish of Contin, in Rosshire; part of which is called the "Mains of Coul;" these are a succession of flats, the rest of the parish being extremely mountainous. Here is also a residence long occupied by the family, called the Mansion-house of Coul.

^b This character is of no mean import, when we consider the great backwardness of civilization amongst the Highlanders at that period, who are described by an elegant historian, as retaining their natural fierceness,

then proprietor of the lands and barony of Coul, which became the chief title of his family. He married, first, Annabella, daughter of Murdoch Mackenzie, of Fairburn, by whom he had one son, Roderick, progenitor of the Mackenzies, of Applecross; and two daughters: 1. —, married to Alexander Mackenzie, of Garloch; and, 2. —, married to William Macculloch, of Park. He married, secondly, Christian, daughter of Hector Munro, of Assynt, and got a charter under the Great Seal, from King James VI. "*Alexandro Mackenzie de Coul, et Christianæ Munro ejus sponsæ terrarum ecclesiasticarum de Uladie,*" &c. in Invernesshire, dated the 28th of July, 1617. And another charter to him and his said wife, of the lands of Pittanochtie, Wester-Haldock, Pitsla, &c. in the same county, dated the 28th of June, 1621. Also a third charter, "*Alexandro Mackenzie de Coul, et Kennethio ejus filio, terrarum de Urquhart,*" &c. the 12th of July, 1634. By the said Christian Munro, he had three sons and two daughters: 1. Kenneth, afterwards Sir Kenneth, who succeeded his father in the estate of Coul; 2. Alexander, who died unmarried in 1639; and, 3. Hector Mackenzie, of Assynt, who married a daughter of Hugh Fraser, of Belladrum, and had issue. 1. Daughter, —, was married to Alexander Chisholm, of Comar; and, 2. —, married to Sir Alexander Innes, of Coton. This Alexander, of Coul, was a great economist, and gave considerable fortunes to all his children; besides leaving a good deal of money for pious uses; and died in an advanced age, in 1650. He was succeeded by his second son,

Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, second Baron of Coul, who was also a man of great abilities, and in great favour with King Charles II. who created him a Baronet, by his royal patent, to him and the heirs male of his body, dated the 16th of

as averse from labour, inured to rapine, and constantly infesting their more industrious neighbours by their repeated incursions. Such, in fact, was the state of insubordination respecting the government and the laws, that several coercive measures were at that period put in force; in particular, the feudal chiefs received the most positive injunctions to forbid, within their respective districts, the residence of all persons who could not produce good and sufficient sureties for their peaceable demeanor, and the chiefs of clans were also called on to furnish lists of all suspicious persons within the limits of their feudal jurisdictions, to give bonds obliging themselves to deliver up all criminals to justice, and to indemnify all who should suffer by the rapine of these freebooters; nay, they were themselves, in many instances, obliged to give hostages to the government for the performance of these articles. Under such circumstances, the conduct of such a man as this Alexander, would naturally excite admiration, and prompt to imitation, and though his virtues are not magnified through the twilight medium of remote antiquity, yet may his descendants feel as much pride and pleasure, as if the founder of this branch of their family had been the leader of barbarous hordes, spreading devastation around, or been enveloped in all the obscurity of early tradition.

October, 1673. He was also appointed High Sheriff of Ross, and Inverness-shire, when in one county. He married, first, the eldest daughter of Alexander Chisholm, of Comar, by whom he had three sons and seven daughters: 1. Sir Alexander, his heir; 2. Simon, of whom the Mackenzies, of Torridon, and Lenton, are descended; and, 3. John Mackenzie, afterwards of Delvin, one of the Principal Clerks of the Court of Session, who married twice, and left a numerous issue. 1. Daughter, ———, was married to Colin Mackenzie, of Redcastle; 2. Anne, married to Sir John Munro, fourth Baronet, of Foulis; 3. ———, married to Alexander Bailie, of Duncan; 4. ———, married to John Dunbar, younger, of Binnagefield; 5. ———, married to ——— Gordon, of Clunie; 6. ———, married to ——— Munro, of Inveraw; and, 7. ———, married to Kenneth Mackenzie, of Davochmaluach. He married, secondly, a daughter of ——— Mackenzie, of Inverlael, by whom he had two sons, who died unmarried, and four daughters: 1. ———, married to ——— Mackenzie, of Balmaduthie; 2. ———, married to ——— Ross, of Aldy; 3. ———, married to ——— Macivar, of Tournack; and, 4. ———, married to ———, a brother of ———, of Tournack. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Alexander Mackenzie, second Baronet, of Coul, who married Jean, daughter of Sir Robert Gordon, of Gordonstoun, Bart., by whom he had two sons and two daughters: 1. John, his heir; and, 2. Colin, afterwards Sir Colin, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards. 1. Daughter, ———, married to ——— Macintosh, of Keylochy; and, 2. ———, married to Alexander Mackenzie, of Davochmaluach. He married, secondly, a daughter of ——— Warriston, by whom he had a son, William, and a daughter, Margaret, married to ——— Brown, of Dolphington. He got a charter under the Great Seal, whereby his lands of Coul, &c. were, upon his own resignation, erected into one free barony, in favour of himself and his heirs male, &c. holding of the crown, &c. dated in 1681. He afterwards made a deed of entail, whereby his whole estate was settled upon the heirs male of his own body, dated in the year 1702; he died soon after, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir John Mackenzie, third Baronet, of Coul, who married a daughter of Hugh Rose, of Kilravock, by whom he had one daughter, ———, married to ——— Bayne, of Delney. He married, secondly, Helen Murray, daughter of Patrick, Lord Elibank, by whom he had two daughters: 1. Helen, married to Sir William Hope, Bart.; and, 2. ———, died unmarried.

In recording the biography of each family, a regard to historical truth

obliges us to omit no circumstance elucidatory of their lives or sentiments; we are, therefore, called on to notice an occurrence respecting this Baronet, which but for the acknowledged loyalty of the other branches of the family, might have been prejudicial to their prosperity. It is not irrelevant, however, to the subject, to assert, that even in this lapse from the strict line of duty, there were attendant circumstances which prove that it was more the effect of the impulse of the moment, drawn on by political squabbles, than any deep grounded aversion to the Hanoverian succession. It is not now a novelty in politics, to see a party acting in direct opposition to their abstract principles, or to hear them vindicating abstract principles in direct opposition to their practice. In this point of view, therefore, it will not appear as a paradox when we say, that many of the supporters of the Earl of Mar, in the unhappy rebellion of 1715, were possessed of principles as loyal as those of their opponents; nor must we believe those writers of that time, who accuse all his followers of being enemies to the Protestant succession and establishment. We ought to recollect, that a great portion of the Scottish nation were then averse to the Union, although subsequent events have now convinced the whole nation of its expediency; nor is it indeed extraordinary, that the thinking part of that nation should have felt that whilst they were inimical to it, the body of peers and representatives could have no abstract right to give up their delegated powers to a new legislature, or to rob the people of their elective functions; yet, still a tacit consent was given; but though the last fifty years have shown the expediency of the measure, it is well known, that six years after it took place, the very party who had established it, were anxious for its dissolution; not from any real evils which had arisen from it, but from a consideration of injuries merely imaginary. In the politics of that day, we see the Whigs supporting the question of a dissolution of the Union, although the Hanoverian succession was so closely connected with it; whilst at the same time, the Tories joined Harley in support of a measure, which whilst it existed, must always operate against the restoration of that line which they were accused of favouring. To form a true and unbiassed judgment of the politics of that time from cotemporary writers, is indeed impossible; but the papers which have since been published, particularly the confidential letters from the Earl of Mar to his brother, are sufficient proofs that even he, the leader of the rebellion, was loyal both in sentiment and in practice, until driven to an opposite course of conduct, by the political aberrations of party. It is, indeed, asserted by Laing, in his *Scottish History*, on the authority of the family papers, that the Earl of Mar, on the arrival of George I.

in this country, was waiting to present an address of congratulation on the part of the Highland clans, but was informed that it could not be received, as the King, they said, was well assured of its having been manufactured by the Pretender's party, in France, with whom the Northern clans were supposed to be in correspondence.

Disgusted with this rejection, Mar retired, nor is it to be supposed, that the clans were better satisfied; however, even this might have failed of producing a dereliction of loyalty, had not the violent measures against Oxford, Stafford, and some others of the opposite party, raised fears in the breast of the Earl of Mar, as well as in those of his adherents, who supposing their ruin determined on, no longer hesitated to listen to the promises of the agent from the Court of St. Germain's. On the Earl repairing to the Highlands, he was of course joined by the alarmed chieftains with their clans to the number of ten thousand men, some of whom were still dissatisfied with the Union, and some of them still attached to what they considered as the true hereditary descent of the throne. That this rising was so speedily and so happily suppressed, and that even by an inferior force, under the command of the Duke of Argyle, was a fortunate event for both nations; its consequences, however, were fatal to Sir John Mackenzie, for he having joined the Earl, became so deeply implicated in the business, that his name was inserted in the Act of Attainder for High Treason. Shortly after he died, but without issue male; and the Act not extending in its purview to the other branches of his family, both the estate and the title devolved to his brother,

Sir Colin Mackenzie, who was fourth Baronet, of Coul. He was made Clerk to the Pipe in the Exchequer, which office he enjoyed as long as he lived. He married a daughter of Sir Patrick Houston, of Houston, by whom he had one son, Sir Alexander, his heir, and one daughter, Anne, married to John Mackenzie, of Applecross, without issue. Sir Colin died in the sixty-seventh year of his age, in 1740, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie, the fifth Baronet, of Coul, who got a charter under the Great Seal, of the whole estate of Coul as heir to his grandfather, to himself and his heirs male, &c. dated in 1742. He married Janet, daughter of Sir James Macdonald, of Macdonald, Bart., by whom he had two sons and five daughters: 1. Alexander, his heir; and, 2. James, who died unmarried. 1. Daughter, Henrietta, married to Thomas Wharton, Esq., without surviving issue; 2. Margaret, married to William Mackenzie, of Suddy, Esq., and hath issue; 3. Stewart, married to William Dallas, of Cantry, and had one daughter;

4. Christian; and, 5. Janet. He died in the year 1792, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Alexander, the sixth Baronet, of Coul, who had chosen the profession of arms, and spent the greatest part of his life in the service of the East India Company, and attained the rank of Major-General. He married Miss Catharine Ramsay, daughter of Robert Ramsay, Esq., of Camno, by whom he had two daughters, who died in infancy, and one son, George-Stewart. Sir Alexander died in the year 1796, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir George-Stewart Mackenzie, seventh and the present Baronet, of Coul. He married in 1802, Mary, daughter of Donald M'Leod, Esq., of Geauls, by whom he has issue sons and daughters. This gentleman has followed rural as well as scientific pursuits, and is the author of "An Agricultural and Political Survey of Ross and Cromartyshire," of "A Treatise on the Diseases of Sheep," and of several scientific papers on useful branches of domestic economy. His patriotic exertions are the more deserving of notice, as it is expressly stated in the statistical account of that district, whence the family take their title, that the present possessor has in no one instance raised his rents, but has invariably granted long leases, in hopes of inducing his tenants to resort to the new, yet beneficial improvements in husbandry.

Creation—16th of October, 1675.

BAIRD.

For the account of this ancient family, see the APPENDIX.

MAXWELL.

For the account of this ancient family, see the APPENDIX.

MAXWELL

(OF POLLOK).

THE origin of this very ancient family will be found under the head of Maxwell of Calderwood, where it appears that the fifth generation of that house was

Eumerus or Aymerus de Macuswell, who, in 1241, was appointed Great Chamberlain of Scotland by King Alexander III., and was one of the Scotch nobles who entered into a solemn engagement not to conclude a peace with the King of England without the consent of the Prince and nobles of Wales in 1258: he was also Justiciar of Galloway in the same reign. He married Mary, daughter and heiress of Roland de Mearns, by whom he got a great accession to his estate, particularly the lands, barony, and castle of Mearns, in Renfrewshire, which continued long in this family; by her he had issue two sons: 1. Sir Herbert, his heir, progenitor of the Earls of Nithsdale; 2. Sir John, first of the Macuswells, or Maxwells, of Pollok.

Sir John got from his father the lands and barony of Nether Pollok, in Renfrewshire, which continued ever after to be one of the chief titles of his family. He got also the lands of Dryps, Calderwood, &c. &c. in the shire of Lanark, and lived in the reign of King Robert Bruce. He had a son and successor,

Sir Robert Maxwell, of Pollok, who, in his father's lifetime, was designated by the title of Calderwood. He left issue a son and heir, Sir John, and a daughter, Agnes, married to Sir Gilbert Kennedy, of Dunure, ancestor to the Earls of Cassilis. Sir Robert died in the end of the reign of King David Bruce, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir John Maxwell, the third Baron of Pollok, who made a considerable figure in the reign of the Kings Robert II. and III. He was possessed of an immense

estate, which appears from many charters under the Great Seal in the public records to him and Isabel Lindsay, his wife, niece of King Robert II., and granddaughter of Walter, Lord High Steward of Scotland. By her, who was the daughter of Sir James Lindsay, of Crawford, he had two sons, between whom he divided his lands: 1. Sir John, who carried on the line of this family; and, 2. Sir Robert, progenitor of the Maxwells of Calderwood.

Sir John, the eldest son, succeeded his father in the lands and baronies of Nether Pollok, Murray, Herdhouse, Carnwardroch, and many others. In the year 1400 he and his brother, Sir Robert, entered into a mutual indenture and deed of entail, whereby it was provided that in case of failure of heirs male on either of their bodies, their estate should devolve on the surviving heirs male of the other. Sir John died in the reign of King James I., and left issue two sons: 1. John, who succeeded him^a; 2. Hugh, who, from a careful observation

* Sir John, who succeeded his father, lived in the reign of King James II., and acquired the lands of Glanderston from John, Lord Darnley, in 1477. He died soon after, leaving issue three sons: 1. John, his heir; 2. Robert, Bishop of Orkney; 3. George Maxwell, of Cowglen, whose son John married the heiress of Pollok; and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir John, who got a charter under the Great Seal from King James IV. of the lands of Henryston, &c. dated the 8th of July, 1495. He had the honour of knighthood conferred on him by King James II., and married a daughter of the family of Houston, of that ilk, by whom he had one daughter, Elizabeth, his sole heiress. He died in the end of the reign of King James V., and was succeeded by his only child,

Elizabeth Maxwell, who married her cousin, John, son of George Maxwell, of Cowglen, heir male of the family, who succeeded as such, and thereby got possession of the whole estate and titles. He got a charter under the Great Seal of the lands of Pottertoun, Hillfield, &c. in Renfrewshire, dated the 27th of November, 1556, and had the honour of knighthood conferred on him by Queen Mary. He was sincerely attached to her interest, and continued with her Majesty till her troops were defeated at Langside. He died in 1578, leaving issue by the said Elizabeth Maxwell, a son,

Sir John Maxwell, of Pollok, who succeeded him, and was knighted by King James VI. He married Margaret, daughter of William Cunningham, of Caprington, by whom he had a son, and a daughter, Agnes, married to John Boyle, of Kelburn, of whom the Earl of Glasgow is lineally descended. He was killed assisting his chief, Lord Maxwell, in 1593, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir John, who got a charter under the Great Seal of the lands of Haggis, Govanshiells, Tittwood, and several others in Renfrewshire, dated the 5th of November, 1596. He married Grizel, daughter of John Blair, of Blair, and got charters under the Great Seal of the lands of Haghorn, Hill, &c. in Renfrewshire, the 19th of February, 1642, and the 5th of July, 1643. Sir John having no surviving children, and being the last male descendant of the body of Sir John Maxwell, of Pollok, eldest son of Sir John, of Pollok, the succession therefore ought, as it has been asserted, to have devolved upon Sir James, of Calderwood, lineally descended of Sir Robert, the second son of the said Sir John, and, in consequence of this opinion, Sir James, of Calderwood, insisted, in a lawsuit, that he ought to have succeeded to the estate of Pollok, in consequence of the mutual entail before mentioned. But Sir John being unwilling to let the estates of Pollok and Calderwood be conjoined, and being desirous also to keep up two distinct families, thought proper to make a conveyance of his estate in favour of George Maxwell, of Auldhouse, said to be a cadet of his own family, and who, if our arrangement of the genealogy is correct, was the true heir male. Not

of facts and dates, appears to have been progenitor of the family of Auldhouse, and of course ancestor of the present Baronet. We therefore proceed with

Hugh Maxwell, second son of Sir John, the fourth Baron of Pollok; and we are the more convinced of his being actually the progenitor of Auldhouse, from the circumstance of a descendant having a conveyance of the estate of Pollok made to him, as a cadet of the superior branch. Douglas and other Scottish genealogists have, indeed, expressed their inability to connect the family of Auldhouse with that of Pollok, until the conveyance of the estates took place about 1650; but a careful revision of the family genealogy will show that our arrangement of this part of it goes much beyond mere conjecture, though, as yet, we have not been able to prove it by precise documents. We also find him mentioned in a remission granted by James IV. in 1500, dated at Renfrew, to John Maxwell, son and apparent heir of Sir John Maxwell, of Pollok, and to Hugh Maxwell, brother-german to the said Sir John, as may be seen more at large in Semple's Renfrew. His son was

John Maxwell, of Auldhouse, who lived in the reign of Queen Mary, and got a charter under the Great Seal, in 1572, of the lands of Auldhouse. He was father of

George Maxwell, of Auldhouse, who married Janet, daughter of John Miller, of Newton, by whom he had a son, John, his heir. He married, secondly, Jean, daughter of William Mure, of Glanderston, by whom he had another son, William, progenitor of the Maxwells of Springkell. He married, thirdly, Janet Douglas, daughter of the Laird of Waterside, by whom he had a son, Hugh, who married Marian, daughter and heiress of John Maxwell, of Dalswinton, and carried on the line of that family. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

John Maxwell, of Auldhouse, who married Elizabeth, daughter of James Stewart, of Blackhall, by whom he had two sons, George^b, to whom Sir John

is this unlikely, notwithstanding the bond of agreement, as Sir John might probably have entered into it previous to the birth of his second son. In consequence whereof he was put in possession of the estate at least half a year before Sir John's death, as is clearly proved by two charters under the Great Seal, still in existence.

^b George Maxwell, eldest son of the above John, of Auldhouse, &c. had the honour of knighthood conferred on him by King Charles II., and was a man of abilities and merit. He married Annabella, daughter of Sir Archibald Stewart, of Blackhall, by whom he had a son, John, his heir, and three daughters: 1. Marian, married, first, to William Stewart, of Rosyth, without issue; secondly, to Sir Charles Murray, of Dreghorn; 2. Annabella, married, first, to John Cathcart, of Carleton; secondly, to Sir Robert Pollok;

Maxwell conveyed his estate as before mentioned in the note; and Zacharias Maxwell, of Blawarthill, who carried on the line of the family. We therefore proceed with

Zacharias Maxwell, the second son, who was designated of Blawarthill. He married Jean, only daughter of John Maxwell, of Southbar, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of William Cunningham, of Craighends, by whom he had a son,

John Maxwell, of Blawarthill, who, upon the death of Sir John Maxwell Pollok, the first Baronet, without issue, succeeded to his estate and honours, and was second Baronet of Pollok. He married Lady Anne Carmichael, daughter of John, Earl of Hyndford, by whom he had one son, Sir John, his heir, who was third Baronet, but dying unmarried, was succeeded by his half-brother, Walter; and one daughter, Elizabeth. He married, secondly, a daughter of Walter Stewart, Esq., Advocate, by whom he had three sons: 1. George Maxwell, Esq., who died unmarried; 2. Walter, afterwards Sir Walter, the fourth Baronet, succeeding to his brother John; he married Darcy, daughter of Thomas Brisbane, of that Ilk and Bishopton, by whom he had one son, John, the fifth Baronet, who died in infancy; 3. James, afterwards Sir James; and two daughters: Annabella, who died unmarried, and Jean, married to ——— Montgomery, of Lanshaw, Esq. Sir John died about the year 1753, and was succeeded by his eldest son, the third Baronet; but the line of descent was carried on by the third son of the second marriage,

Sir James Maxwell, of Pollok, the sixth Baronet, who married Frances, daughter of Robert Colquhoun, Esq., of the island of St. Christopher, by whom he had two sons, John, the present Baronet, and Robert, who died a Captain in the army; also two daughters; 1. Frances, married to John Cunningham, Esq., of Craighends, and died without issue; 2. Barbara, wife of the Reverend Grevill Ewing. On the death of Sir James, in 1785, he was succeeded by his eldest son,

3. Margaret, married to Alexander Maxwell, the younger, of Calderwood. Sir George died in 1677, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir John Maxwell, of Pollok, who was created a Baronet by King Charles II., by letters patent, dated the 12th of April, 1682, which dignity was afterwards confirmed to his heirs of entail. He was chosen Commissioner for the shire of Renfrew to the Convention of estates in 1689, and was nominated one of the Privy Council for Scotland by King William, on the first institution thereof in the year 1696; and was constituted one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury and Exchequer. In 1699 he was appointed one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and Lord Justice Clerk. He married Marian, daughter of Sir James Stewart, of Kirkfield, by whom he had no children, and dying without issue, was succeeded by his cousin and heir male, John, of Blawarthill, the second Baronet.

Sir John Maxwell, now of Pollok, the seventh Baronet, who married Hannah-Anne Gardiner, daughter of Richard Gardiner, Esq., of Mount Amelia, in the county of Norfolk, by whom he has had one son, John, and three daughters: 1. Harriet; 2. Mary-Anne, who died in infancy; and, 3. Elizabeth.

Creation—12th of April, 1682.

BANNERMAN.

For the account of this ancient family, see the APPENDIX.

PRINGLE.

For the account of this ancient family, see the APPENDIX.

MAXWELL.

For the account of this ancient family, see the APPENDIX.

STEWART.

For the account of this ancient family, see the APPENDIX.

SETON.

IN our researches into the history of this ancient family, we have been able to procure a most interesting MS. of the "Genologie and History of the Illustrious House and Sirname of Seton, collected and sett furth by Sir Richard Maitland, of Lethington^a, a sister's son of the said House," and in order to perpetuate such a curious piece of antiquity, we shall give it as far down as the branching off of the House of Pitmedden, by that of Meldrum. Sir Richard informs us, that

There were few surnames in Scotland before the time of King Malcolm Canmore, except that after the manner yet used in the Highlands of Scotland, they used their father's name subjoined to their own, in form of a patronimic. The said King Malcolm gave to his nobles and gentlemen particular surnames: some by reason of their offices, and some after the names of the lands which they possessed, and some for other causes. Amongst whom the predecessor of this family got the name of Seton, as the Chronicles testify, by occasion of the possession of the lands of that name, which was given to the lands by reason, that the town thereof is situate hard upon the sea.

Thereupon we may collect two things; first, that he was a gentleman who first received this surname, because the King gave surnames to none but gentlemen; secondly, that he was landed, for he took his surname from the lands he possessed, and it may well stand that his forefathers did brooke these lands long before that time, how be it there be no infetment to show thereupon: and

^a He was father to the famous Secretary, so memorable in the days of the unfortunate Mary, and was also ancestor of the present noble family of Lauderdale.

though there had been, they might have perished in the sudden and cruel wars, which have especially infested these parts in Lothian. I cannot find the proper name of him who first received the surname; the first whose proper name I find, is called

Dougal Seton: he was son, or else nephew, to him who first received this surname, and lived in the time of King Alexander I.

Secher Seton, seemeth to be son to this Dougal: he lived in the time of St. David, King of Scotland, son to Malcolm Canmore.

Philip Seton, son to Secher Seton, lived in the time of King Malcolm the Maiden, and in the 14th year of King William the Lyon, from whom he got a new charter and infestment of the lands of Wintoun, and Wineburgh, which had been his heritage before, as the charter testifyeth.

Alexander Seton, first of that name, succeeded to his father, Philip, and died in the 46th year of the said William, from whom he received a new charter and infestment of the said lands, conformable to that given to his father.

Bartine Seton, succeeded to his father, Alexander Seton, and died in the time of King Alexander II. To this Bartine, Patrick, Earl of March, gave the lands of Roughlaw, which gift was confirmed by King William the Lyon.

Adam Seton, succeeded to his father, Bartine, and in the time of Alexander III.

Christal Seton, succeeded to Adam, his father, and died in the 13th year of Alexander III.; he was much given to devotion, little regarding worldly affairs.

Christal Seton succeeded to his father Christal in the days of King Alexander III. He was a nobleman, and did many valiant and noble acts against the Englishmen, in the days of William Wallace, remaining for the most part with his friends in Jedburgh Forest.

Christall Seton, third of the name, succeeded to his father, in the days of William Wallace, was made Knight by King Robert Bruce, and styled (for his many valiant acts against the Englishmen), "Good Christall Seton." At the field of Methven, King Robert Bruce being taken captive, his taker crying in derision, "Who will help the new-made King?" the said Christall rescued the King, and beat down them who had him in hands. He married the sister of the said King Robert, who gave him the double tressure about his coat of arms, in the like manner it is borne by the King himself. At length he was taken and carried to London, where he was most cruelly put to death; which when King Robert heard as he was walking upon a little hill beside the town of Dumfries, after much sorrow and regret for the unworthy death of so noble a Knight, in the same place where he was walking, founded a chapel in honour

of the Virgin Mary; and in remembrance of the said Sir Christall, founded a priest to do service therein perpetually, and to pray for the said Sir Christall, mortifying five pounds yearly out of the barony of Caerlaverock, for sustentation of the said priest. The chapel was commonly called Christall's Chapel, and was standing undecayed in 1552.

Alexander Seton, second of that name, sister's son to King Robert Bruce, was by him made Knight, and received from him (for service done by him and his father), the lands of Dundas, and Craigie, as the charter beareth, given at Berwick upon Tweed. He received also from him, the barony of Treiment, and Tennendrie thereof, viz. Fauside, Myles, and Elphingstone, by charters given at Berwick, and Scoon. King Robert Bruce also gave him the barony of Barnes, about Haddington, for services specified in the charter. In the meantime, Edward Baliol usurped the crown of Scotland, and with a company of Englishmen landed at Kinghorn. Sir Alexander Seton being there for the time with a few number of men, set upon Baliol and his men, at his landing; hurt and slew divers of them: but he being overmastered with the multitude of his arms, his company being overthrown, he was killed himself, anno 1332.

Sir Alexander Seton, third of that name, after his father's slaughter, was made Captain of Berwick, at which time, Edward of Windsor, with a great army, besieged Berwick, very sharply both by sea and land; also the said Alexander Seton defending it very valiantly both by sea and land for the space of three months; sundry times issuing forth and assailing their watches, and burning many of their ships, in one of which assaults, William Seton, his son, following too far, was taken; a bastard son of his also, being a valiant youth, as he invaded the English ships, chanced to be drowned. At length, victuals growing scarce in the town, and divers of the garrison being hurt or slain. Sir Alexander sent away to the rulers of Scotland, (in the minority of King David Bruce), for speedy rescue. In the meantime, he took truce with King Edward, for certain days, upon condition, that if he was not rescued before the appointed day, he should deliver the town into the King of England's hands, giving his eldest son in pledge, called Thomas Seton. During the truce, the rulers of Scotland gathered a great army, which when the English King saw approaching, notwithstanding the appointed time was not come, summoned the Captain to give up the town, threatening if he did refuse, to hang both his sons, the one being prisoner, the other hostage: which unreasonable demand being refused, he presently set up a gibbet before the town, and hung the two young gentlemen there, contrary to the conditions of the truce. Sir Alexander, lest he should be moved with such a pitiful spectacle, retired to a chamber, in extreme

grief, where he was much comforted* by the courageous speeches of his lady, named Christian, a noble and wise woman. How be it, it is not probable, which is written by Boece, that his resolution in this, proceeded more from the courageous speeches of his lady, than his own approved valour, for diverse of the old chronicles do testify, that her comfortable speeches to him, were made after he had retired to his chamber, and his children were executed and dead. This befel anno 1333. He died in great age, in the later days of King David Bruce, and was buried in the parish kirk of Seton^c.

* We are told by various historians, that this lady addressed him thus: "My dear husband, consider your fidelity to your lawful King, and love to your native country, and the character of your family. If the children are put to death, we have more children alive; and though they suffer, neither of us are so old, but we may (by the blessing of God) have more. If they had escaped death at this time, they might have chanced to die soon, and not so honourably as to fall a sacrifice for the safety of their country; but if you had betrayed the trust given you by your country, consider the infamy which would stick to the family of Seton. It would have been an indelible blemish for ever to your innocent posterity, which no after service or action could make atonement for: and as for the cruel tyrant, Edward, he hath violated his faith so often, and even to yourself, that you could not have entertained any hopes of his mercy, even in the present case!"

^c Continuation of Maitland's MSS. The forenamed Sir Alexander, obtained of King David Bruce, the heritrix of Parbroth, named Elizabeth Ramsay, daughter to Sir Nicoll Ramsay, Knt., whom he bestowed on his youngest son, John Seton, to whom she bore Alexander Seton, whose son, Sir Gilbert, married Mariann Pitcairne, upon whom he begot five sons. The eldest, Sir Alexander, succeeded to his father: the second, called William, married Catharine Butler, heritrix of Rungay; the third, named John, married Janet Lathrisk, heritrix of Lathrisk, (of whom are descended the Setons, of Lathrisk, and Balbirnie); the fourth, called Mr. David, a singular honest man; he married all his brother's daughters upon landed men, and payed their tochers, and bought of heritage to his brother's sons. In the mean time of King James III. the process of recognition was intended against sundry Barons; amongst others, George, Lord Seton, second of that name, was pursued for alienating the barony of Winchburgh, without the King's consent. Mr. Richard Lawson, was then Advocate for the King, and Justice Clerk Mr. James Henderson, who then succeeded him in his office, assisted at the bar, and because the King himself was present among the Lords of Session, they were earnest in the pursuit. Mr. David Seton, being one of the Advocates for his chief, answered, "Howbeit they call you Lawson, yet you are not Law's father, to make laws at your pleasure!" then turning to the King, he said, "Sir, when our forebears got those lands from your Majesty's predecessors for spending of their blood, and sometimes their lives in defence of this realm, at that time, there was neither Lawson, nor Henderson, who would then invent ways to disinherit the Barons of Scotland." To whom the King answered, "How now! you have forgot yourself, not knowing where you are. It appears you would fight for the matter." To whom Mr. David answered, "If it might stand with your Majesty's pleasure, I pray God it might come to that, to see if either Lawson, or Henderson, durst fight with me in the quarrel, old as I am," (he was then past sixty years). The King, who was the most noble and honourable Prince in the world, considering the man's great age, and affection to his chief's action, smiled a little and spoke nothing. This Mr. David was parson of Fetterearney and Helheavie, and as large of body as any of his time, and stout therewith. The fairest and good man that ever I saw: he lived unde-

Alexander Seton, the fourth of that name, was third son to Sir Alexander, Captain of Berwick; a noble and virtuous man. He lived in the days of King Robert III. and is buried in the parish church of Seton.

William Seton, (son to Alexander, fourth of that name), was first of that house, created Lord of Parliament. He married Catharine Sinclair, daughter to the Laird of Herdmiston, which was a powerful house in those days. She bore to him two sons; John, who succeeded to his father; and Alexander, who married the heritrix of Gordon. She bore him also seven daughters; the eldest was married to the Lord, predecessor to the Earl of Lenox; the second to the Lord Kennedy, predecessor to the Earl of Cassilis; the third to the predecessor of the Lord Ogilvy; the fourth, to the predecessor of the Earl of Carlisle; the fifth, to Haldane, Laird of Gleneagles; the sixth, to Hamilton, Laird of Prestoun; and the seventh, to Lauder, Laird of Pape. This Lord William lived a long and honourable life, in the days of Robert III. and was buried in the Cordelier Friars of Haddington; to whom he mortified six loads of coals yearly out of the coal-pit of Tranent, and forty shillings out of the barony of Barnes. After his death, his lady continued a widow, living very honourably, and doing many good acts. In her widowhood she married four of her daughters, and built an aisle in the south side of the parish kirk of Seton, of fine ashler work, and roofed with stone, with a sepulchre, wherein she lieth, and a priest to serve there continually. She used whenever her eldest son went abroad, to send a company of honest men, whom she entertained in her house for his honour, sending her stewards with them to defray their charges in their attendance. The said Lord William, in his lifetime, bought the marriage of the Lady, heritrix of Gordon and Strabougie, intending to bestow her on his eldest son, John; but he being in affection of a daughter of the Earl of March, did marry her without his father's knowledge, wherefore the said Lord William bestowed her on his second son,

Alexander Seton, of whom are descended the Earls of Huntly, and the

crypid till he was eighty years, and did many worthy actions. The fifth of the said Sir Gilbert's sons, named Gilbert, and Master Clerk, died at Rome.

Sir Alexander Seton, eldest son to Sir Gilbert, married ——— Murray, daughter to the Laird of Tullibairdine, who bore to him one son, named Alexander. He married a daughter, named Catharine, to the Lord Lyndsay, of the Byres, on whom he begot two sons: John, who succeeded to his father, and was slain at Flowden, without succession; the second, named Andrew Seton, succeeded to his brother, married ——— Balfour, daughter to the Laird of Burleigh, who bore him a son, named Gilbert, slain at Pinkie, in his father's lifetime. He married ——— Leslie, daughter to the Earl of Rothes, on whom he begot David, apparent heir to his Good Sir Andrew.

Setons, of Meldrum, of Touch, and Tillebodie; for she bore to him two sons: the eldest, Alexander, was first Earl of Huntly, having adopted the name of Gordon, and the second, called William Seton, married Elizabeth, daughter of William de Meldrum^a, with whom he got the barony of Meldrum, and the lands of Auchineve, &c. but he and his successors retained their paternal name of Seton, and he was the first of the Setons, of Meldrum. He was slain at the battle of Brechin, the 18th of May, 1452, and by the said heiress of Meldrum left a son,

Alexander, of Meldrum, who succeeded. He married Muriella, a daughter of Alexander Sutherland, Lord of Duffus, and had a son, William, and a daughter, Catharine, married to William Forbes, of Keldrum.

William Seton, of Meldrum, his only son and apparent heir, was put in possession of the estate in his father's lifetime. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Leslie, of Wardis, eldest son of the second marriage of William Leslie, fourth Baron of Balquhain; but died before his father, leaving issue a son, Alexander, and his widow re-married to John Collinson, of Aberdeen.

Alexander Seton, of Meldrum, who succeeded his grandfather, married, first, Agnes, daughter of Patrick Gordon, of Haddo, ancestor of the Earls of Aberdeen, and by her had two sons, William, his heir, and Alexander, Chancellor of Aberdeen. He married, secondly, Janet, daughter and one of the coheiresses of George Leith, of Barns, with whom he got the lands of Blair, &c. in the parish of Bowtry, and by her had a son, John, and a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Patrick Leslie, of Duncanstown. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

William Seton, of Meldrum, who was served heir to his father, the 13th of January, 1533. He married Janet, daughter of James Gordon, of Lesmoir; by her he had three sons, Alexander, John, and William. He married,

^a The surname of Meldrum is of such antiquity, that it is not possible to ascertain whether it was originally a local one or given to the lands of Meldrum by the first possessors. The first progenitor was Philip Fedarg, who was amongst the most powerful nobles at the Court of Alexander II. His son, Sir Philip, in the reign of Alexander III. assumed or re-assumed the surname of Meldrum, and married Dame Agnes Cummin, daughter of William, and sister of Alexander, Earls of Buchan, then one of the greatest and most opulent families in Scotland. By this match he had three sons; from the two younger, Thomas, and Alexander, are descended the Meldrums, of Cleish, and Segy; and the eldest, Sir William, was one of those who sided with Baliol, in the contest for the crown. His eldest son, John de Meldrum, left two sons; the youngest was William, ancestor of the Meldrums, of Tyrie; and the eldest, Sir Philip, after fighting valiantly at Halidon Hill, and other battles, in defence of the liberties of his country, fell at length at the battle of Durham, in 1346. His second son, Sir William, left an heir, William; whose son, William, was one of the hostages for the ransom of King James, in 1431. His sole surviving daughter and heiress carried the lands of Meldrum to her husband, Sir William Seton, as described in the text.

secondly, Margaret, daughter of — Innes, of Leuchars, by whom he had two sons; George, who was Chancellor of Aberdeen, and carried on the principal line, and

James, the progenitor of this family, who was first designated of Burtie; but afterwards acquired the lands of Pitmedden, in Aberdeenshire, which became the chief title of his family. He married Margaret, grand-daughter of William Rolland, Esq., who in the reign of King James V. was Master of the Mint, of Aberdeen, by whom he had

Alexander Seton, of Pitmedden, who succeeded him; he married, first, Beatrix, daughter of Sir Walter Ogilvie, of Dunlugas, progenitor of Lord Banff, by whom he had one son and eight daughters: 1. Grisel, wife of George Gordon, of Cocklerochil; 2. —, married to — Gordon, of Milntown; 3. —, to Cummin, of Bernes; 4. —, to — Buchan, of Auchmilty; 5. —, to — Gordon, of Auchintoul; 6. Margery, to David Dunbar, of Grangehill; 7. Elizabeth, to — Irvine, of Beattie; and, 8. Jean, to Alexander Menzies, of Kinnurdy; and dying soon after, was succeeded by his son,

John Seton, of Pitmedden, a man of abilities, which were greatly improved by a liberal education and travelling. On his return home, he had the honour of accompanying the Earl of Errol, Lord High Constable of Scotland, at the coronation of King Charles I. at Edinburgh. He was a steady loyalist, and most invariably attached to the interest of the royal family, of which he gave many signal proofs. As soon as the Earl of Aboyne got the command of the King's forces in the North, Mr. Seton repaired to his standard, and had the command of a detachment of loyalists. At the battle of the Bridge of Dee, he was shot through the heart by a cannon ball with the royal standard in his hand, June, 1639, in the twenty-ninth year of his age; and the Marquis of Montrose had the body of this brave man interred at Aberdeen, with all military honours*. In 1633, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Samuel John-

* At this unfortunate affray, the royal troops were commanded by the Lord Aboyn, and those of the Covenanters were under the Earl Marischal; but as a cotemporary writer gives a very accurate account, and one highly characteristic of the species of warfare of the time, we shall extract some of the most curious particulars. "Upon the Monday the Earl Marischal, seeing the Lord Aboyn returning back to Aberdeen, gathers his forces, writes to the Earl of Montrose, and the said Monday comes forward to Tollyhill, where he encamps: more friends come to him, such as the said Earl of Montrose and Earl of Kinghorn, who came indeed. The Lord Aboyn, advertised of this gathering, upon Tuesday, the eighteenth of June, about ten hours, goes to array his soldiers, and such as he got also out of both Aberdeens, and resolves to stop their coming to the town, by keeping of the bridge of Dee; they carried out their four brazen pieces which had little skath. Lieutenant Crowen Johnston mans the bridge, fortified the port upon the south end of the

ston, of Elphinston, Knt., by whom he had two sons: 1. James, his heir, who was fourth Baron of Pitmedden, and with his other brother, though both infants, was reduced to incredible hardships on account of their father's loyalty. They with their mother were driven from their father's house, which was plun-

same, and caused close it up strongly with faill and thatch to hold out the shot of the cartow; he had about 2 hundred brave musketeers, whereof fifty was still in service by turns. Upon the same Tuesday the Earls of Montrose and Kinghorn come frae the South, the Lord Frazer, the Master of Forbes, with divers Barons and Gentlemen, come frae the North to the Earl Marischal; they were estimate altogether about two thousand men on foot, and three hundred horse; the Lord Aboyn's was of no less number, and more brave horsemen lying about the bridge of Dee, but few footmen. This Thursday the Earl Marischal and the rest goes to array, and marches forward frae Tollohill to the bridge; they begin to shoot their cartow at the same, whilk was very fearful, being a quarter cannon, having her ball of twenty pound weight; but courageous Johnston manfully defended the same with brave musketeers that came out of both Aberdeens, who gave fire so abundantly upon the enemies' musketeers, that they were of them praised and admired for their brave service. Thus the hail day they on the one side pursuing the bridge with cannon and musket, and on the other side they are defending with muskets and their four brazen pieces, (which did little service) yet no skaith on our side, except a townsman, called John Forbes, was pitifully slain, and William Gordon, of Gordon's Mill, was rashly shot in the foot, both Anti-covenanters. Thus, night being come, both parties left off, and set their watches, attending the coming of the morning. Upon Wednesday, the 19th of June, the town's-folk, about fifty musketeers, foolishly left the bridge, with about the like number, to keep the same, and went convoying the corps of the foresaid John Forbes to be buried in the town, whilk was very unwisely done, and to the tinsell of the bridge. In the mean time a new assault was given; courageous Johnston placed his few soldiers (as he did first) in the bounds of the bridge so commodiously, as they defended themselves very stoutly and manfully with little loss. The confederate Lords seeing they had come no speed, devises a pretty slight to draw the horsemen frae the bridge, (being about the number of nine score brave gentlemen, albeit they had no footmen, except James Grant's company, and the townsmen of both Aberdeens, because they had scattered at Cowie, as ye have heard, and was quickly gathering again, but came not in time to the defence of the bridge) better horsed and more in number than they were of good horses, therefore they stringed up their horse company on the other side of the water of Dee, making show to enter the water and come through the same, and pursue the Lord Aboyn this side of the water, which was far from their mind, and over-hastily believed by Aboyn, whereupon he rides up to the water side to meet their horsemen at their coming through the water, and leaves the bridge foolishly with brave Johnston and about fifty musketeers only, who wonderfully stood out and defended the same; albeit cruelly charged with cartow and musket shot in great abundance, which was more fearfully renewed, whereas the Lord Aboyn was marching up the water side; at last brave Johnston is unhappily hurt in the thigh or leg, by the buffet of a stone thrown out of the bridge by the violence of a shot, so that he could do no more service; he hastily calls for a horse, and says to his soldiers, 'Do for yourselves, and haste you to the town;': whereupon they all with himself took the flight. Then followed in certain Captains, and quickly took in the bridge peaceably, and cast out their colours; the Lord Aboyn seeing their horsemen stay upon the other side of the water, and not coming through the water as they seemed to intend, and wished, seeing their colours upon the bridge, takes the flight shamefully without stroke of sword, or any other kind of vassalage, for he and his horsemen lay under banks and braes, saving themselves from the cartow, and beheld the Aberdeens' men defend the bridge, which was lost by the incoming of the soldiers to John Forbes' burial, and by the Lord Aboyn's leaving of the same, and chiefly by the unhappy hurt which brave Johnston received. Our Aberdeens' men were praised even of their very enemies, for their sure and ready fire. There was slain of townsmen the foresaid John

dered, and the whole rents of their estate were seized by the Covenanters; but, in the year 1640, the King was pleased to gift the ward-marriage and non-entry of the estate to their kinsman, George, Earl of Winton, who bestowed it on the education of the orphans. He completed his education at the University of Aberdeen, after which he travelled, visited most of the courts of Europe, and returned at the Restoration, in 1660. Being of a bold and intrepid disposition, he volunteered into the English fleet, under the command of the Duke of York, and was present at that desperate engagement near Harwich, where the English obtained a signal victory over the Dutch, the 3rd of June, 1665. He afterwards died at London, of the wounds he received from the Dutch, in their attack on the English fleet at Chatham, in 1667, and having no issue, was succeeded by his brother; 2. Alexander, who continued the line, with whom we proceed.

Sir Alexander, of Pitmedden, second son of John, being bred to the law, and eminent in his profession, greatly retrieved the family estate. King Charles II. conferred the honour of knighthood on him in 1664. He was afterwards appointed one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and a Lord of Justiciary, in 1677. He was also elected Knight of the Shire for Aberdeen, to serve in several parliaments, and acquitted himself in every station of life with honour, and like a true lover of his country; wherefore King Charles was pleased to create him a Baronet, by patent, dated the 15th of January, 1684. After the Revolution, he had the offer of being made one of the Lords of Session by King William, which he declined, thinking it inconsistent with the oaths he had already taken. He then retired from public business, and afterwards lived a private life. He married Margaret, daughter of William Lauder, Esq., one of the Principal Clerks of Session, by whom he had five sons and five daughters: 1. Sir William, his heir; 2. George, designated of Moony, he was an Advocate, and married, to his first wife, a daughter of Sir Alexander Gibson, of Alderston, secondly, a Miss Leslie, and had issue by both; 3. Alexander, who was a Physician, and on military service under the Duke of Marlborough; 4. James; and, 5. Thomas. The daughters were, 1. Elizabeth, wife of Sir Alexander Wedderburn, of Blackness; 2. Margaret, married to Sir John Lauder, of Fountain Hall, Bart.; 3. Anne, wife of William Dick, of Grange; 4. Isabel; and, 5. Jean. Sir Alexander died at an advanced age, in 1719, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Forbes, Patrick Gray, David Johnston, and some others hurt and wounded; amongst the rest, Seaton of Pitmedden, a gentleman, was suddenly shot, riding up the water side with the Lord Aboyn, and on the other side a brave gentleman," &c.

Sir William, the second Baronet, of Pitmedden, who in his father's lifetime was chosen to represent the county of Aberdeen, in the Scotch parliament, from 1702 till 1706, when he was amongst those who voted for the Protestant Succession, at which time, the Queen was pleased to name him one of the Commissioners to treat about the union between Scotland and England, which was soon after concluded. This appointment was the more honourable to him, as he had been an oppositionist to the Union from principle; so far, at least, as to join in all the protests for the security of the national honour and importance, which were entered into during the discussion. Yet, when the Union was determined on, he did not desert his country's cause in disgust, but accepted the office of Commissioner, in which he showed himself as jealous of her rights and honour, as when sitting as a legislator¹. He was then made one of the

¹ On the return of Mr. Seton to report to the Scottish Parliament, he took occasion, at the first reading of the articles, to say, that having had the honour to be one of the Commissioners for the treaty, he thought it his duty to give some reasons, which moved him to approve the first article at London; accordingly, on the 2nd of November, 1706, he made a speech, which, as it is almost the last specimen of Scottish parliamentary eloquence, is certainly worth preserving, and was as follows:

“ My Lord Chancellor,

“ This Honourable House has heard the several articles of the Treaty of Union twice read, has spent a considerable time in discoursing to each of them, and, after much debate, is come to examine and determine upon the first. Notwithstanding all the arguments offered against it, I cannot find the least motive for altering the opinion I had at signing this article, having had the honour to be one of the Commissioners appointed by her Majesty for that end; but that I may give all satisfaction to every Member, I shall humbly offer, in a plain manner, my thoughts in relation to it. My Lord, this article is the foundation of the whole Treaty, and the approving or rejecting of it must determine Union or no Union betwixt both kingdoms. How far the approving this article conduces to our happiness, appears evidently, by considering the three different ways proposed for retrieving the languishing condition of this nation; which are, that we continue under the same sovereign with England, with limitations on his prerogative as King of Scotland; that the two kingdoms be incorporated into one; or that they be entirely separated. That the union of the crowns, with limitations on the successor, is not sufficient to rectify the bad state of this nation, appears from these positions founded on reason and experience. Two kingdoms subject to one sovereign, having different interests, the nearer these are to one another, the greater jealousy and emulation will be betwixt them. Every monarch, having two or more kingdoms, will be obliged to prefer the council and interest of the stronger to that of the weaker: and the greater disparity of power and riches there is betwixt those kingdoms, the greater influence the more powerful nation will have on the sovereign. Notwithstanding these positions, I shall suppose the Parliament of Scotland is vested with the power of making peace or war, of rewarding and punishing persons of all ranks, of levying troops, and of the negative itself. I could show the inconveniences that must attend such a state of government, in disposal of places, and managing public affairs. I could likewise show the improbability of attaining such conditions, or keeping them if attained. But laying aside such considerations, my humble opinion is, that we cannot reap any benefit from these conditions of government, without the assistance of England; and the people thereof will never be convinced to promote the interest of Scotland, till both kingdoms are incorporated into one: so that I conceive such a

Commissioners of Equivalent, which office he enjoyed as long as that commission was in force. He married Catharine, daughter of Sir Thomas Barnet, of Leys, Bart., by whom he had issue five sons: 1. Sir Alexander, who succeeded his father, as third Baronet, of Pitmedden, and was an officer in the Guards,

state of limitations to be no better for Scotland, than if it were intirely separated from England: in which state there is little appearance of procuring any remedy to our present circumstances, which appears in these uncontroverted positions. The people and government of Scotland must be richer or poorer, as we have plenty or scarcity of money, the common measure of trade. No money or things of value can be purchased in the course of commerce but when there is a force to protect it. This nation is behind all the nations in Europe, for many years with respect to the effects of an extended trade. This nation being weak and without force to protect its commerce, cannot reap great advantages by it, till it partake of the trade and protection of some powerful neighbour nation, that can communicate both these. To illustrate this position, I shall give a short view of the state of commerce we must needs be in, with respect to our neighbour nations, supposing an intire separation from England. The ordinary mean whereby we can flourish in wealth, is, that balance which arises from the exchange of our natural or artificial product with other places; but we have no valuable branch of export, which does not interfere with the like commodity of some more powerful neighbour nation, whose interest it is to suppress or discourage our commodity, by raising the value of its own; so that there is no demonstrable security for the vent and encouragement of any branch of our export. Can it be expected that Holland will suffer us to improve our fishery, which is to them a nursery for seamen, a livelihood to many families, and an immense treasure to the public? If we traffic with England, our linen, cloth, cattle, and coals, will be discouraged, at least after the same manner that we discourage export from thence. If we traffic with Muscovy, Sweden, Denmark, Poland, Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy, the sale of our commodities will be of small value in those places; seeing the Dutch, or English, by their increase of trade, are capable to serve them with most of the like goods, cheaper and better than we. Let us look to any other part of the world, for vent to our product, and we will find other nations have prevented us. If we attempt the East India trade, that is already enhanced by the Dutch, English, French, Spaniards, or Portuguese, from which we must expect opposition, they themselves opposing one another daily; and we of no force to debate the same with the most considerable of them. The trade of Africa is, for the most part, of small value; and every province of Africa is claimed as property, by some powerful European nation. If it be said that Scotland may make alliance with one of its neighbour nations for protection; that alliance must be with Holland, England, or France. Other countries being so remote or poor, that their friendships can be of little use to us. With Holland we can have no advantageous alliance, because its chief branch of trade is the same with ours; with the English we can expect no profitable friendship, for they being our near neighbours, will be jealous of our increase in power; and from France few advantages can be reaped, till the old offensive and defensive league be revived betwixt France and Scotland, which would give umbrage to the English, and occasion a war betwixt them and us. And allowing the Scots, in such a juncture, with the assistance of France, to conquer England; Scotland by that conquest, could not hope to better its present state; for it is more than probable, the conqueror would make his residence in England, as formerly the Northern people used to do in their Southern expeditions. From these considerations, I conceive that this nation, by an intire separation from England, cannot extend its trade, so as to raise its power in proportion to other trafficking nations in Europe; but that hereby we may be in danger of returning to that Gothic constitution of government, wherein our forefathers were, which was frequently attended with feuds, murders, depredations, and rebellions. My Lord, I am sorry, that in place of things, we amuse ourselves with words; for my part, I computed no durable union betwixt Scotland and England, but that expressed in this article, 'by one kingdom,' that

but died a bachelor; 2. Sir William, who succeeded his brother, and was fourth Baronet, but died without issue; 3. Thomas, who married a daughter of Sir John Patterson, but without issue; 4. Sir Archibald, who succeeded his brother, Sir William, as fifth Baronet, and was a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy; he also

to say, one people, one civil government, and one interest. It is true the words, federal union, are become very fashionable, and may be handsomely fitted to delude unthinking people; but if any Member of this House will give himself the trouble to examine what conditions or articles are understood by these words, and reduce them into any kind of federal compacts, whereby distinct nations have been united, I will presume to say, these will be found impracticable, or of very little use to us. But to put the matter in a clear light, these queries ought to be duly examined, whether a federal union be practicable betwixt two nations accustomed to a monarchical government? Whether there be any sure guaranty projected for the observance of the articles of a federal compact, stipulated betwixt two nations, whereof the one is much superior to the other in riches, number of people, and an extended commerce? Whether the advantages of a federal union do balance its disadvantages? Whether the English will accept a federal union, supposing it to be for the true interest of both nations? Whether any federal compact, betwixt Scotland and England, is sufficient to secure the peace of this island, or fortify it against the intrigues and invasions of its foreign enemies? And whether England, in prudence, ought to communicate its trade and protection to this nation, till both Kingdoms are incorporated into one?

“To clear this last query, I shall offer a remark from history.

“Of two independent and distinct Kingdoms, united by a federal compact, under one sovereign, the weaker, to preserve its interest, has sometimes separated from the stronger, unless prevented by open force, or secret influence on its government. Spain and Portugal were subject to the same sovereign, Philip II.; and notwithstanding the Portuguese got most advantageous conditions from Spain, they no sooner found a favourable opportunity in the reign of Philip IV. than they revolted from their allegiance, and elected the Duke of Braganza for their King. Sweden and Denmark were united by a federal compact under one monarch; but the Swedes judging a separation more for their interest, broke off, and chose Gustavus I. for their King. My Lord, I should now consider an incorporating union, as it is expressed in this article by one Kingdom; but that I may not take up the time of the House, I shall only give one historical remark with relation to it. Two or more distinct Kingdoms or states, by incorporating into one Kingdom, have continued under the same sovereign, enjoying equally the protection of his government, and every part of the body politic, though never so far removed from the seat of government, has flourished in wealth, in proportion to the value of its natural product, or the industry of its inhabitants. To prove this remark, there are many examples. Spain was formerly divided into several Kingdoms, ten whereof are incorporated into the one Kingdom of Spain. France was formerly divided into twelve states, which are incorporated into one Kingdom of France. England was formerly divided into seven Kingdoms, which are incorporated into the one Kingdom of England; Scotland itself was formerly divided into two Kingdoms, which are at present now incorporated into the one Kingdom of Scotland. I could give some account of the peculiar advantages we will obtain by an incorporating union with England; but there will be occasions to discourse of these, as the other articles fall under the consideration of this Parliament. In general, I may assert, that by this union, we have access to all the advantages in commerce the English enjoy: we will be capable, by a good government, to improve our national product, for the benefit of the whole island; and we will have our liberty, property, and religion, secured under the protection of one sovereign, and one Parliament of Great Britain. Now, my Lord, if limitations on the successor can be of little or no use to us; if an entire separation from

married, but died without issue, and was succeeded by his nephew; and 5. Charles, who continued the line; also four daughters: 1. Margaret, married to Sir John Patterson, Bart.; 2. Catharine; 3. Rachael; and, 4. Mary; all died unmarried. Sir William, the father, died in 1744; but we proceed with

Charles Seton, fifth son of Sir William, the second Baronet. He married ———, daughter of ——— ———, by whom he had

Sir William Seton, the present and sixth Baronet, who succeeded the late Sir Archibald. He married ——— ———, and has issue two sons: 1. James, a Captain in the 92nd regiment of foot; and, 2. William, an officer in the service of the East India Company; a daughter, Jane, married to Alexander Leslie, Esq., of Glasgow; and Anna-Maria, unmarried.

Creation—15th January, 1684.

England brings no advantage to this nation; and if all federal compacts, as we have stated, have insuperable difficulties, which in some measure I have cleared, there is but one of two left to our choice, to wit: that both Kingdoms be united into one, or that we continue under the same sovereign with England, as we have done these hundred years past. This last I conceive to be a very ill state; for by it (if experience be convincing), we cannot expect any of the advantages of an incorporating union; but, on the contrary, our sovereignty and independency will be eclipsed; the number of our nobility will increase; our Commons will be oppressed; our Parliaments will be influenced by England; the execution of our laws will be neglected, our peace will be interrupted by factions for places and pensions; luxury, together with poverty, (though strange) will invade us; numbers of Scots will withdraw themselves to foreign countries, and all the other effects of bad government must necessarily attend us. Let us therefore, my Lord, after all these considerations, approve this article; and when the whole Treaty shall be duly examined and ratified, I am hopeful, this Parliament will return their most dutiful acknowledgments to her Majesty, for her royal endeavours in promoting a lasting union betwixt both nations."

KIRKPATRICK.

TRADITION asserts, that an ancestor of the Barons of Closeburne possessed land in Nithsdale in the year 800; but the first of this principal family (as Nisbet styles it) on record is Ivone Kirkpatrick, who lived in the reign of David, the first of that name, King of Scotland.

He is witness to a charter of Robert Brus the elder, or first Lord of Annandale, and of his wife Eufemia, granting the fishing of Torduff to the monks of Abbeyholm, without a date; but this Robert died A. D. 1141. He also granted to Ivone himself the fishing of Blawode and Eister.

Ivone's son appears to have been William Kirkpatrick, who assisted Gilbert, son of Fergus, in his wars against Rolland, son of Uchtred, Lord of Galloway, about the year 1187. After Gilbert's death, Rolland declaring himself Lord of all Galloway, vanquished and slew Kirkpatrick, who then headed the faction of his cousin Duncan; but Henry II. of England led a great army to Carlisle, and with the aid of the King of Scots composed the feuds in Galloway, obliging Rolland to bestow upon Duncan that part of it called Carrick.

This William's son was Ivone Kirkpatrick, of Closeburne, to whom King Alexander II.* granted a confirmation charter of the lands of Closeburne, dated at Edinburgh, the 15th of August, 1232. He married a daughter of Robert Brus, Lord of Annandale and Cleveland, (family tree of the Bruces of Clackmannan, in the possession of the Earl of Elgin) and it is probable that her name was Eufemia; for it appears, that among the writings carried away from Edinburgh Castle by King Edward I. (A. D. 1296) was "*Una litera patens dead firmam Domino Galtero Moubray per Eufemiam de Kirkpatrick.*" The Moubrays originally possessed the estate of Kirkmichael in Nithsdale.

To Ivone Kirkpatrick, of Closeburne, succeeded his son Adam, Lord of Closeburne, and to him his son, Stephen, who in the chartulary of Kelso is styled

* In the same King Alexander's reign, Humphrey Kirkpatrick got the lands of Colquhoun from Malduin, Earl of Lenox, and his son Ingram took his surname from these lands. Ingram's son was Robert, who was father of another Robert, who had three sons. The eldest, Humphrey, married the heiress of Luss in 1394, and the youngest son, Robert, kept the surname of Colquhoun; but the second son, Patrick, who seems to have been ancestor to the family of Corstoun, in Fife, transmitted the name of Cowan to his posterity, and retained the saltier of Colquhoun, with a chief for difference.

"Stephanus Dominus villæ de Closburn, filius et hæres Domini Ade de Kirkpatrick." He enters into an agreement with the Abbot concerning the convent's right to the church of Closeburne, "die Mercurii proxima post festum purificationis beatæ Mariæ Virginis, 1278." Stephen Kirkpatrick had two sons, Roger, who was his heir, and Duncan, who gained the barony of Torthorwald by his marriage with Isobel, daughter and heiress of Sir David Torthorwald, of Torthorwald^b.

This Duncan was a strenuous patriot, and opposed the haughty usurpation of the English Edward. He exerted himself much in aid of Sir William Wallace, and that more especially in the skirmish near Lochmaben, when Wallace was pursued by the English garrison there for the slaughter of Lord Clifford's son and two others, whom he had killed, according to the blind Minstrel, for cutting off the tails of his horses. The Baron of Torthorwald and Sir John Grahame, with their followers, came most opportunely to his assistance.

"Kyrkpatrick, yat cruell was and keyne,
In Esdaill wod yat half zer he had beyne,
With Inglismen he coult nocht weill accord
Off Torthorwold he Baron was and Lord,
Off kyn he was to Wallace modyr* ner
Off Crawford syd yat mydward had to ster;
Twenty he had off worthi men and wycht," &c. WALLACE, Book 5.

The Scots gained this battle, in which, says the Bard, Kirkpatrick's "douchty deed was nobill for to ken," and for which he received the acknowledgments of Wallace:

"Kyrkpatrick syne that was his cusing der,
He thankyt hym rycht on a gud maner."

The conquerors repaired to Lochmaben Castle, which they took by stratagem, and left the following day, after having placed a governor of their own nation in it.

"Kyrkpatrick past in Aisdaill wodds wide
In saftie there he thoct he suld abide."

* Sir David Torthorwald, of that ilk, in the chartulary of Holmcultram is to be found a witness, amongst a great many gentlemen in Galloway, to the donation of one mark to the monks of that abbacy, out of the lands of Maybie and Anchincorek, by Michael, the son of Durand of Maybie, about the year 1289. He swore fealty to Edward I. at Berwick, the 4th of August, 1291.

• Daughter to Sir Ronald Crawford, Sheriff of Ayr.

From this retreat he again issued to join his cousin Wallace at the battle of Bannockburn:

"Yar came intill yar company

Kirkpatrick befor in Estdail was"— WALLACE, Book 6.

and seems to have outlived much of those troublesome times; for upon a resignation by him and his spouse Isobel⁴, King Robert Brus grants them a charter of the lands of Torthorwald, dated the 10th of August, the year of God being omitted. Duncan's elder brother, Sir Roger Kirkpatrick, of Closeburne, was also, according to Abercromby, the constant friend of Sir William Wallace, a circumstance, from their relationship, very probable, though historians seem sometimes to confuse Sir Roger with his brother. He is said to have been one of those who at the assembly in the forest kirk elected Wallace Warden of all Scotland, (Preface to the Life of Wallace) and probably was that Kirkpatrick mentioned by blind Henry as a partizan of the same hero, when he relieved Sir William Douglas, besieged in Sanquhar Castle by the English.

It is, however, certain, that Sir Roger de Kirkpatrick swore fealty to Edward in 1296, most probably compelled thereto sorely against his will, as many other staunch patriots then were; and it is also evident, that he was the ancient friend ("vetus amicus," says Buchannan,) of King Robert the Brus, who, flying from England and from Edward's treachery, met this Sir Roger Kirkpatrick, together with his own brother, Edward Brus, Robert Fleming, ancestor to the Earls of Wigton, James Lindsay, and Sir Thomas Charteris, commonly called Thomas of Longueville, at the castle of Lochmaben. Accompanied by these barons, Brus repaired to Dumfries, where meeting with the traitor, Red John Cummin, in the Grey Friars church, he became so enraged by the inso-

⁴ Umphray, the son of Duncan and Isobel, gets a charter of the lands of Torthorwald from King Robert Brus, the July 16, 1322. Umphray's son seems to have been Sir Robert Kirkpatrick, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Dupplin, 1333. His son was Roger Kirkpatrick, of Torthorwald, who got a charter from John the Grahame, son of Sir John Grahame, of Mosskessen, of an annual rent of forty shillings, out of the lands of Over Dryff, 1355. Roger's son seems to have been William of Kirkpatrick, who grants a charter to John of Garroch, of the two merk land of Glengip and Carvelgill, within the tenement of Wamphray, April 22, 1372. Some time after the year 1400, Roger Kirkpatrick, of Ross, grants liberty to Johnstone of Esbyrcheels to carry off the water of Ea, for serving his mill. John Kirkpatrick grants seaisine of the lands of Rockilthead, Carthwat, and Cogries, to William, Lord Carliel, "ay and quill the said William his pay off the same of money for the relief hereof;" dated at Amman, the 11th of May, 1503. (Archives of the Carliel family.) Of the castle of Torthorwald, which appears to have been large and strongly fortified, but a small fragment now remains, though it was repaired so late as the year 1630. It served as a garrison for the King's troops during the reign of Charles II. In the year 1687 its furniture was sold by public auction. The Douglasses of Dornock are said to have been its last inhabitants.

lence as well as perfidy of this man, who had been elected Regent of Scotland, and acted a part full of monstrous dissimulation, that he stabbed him before the high altar. Issuing forth, all pale and in confusion, his friends, who waited for him in the church-yard, demanded the cause. "I doubt," said he, "that I have slain the Red Cummin."—"Doubtest thou?" said Kirkpatrick: "I make sure." And hastening into the church, he dispatched the wounded Regent with his dagger; (the 10th of February, 1306) hence the crest and motto of the family, conferred by King Robert himself, and adopted from an action which, however sanguinary and shocking it may now appear, was highly admired and applauded in those ferocious times⁴.

After the battle of Bannockburn, Sir Roger Kirkpatrick, together with Sir Neil Campbell, ancestor of the Duke of Argyll, Robert Keith, and Gilbert Hay, was sent Commissioner to treat of a lasting peace with King Edward II. in person, then at Durham, A. D. 1314, (Rymer, tom. iii. p. 495) and a few years afterwards he was employed in a like negociation, together with Sir William de Soules, Sir Robert de Keith, &c.

This Sir Roger Kirkpatrick, of Closeburne, appears to have had two sons; Sir Thomas, his successor, and Roger, who is expressly affirmed by Fordunus to have been the son of that Baron who slew the Regent. The loyalty and valour of his ancestors did not languish in his person. While King David was in captivity, and King Edward with his troops had been driven back by famine into England, he besieged and took the castles of Caerlaverok, Durrisddeer, and Dalswinton, then held by the English, (A. D. 1355) bringing all Nithsdale under

⁴ The author of the MS. History of the Presbytery of Penpont, in the library of the Faculty of Advocates in Edinburgh, asserts, that after the murder of Cummin, King Robert himself gave the crest to the family of Closeburne, and adds this not uninteresting anecdote: "The steep hill, called the Dune of Teneiron (is) of a considerable height, upon the top of which there hath been some habitation or fort. There have been in ancient times on all hands of it very thick woods, and great about that place, (which made it the more inaccessible) into which King Robert Bruce is said to have been conducted by Roger Kirkpatrick, of Closeburn, after they had killed the Cummin at Dumfries, which is nine miles from this place; whereabout it is probable that he did abide for some time thereafter. And it is reported, that during his abode there, he did often divert to a poor man's cottage, named Brownrig, situate in a small parcel of stony ground, encompassed with thick woods, where he was content sometimes with such mean accommodation as the place could afford. The poor man's wife being advised to petition the King for somewhat, was so modest in her desires, that she sought no more but security for the croft in her husband's possession, and a liberty of pasturage for a very few cattle of different kinds on the hill, and the rest of the bounds; of which privilege that ancient family, by the injury of time, hath a long time been, and is, deprived: but the croft continues in the possession of the heirs and successors lineally descended of this Brownrig and his wife, so that the family, being more ancient than rich, doth yet continue in the name, and, as they say, retains the old charter."

the command of its lawful Sovereign. (Buchan. Hist.) The Prior of Lochleven speaks thus of him :

“ Hoge of Kyrkpatryke, Nyddysdale,
Held at the Scottis fay all hale,
Fra the Castle of Dalswynton
Wes taken, and syne dwyn down.
Syne Karlaverok tane had he :
He was a man of gret bownte,
Honorabil, wys, and rycht worthy
He couth rycht mekil of cumpany.” WINTON, B. 8. ch. 43.

In the agreement made at Newcastle upon Tyne, the 13th of January, 1354, concerning the liberation of King David Brus, among the hostages to be given for payment of the ransom (which hostages were twenty youths of the first quality) was the son and heir of Roger de Kirkpatrick ; and accordingly, Ulfred, son and heir to the said Roger, together with John, son and heir to the Lord High Steward of Scotland, was delivered up to Lord Percy in the year 1357. Roger Kirkpatrick resided in his castle of Caerlaverok, and was there most basely murdered by James Lindsay, in completion, as was believed, of a prophecy of vengeance uttered by a spirit in the Grey Friar's church of Dumfries, after the slaughter of the Red Cummin. The corpse of the Regent, on the night after his death, was watched in the church by the Dominicans, with all the usual ceremonies. But towards the approach of morning all the friars fell asleep, saving one aged priest, who, with the greatest astonishment and dismay, heard a voice like that of an infant in distress exclaim, “ How long, O Lord, shall vengeance be deferred ? ” A response was made, in a dreadful tone, “ Endure with patience, till the anniversary of this day shall return for the fifty-second time.” Exactly fifty-two years after the Cummins' decease, James of Lindsay, son to that Lindsay who had entered the Dominican church with Sir Roger, was hospitably entertained at the castle of Caerlaverok, by Roger Kirkpatrick, sprung from his father's friend. At midnight, for some reason unknown, Lindsay arose, and mortally stabbed in his bed his unguarded host. He then took horse and fled ; but after riding till day-break, he was seized only three miles from the castle, and, by command of King David, suffered death for his crime at Dumfries. The affair is thus related by the Prior of Lochleven :

“ That ilk yhere in our kynryk
Hoge was slain of Kilpatrick
Be schyr Jakkis the Lyndesay
In til Karlavroc ; and away

For til have bene with all his mycht
 This Lyndyssay pressit all a nycht
 Forth on hors rycht fast ryland.
 Nevyrtheless yhit thai him fand
 Nocht thre myle fra that ilk place;
 Thare tane and brocht again he was
 Til Karlaveroc, be thai men
 That frendis war til Kirkpatrick then;
 Thare war he kepyd rycht straitly
 His wyf* passyd till the King Dawy
 And prayd him of his realte
 Of Lauche that scho mycht serwyd be.
 The King Dawy than also fast
 Till Dumfries with his curt he past
 As Lawche wald. Qwhat was thare mare
 This Lyndyssay to deth he gert do there." WINTON. Cron. B. 8. c. 44.

Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick, of Closeburne, the elder brother of Roger, for his father's and his own special services to his King and country, got from King Robert the Brus the lands of Bridburgh in the sheriſdom of Dumfries, by charter, dated at Lochmaben, the 24th of May, and the 14th year of his Majesty's reign, that is, 1319.

He contracted his daughter Elizabeth to Sir John Carliel (ancestor of the Lords Carliel of Torthorwald) son of William Carliel, who was second son of Sir William Carliel, of Torthorwald, by the Lady Margaret Brus, sister to the King. The indenture, containing the promise of marriage made between the fathers of the young couple, is dated the 8th of March, 1332. It appears that he had another daughter, Margaret; for till lately there existed in the Vatican at Rome a dispensation for marriage, "Joanni Enrici domicell. Glasgwen. et Margaritæ filię Thomæ de Kirkpatrick, militis," from Pope Clement VI., dated 1383.

Sir Thomas was succeeded by Winfredus Kirkpatrick, as he is styled by Nesbit and Grose, though one must suspect this to be a mistake for Unfred, who left two sons, Sir Thomas and Roger; the former of whom made a resignation of the barony of Closeburne into the hands of Robert, Duke of Albany, Governor of Scotland, for a new charter of confirmation and tailzie to him and his heirs male of his body, "whilk failing," to his brother Roger Kirkpatrick, and his heirs male, &c. dated at Air, the 4th of October, 1409.

Sir Thomas appears as a witness in a charter of certain lands in the barony of Glencairne, granted by Sir Robert Maxwell, of Calderwood, to Sir Alexander

* That is, Kirkpatrick's wife.

Gordon, of Stichell, ancestor to the Viscounts of Kenmure, dated at Edinburgh, 1410: "Testibus magnifico et potente principe et domino Archibaldo Comite de Douglas, domino Gallovidiæ et Vall Anandie. Archibaldo primogenito suo, Jacobo de Douglass germano dicto domino comiti, Scutiferis. Domino Willielmino de Dowglass Domino de Drumlanrig, Domino Thomo de Kyrkpatrik Domino de Klosburn, Domino Thomo de Morvia, militibus, cum multis aliis." In the year 1424, Sir Thomas resigned his lands of Auchinleck and Newtown into the hands of George, Earl of March and Dunbar, who granted him a new charter, in which he is styled the Earl's dearest cousin; consanguineus, in charter Latin, generally signifies cousin-german. This George, Earl of Dunbar, was the last of the mighty race of Corspatrik that bore titles of nobility, having the sins of his father's ambition visited upon him by a King, who overlooked the dignity and valour of his other most illustrious ancestors. It may here be observed, that the Earl of Dunbar was related to the Kings of England. His father writes thus to King Henry IV.: "And, excellent Prince, syn that I clayme to be of kyn tyll yhow, and it peraventure nocht knawen on yhour parte I schew it to your Lordship be this my lettre, that gif Dame Alice the Bewmont was yhour graunde dame, Dame Marjory Comeyne, her full sister, was my graunde dame on the tother syde; sa that I am but of the feirde degré of kyn tyll yhow, the quhilk in alde tyme was callit neir."

Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick, of Closeburne, was one of the Commissioners who met at Hauden Stank, the 12th of July, 1428, for mutual redress of injuries between the two kingdoms of Scotland and England; at which meeting he was nominated as one of four to whom particular reference should be made in case of any future dispute between the deputies concerning trespass done in the Marches; and he was also one of the Plenipotentiaries for confirming the peace with the English at Lochmaben Stane, A. D. 1429; and again, in a truce concluded between King James II. of Scotland and King Henry VI. of England, he was a Conservator, together with Archibald, Duke of Touraine and Earl of Douglas, the Earl of Angus, &c. A. D. 1438 (Ridpath's Border History). Sir Thomas dying without male issue, was succeeded by his brother,

Roger Kirkpatrick, of Closeburne, who was one of the Barons of Inquest serving William, Lord Somerville, heir to his father Thomas, Lord Somerville, holden before Sir Henry Preston, of Craigmillar, Sheriff Principal and Provost of Edinburgh, on the 10th of June. 1445. To this retour is appended his seal, bearing his arms: the shield couché, and thereon a saltier and chief, charged with three cushions; for supporters, two lions guardant, holding up the helmet

on the sinister chief point of the shield. (Nesb. Herald.) He was made Commissioner of the West Borders by King James, A. D. 1455; and married Margaret, daughter of 'Thomas, first Lord Somerville', by Janet, daughter of Alexander Stewart, Lord Darnley, ancestor of King James VI. By this lady (who married, secondly, Thomas Ker, of Fernehirst, ancestor of the Marquis of Lothian, he had two sons, Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick, of Closeburne, and Alexander Kirkpatrick, of Kirkmichael, who received the barony of Kirkmichael from the King as a reward for taking prisoner, at the battle of Burnswark, James, the ninth and last Earl of Douglas, A. D. 1484.

* In the MS. History of the Somerville family, compiled by Lord Somerville in the year 1679, is the following passage respecting the matches of the first Lord Somerville's daughters: "This nobleman being blessed with several children, whereof five being alyve, we now come to the state of men and women, his eldest daughter, named Marie, efter her mother, this year 1427, he marryes upon Sir William Haly. Yester; his youngest daughter, named Margaret, efter his oune motier, he marryes upon the Laird of Closeburne in Niddisdale, of the sirname of Killpatrick, whose sone Thomas, named efter his grandfather, the Lord Somerville, wee will have occasione to speake of in the memorie of his cussing, the first Lord John, what portione in land or money this lady had from her father I find not, but it appears the house of Closeburne has been very weill satisfied with this match by ther gratitude and thankfulness to the house of Somerville for severall generationes thereafter. Thus we see this nobleman happy and fortunate in his own matches, and in the matching of his daughters, being all in his owne lifetime married to gentlemen of eminent quality, two of them chief of their names and families," (i. e. Closeburne and Restalrig). Margaret Somerville, Lady Closeburne, married to her second husband, Thomas Ker, of Fernyhirst, ancestor to the Marquis of Lothian, by whom she had issue.

James, Earl of Douglas, weary of exile, and anxious to revisit his native land, made a vow, that on St. Magdalene's day he would lay his offering upon the high altar at Lochmaben. Accompanied by the Earl of Albany, he entered Scotland in a warlike guise; but the Borderers flocked together to oppose him, and he was defeated at Burnswark, in Dumfriesshire. Whoever should kill or take captive the Earl, was to receive a thousand merks, and an estate of a thousand merks yearly rent. Alexander Kirkpatrick, brother to Sir Thomas, of Closeburne, made the Douglas a prisoner with his own hand. The Earl desired to be carried to the King, saying to Kirkpatrick, "Thou art well entitled to profit by my misfortune, for thou wast true to me while I was true to myself;" in allusion, doubtless, to some bond of maurent, then so common, which he had obtained from Alexander. But the young man burst into tears, and offered to fly with his captive towards England. The Earl refused his proffer, and only desired that he might not be given up to the King, till his conqueror had made sure of his reward. Kirkpatrick generously went further; he stipulated for the safety of the ancient Lord, and received the estate of Kirkmichael (A. D. 1484) for his own services, while Douglas was permitted to retire to the abbey of Lindores.

This estate of Kirkmichael had been forfeited by Lord Crichton and his brother Gawin. The King afterwards grants to Alexander, "terras de Lochbrageane extend, ad viginti liberas et octodecim liberatas terras cum pertinentiis infra vicecomitat. nost. de Bervie," which belonged to the Duke of Albany. The son of this Alexander was William Kirkpatrick, of Kirkmichael, who adhered to the ancient creed of his forefathers, and thereby gave much offence to the reformed godly. At the first General Assembly of the Reformed Kirk of Scotland, holden at Edinburgh, the 20th of December, 1560, "it was thought expedient

By the Parliament which sat at Edinburgh on the 2nd day of April, 1481, Sir Thomas was made Keeper of Lochmaben Castle*. (Grose and Ridpath.) He sat in that Parliament of King James III. which commenced the 29th of January, 1487, and continued till the 5th of May; and in that beginning the 1st of October, the same year (Caermichael's Tracts concerning the Peerage of Scotland) he resigned his barony of Closeburne, his barony of Bridburgh, his lands of Auchinleck, &c. into the hands of King James III., having constituted William, Lord Borthwick, Robert, Lord Colvyl, Master David Guthry, and David Campbell, his Procurators, by two writs, dated at the Newark of Finlawston, the mansion of Lord Glencairn; and the King granted a new confirmation charter of the aforesaid lands and baronies to him and Maria de Maxwell his spouse, "*et eorum alteri diutius viventi*;" which Maria appears to have been a daughter of Herbert, second Lord Maxwell, by Isobel, daughter of William, Lord Seton. (Vide Douglas's Peerage.) Her husband, Sir Thomas, died in the year 1502.

On the 29th of November, 1509, Robert, Lord Creghton, of Sanquhair, grants "to an honourable man and his brother-in-law, Thomas Kirkpatrick, of Closeburne, Knight^b," the ward of the lands of Robertmure.

ask at the Estates of Parliament and Lords of Secret Counsell, for eschewing of the wrath and judgment of the eternal God, and removing of the plagues threatened in his law, that sharp punishment may be made upon the persons underwritten, and other idolaters and maintainers thereof, in contempt of God his true religion, and acts of Parliament, whilk sayes and confessis messe to be said, and are present there within the places following: in Nithesdale and Galloway, the Pryor of Whitherne and his servants in Cragletone; the Laird of Corswell, in Corswell; the Lord Carleill; the Laird of Kirkmichael, who causes messe to be said, and images to be holden up, and idolatrie to be mantened within his bounds" (Keith's Hist. of Scotland, p. 499.) To William succeeded Alexander Kirkpatrick, of Kirkmichael; and to him William, who sold his estate to Sir John Charteris, of Amisfield, about the year 1622; which family of Amisfield being nearly ruined by its attachment to the cause of Charles I., the estate of Kirkmichael passed into the hands of the Dalryells, Earls of Carnwath.

* The castle of Lochmaben was formerly a noble building, situated upon a peninsula, projecting into one of the four lakes which are in the neighbourhood of the royal burgh, and is said to have been the residence of Robert Bruce, while Lord Annandale. Accordingly it was always held to be a royal fortress, the keeping of which, according to the custom of the times, was granted to some powerful Lord, with an allotment of lands and fishings for the defence and maintenance of the place. There is extant a grant, dated the 16th of March, 1511, to Robert Lauder, of the Bass, of the office of Captain and Keeper of Lochmaben Castle for seven years, with many perquisites. Among others, the "*land stolen frae the King*" is bestowed upon the Captain, as his proper lands. What shall we say of a country, where the very ground was the subject of theft?

^b Dame Margaret Sinclair, Lady Closeburne, relict of unquhill Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick, of Closeburne, Knight, grants a discharge of her jointure to her dearest and best beloved nephew, Roger Kirkpatrick, of Closeburne, 156— years; the other figure is illegible in the original paper.

Thomas, his successor, got a brief from the King's Chancery to be served by him to his father, dated the 22nd of June, 1515, John Kirkpatrick, of Aghahall, being his guardian. He was taken prisoner at the flight of Solway Moss, 1542, and appears thus in the list published by Lodge, in his *Illustrations of British History*: "Larde of Closeburne, of 100 pound (land) sterling, and more; he pledges, Thomas Kirkpatricke, his cosyn, for 403 men;" a proof of the then opulent and powerful state of the family, if compared with the other high names recorded in that list. He was one of that Convention of Prelates, Earls, and great Barons, appointed to meet in Edinburgh on the 24th of June, 1544, (Keith's History) being at that time an adherent of Mary, the Queen Regent's party. In the year 1547, when Lord Wharton compelled the Barons and clans on the West Borders to give pledges that they would serve his master the King of England, this Thomas numbered his followers, whom he could bring into the field of battle, four hundred and three men, many more than Lord Carlisle, of Tothorwald, or any of the other Barons in the list, could muster. He was succeeded by

Roger Kirkpatrick, who is thus mentioned in the catalogue of prisoners taken at Solway: "Oliver Syncler, Alexander Syncler, James Syncler, being of small lands and good substance; their pledges the Larde of Closeburne's sonne and heyre, whose father is of an c. pounds sterling lands, and more." This Oliver Syncler above named was the fatal favourite of King James V. In the year 1561, Roger Kirkpatrick, of Closeburne, entered into a contract with the predecessors of the Duke of Queensberry and Earl of Dumfries, with Sir William Grierson, of Lag, Sir John Gordon, of Lochinvar, &c. whereby they were bound to stand by one another against all mortals, to keep together in all assemblies, armies, and wars, and to submit all differences among themselves to the majority, &c.

This Baron of Closeburne came speedily into the measures of the Reformation, perhaps influenced by his wife's relatives, at the head of whom was the Earl of Glencairne, a most vehement convert of Knox; yet he adhered to Queen Mary with due loyalty. When the rebellious Lords of Argyll, Murray, &c., under the mask of religion, made an attempt to overthrow the Queen's authority, and were compelled to fly into England, the gentlemen of Nithisdale and Annandale subscribed a bond to defend the King, Queen, and their Lieutenants, to resist their rebels, to resist and invade England, &c. which bears date at Edinburgh, the 21st of September, 1565, and in this bond appears the signature of Closeburne.

In another bond of association for support of the Regent Murray, (1567) he

name certainly appears; yet it is evident that he was one of the many who, in compliance with the ruling party, subscribed that paper, though, in reality, constant to the Queen's cause. On the 8th day of May, 1568, nine Earls, nine Bishops, eighteen Lords, and others, obliged themselves by bond to defend the Queen's Majesty: "to take ane trew and anefald part with utheris, in defence of oursellis, &c.; and in pursnit of them that beis disobedient to our said soveraigne Lady and hir authority:" which paper is dated at Hamilton, (Keith's History, p. 476) and subscribed by the Baron of Closeburne, whose loyalty cost him dear; for during Mary's confinement in England, the Earl of Sussex invaded the Borders with four thousand men, purposely to oppress her adherents, "and destroyed with poulder Cloisburne, and divers utheris houses, and carried away great spulzie," A. D. 1570. (Hist. of King James the Sext.)

Roger Kirkpatrick married the Right Honourable Lady Jean Cunningham, daughter of William, Earl of Glencairne, widow of George Haldane, of Glenegles, and grand aunt to James, first Duke of Hamilton, and to William, Earl of Glencairne, Lord High Chancellor of Scotland; and dying sometime between the years 1580 and 1585, left issue, Sir Thomas; Samuel Kirkpatrick, of Auchinleck; and Alexander.

Sir Thomas was made Gentleman of the Privy Chamber, and knighted by King James VI. On the 24th of May, 1589, during the trial of the Lords Errol, Hantley, and Bothwell, he sat as one of the Assize, together with the Lords Hamilton, Angus, Morton, Athole, Mar, Marshall, Seton, Somerville, Dingwall, Cathcart, and the Barons Pitarrow and Lag. (Spottiswood, p. 376.) The same year the King granted to him a writ of fire and sword against sundry persons who had committed depredations upon his baronies and lands of Closeburne, Brighurgh, Auchinleck, Alisland, &c. constituting him his Justiciary in those parts. And again, in the year 1593, he obtained another of these dreadful warrants, having a joint power with Sir John Gordon, of Lochinvar, Knt., Hugh Campbell, Sheriff of Air, and Roger Grierson, of Lag. On the 6th of December the Knight of Closeburne, who was a deadly enemy to the Laird of

"At that period the Border outrages were enormous. We find in the catalogue of grants from the Privy Seal, 'A Letter to Margaret Gordon, relict of unquhill John Stillington, of the gift of unlaw of £100 on Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick, as cautioner for Mathew Wilson, of Croglin, that he would underlye the law for the slaughter of the said John Stillington, at Edinburgh; the 19th of November, 1592.'

In the year 1602, Sir Thomas's eldest son obtained permission from King James to pass forth out of Scotland to whatever parts he pleased, and to remain forth thereof for the space of three years; but "the appoyntment of Closeburne during his absence birth of our realme is to behave himself as ane dewtyfull and obedient subject to us, and to attempt na thing in hurte nor prejudice of neither our estate and realme, nor the new religion presentlie professit within the same, otherways this our licence to be of none avail."

Johnstone, joined the banner of the Lord Maxwell, who was killed at the battle of Dryffe Sands¹, from which he escaped, together with the Lairds of Duff, lanrig and Lag, by the fleetness of his horse; a circumstance alluded to in the beautiful ballad called "Lord Maxwell's¹ Goodnight:"

¹ Previous to the battle of Dryffe Sands, tradition reports, that Maxwell had offered a ten-pound-land to any of his party, who should bring him the head or hand of the Laird of Johnstone. This being refused by his antagonist, he answered, he had not a ten-pound-land to offer, but would give a five-merk-land to the man who should that day cut off the head or hand of Lord Maxwell. Willie, of the Kirkhill, mounted upon a young grey horse, rushed upon the enemy, and earned the reward by striking down their unfortunate chieftain and cutting off his right hand.

¹ Walter Scott, in his *Minstrelsy*, says, "In 1585, John, Lord Maxwell, or, as he styled himself, James Morton, having quarrelled with the Earl of Arran, reigning favourite of James VI. and fallen of course under the displeasure of the Court, was denounced rebel. A commission was also given to the Laird of Johnstone, then Warden of the West Marches, to pursue and apprehend the ancient and rival enemy at his house. Two bands of mercenaries, commanded by Captains Cranstoun and Laumie, who were sent from Edinburgh to support Johnstone, were attacked and cut to pieces at Crawford-Muir, by Robert Maxwell, a natural brother to the chieftain; who following up his advantage, burned Johnstone's castle of Lochwood, observing, with savage glee, that he would give Lady Johnstone light enough by which to "set her head!" In a subsequent conflict, Johnstone himself was defeated, and made prisoner, and is said to have died of grief at the disgrace which he sustained.

"By one of the revolutions, common in those days, Maxwell was soon after restored to the King's favour, in his turn, and obtained the Wardenry of the West Marches. A bond of alliance was subscribed by him, and by Sir James Johnstone, and for some time the two clans lived in harmony. In the year 1593, however, the hereditary feud was revived, on the following occasion: a band of marauders of the clan Johnstone, drove a prey of cattle from the lands belonging to the Lairds of Crichton, Sanquhar, and Drumlanrig, and defeated with slaughter the pursuers who attempted to rescue their property. The injured parties, being apprehensive that Maxwell would not cordially embrace their cause, on account of his late conciliation with the Johnstones, endeavoured to overcome his reluctance, by offering to enter into bonds of manrent, and so to become his followers and liegemen, he, on the other hand, granting to them a bond of maintenance or protection, by which he bound himself, in usual form, to maintain their quarrel against all mortals, saving the King's loyalty. Thus the most powerful and respectable families in Dumfriesshire became for a time the vassals of Lord Maxwell. This secret alliance was discovered to Sir James Johnstone, by the Laird of Cummertrees, one of his own clan, though a retainer to Maxwell. Cummertrees even contrived to possess himself of the bonds of manrent, which he delivered to his chief. The petty warfare betwixt the rival Barons was instantly renewed. Buccleuch, a near relation to Johnstone, came to his assistance with his clan, 'the most renowned freebooters, the fiercest and bravest warriors among the border tribes;' with Buccleuch also came the Elliots, Armstrongs, and Graemes. Thus reinforced, Johnstone surprised and cut to pieces a party of the Maxwells, stationed at Lochmahen. On the other hand, Lord Maxwell, armed with the royal authority, and numbering amongst his followers all the Barons of Nithsdale, displayed his banner as the King's Lieutenant, and invaded Annandale, at the head of two thousand men. In those days, however, the royal authority appear to have carried as little good fortune as effective strength with them. A desperate conflict, still renowned in tradition, took place at the Dryffe Sands, not far from Lockerby, in which Johnstone, although inferior in numbers, partly by his own conduct, partly by the valour of his allies, gained a decisive victory. Lord Maxwell, a tall man and heavily armed, was struck from his horse in the flight and cruelly slain. His

“ Adieu, Drumlanrig, false wert aye,
 And Closeburne in a band;
 The Laird of Lag, from my father than fled,
 When the Johnstone strack off his hand;
 They were three brethren in a band,
 Joy may they never see!” &c. (Border Minstrelsy, vol. i.)

In the year 1603, King James granted to Sir Thomas, a patent of free denizen within the kingdom of England, (Rymer, vol. xvi.), and in the year 1618, made him one of the Commissioners appointed to repress the rapines on the Borders, (ibidem)^m. By his first lady, whose name has not come down to us, he

the hand, which he stretched out for quarter, had been severed from his body. Many of his followers were slain in the battle, and many cruelly wounded, especially by slashes in the face, which wound was thence termed a ‘Lockerby lick.’ The Barons of Lag, Closeburne, and Drumlanrig, escaped by the fleetness of their horses.

^m The commencement of Border service, with the authority and power of the Lord Warden of the Marches, is uncertain: there seems, however, to be no doubt but that the Border service against the Scotch (as distinct from the general military service throughout the kingdom), is as ancient as the distribution of the several seigniories and manors amongst the Norman adventurers by William the Conqueror: and the tenants of the several manors have been obliged, all along, upon firing of beacons, or other warning, to attend their Lord in the service of the Borders, at their own expense; which attendance might be prolonged for forty days; and, according to the value of their respective tenements, some were obliged to serve on horseback, and others on foot, with their proper accoutrements: hence there were horse tenements, and foot tenements, the owners whereof were obliged to furnish their stipulated number respectively, on pain of forfeiting their estate to the Lord. Within the manor of Bewcastle, in particular, they seem to have been all horse tenements: for, in the reservation of an heriot to the Lord, upon the death of the tenant, there is an exception of the riding horse of every such tenant, kept by him for the Lord’s service, according to ancient custom.

But the regulation of the Borders by distinct laws, under the rule of Lords Wardens of the Marches, seems to have commenced in the reign of King Edward I. of England, at the time when he affected the sovereignty over Scotland. Hostilities then became inveterate; the Scotch ill brooked a claim frivolous in itself, and supported by violence. Happy, indeed, had it been for both kingdoms, if Edward, bad as his cause was, had finally prevailed; it would have saved much blood, treasure, misery, and desolation, which ensued; and as experience hath at length instructed us, instead of two jealous, wrangling, contentious neighbours, distinguished by no natural boundary, would have made as many ages sooner one great, opulent, and flourishing kingdom.

The first Lord Warden of the Marches, of whom we have had any authentic account, was Robert de Clifford, Lord of Westmoreland, and Hereditary Sheriff of the same, of whom the Countess of Pembroke’s Memoirs take notice: that, “in the 13th year of King Edward I., viz. 1296, the said Robert, being then about twenty-three years of age, was made the King’s Captain, and Keeper of the Marches, in the North, towards Scotland; which was the very year in which Edward subdued that kingdom: and, in the 27th year of the same King, amongst the records of writs, there is a letter of request from Robert de Clifford, a Captain of the counties of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancaster, to the Treasurer and the Barons of the Exchequer, desiring them to excuse Sir William de Molecastre, Sir Thomas de Felton, and Robert de

had three sons, Thomas, John, and George, and a daughter, Margaret, married to Robert Erskine, Esq.; he had also another son and daughter: Alexander, of Barnmuir; and Susanna. His second lady was Dame Barbara Stewart, daughter of Sir Alexander Stewart, of Garlies, ancestor of the Earls of Galloway, and Catharine, daughter of Andrew, Lord Herries, of Terregles; she was the wife of John Kirkpatrick, of Alisland, and her marriage contract with Sir Thomas is dated at Haliwood, the 17th of December, 1614. Sir Thomas died about the year 1628, and was succeeded by his son,

Thomas, who married Dame Agnes Charteris, daughter of Sir John Charteris, of Amisfield, and of the Lady Margaret Fleming, daughter of the first Earl of Wigton, by whom he had eleven children: Thomas, who died young, John, Robert, Samuel, Roger, Charles, Margaret, Jean, married, in 1642, to John Corsane, of Meickle Knox, Janet, Barbara, married to John Douglas, of Stanehouse, and Sarah. John, his second son, died October, 1646, as appears from the inventory of his possessions subjoined to his will, which inventory contains the following passage, "and as touching the inventrie goods, silver work, and uthir vessel within the place of Closeburne, the samen were by Robert Douglas, of Tilliquhillie, Lieutenant-Colonel to Sir John Brown, of Fordell, Knt., and Lieutenant Vauss, with others their complices, at the direction and by warrant of the said Robert Douglas, plundered and taken away, what was any ways transportable." This Sir John Brown was the rebellious Governor of Carlisle, and the same who routed the Lord Digby on Carlisle Sands.

Robert, the third son, succeeded his father, Thomas, in the year 1645. He married Dame Grizzel Baillie, daughter of Sir William Baillie, of Lanington, a direct descendant of Sir William Wallace, by Grizzel, daughter of Sir Claud Hamilton, of Elieston, son to Claud, Lord Paisley, and brother to James, first

Molecastle, from appearing to the Court of Exchequer, according to their summons, by reason of their attendance upon him in aid and defence of the Marches. Dated in that year.

It is true there is an account of laws made by Commissioners of both kingdoms for the Borders, of an earlier date, namely, in the year 1249, which was the 33rd of Henry III., purporting to be laws of the Marches, made and recognized by the Sheriff of Northumberland, on the part of the King of England, and the Sheriff of Berwick and Roxburgh, on the part of the King of Scotland, upon the oaths of twelve Knights of England, and twelve Knights of Scotland. But this seems to have been a manifest forgery on the Scotch; not only because the names neither of the Kings nor of the Sheriffs are set forth, (which yet affords some argument of suspicion), but chiefly because Robert de Clifford is the first Knight mentioned on the English side; and this was twenty-five years before Robert de Clifford was born. Edward, it is well known, destroyed all the public records of Scotland; and hence it is not improbable that the Scotch of that time, if they needed no such aid, might contrive this instrument, to show, that before the time of Edward I. they treated with England upon equal terms, as a sovereign and independent kingdom. The laws differ much from several bodies of laws that were made afterwards.

Earl of Abercorn. This Lady, who was second cousin to Count Anthony Hamilton, author of the delightful *Memoires de Grammont*, to the Countess de Grammont, and to Sir George Hamilton, who married La Belle Jennings, sister to the Duchess of Marlborough, and latterly wife to the Duke of Tyrconnel. He died about the year 1664, leaving her husband the father of six children: Thomas, the first Baronet; John, of Apine, who died young; Grizzel, married to John Grierson, of Barjarg, Jean, Marion, and Agnes.

Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick, of Closeburne, supported the importance of his family with much splendour and hospitality, and continued true to the crown and mitre, through the chameleon reigns of Charles and James; his efforts in the service of his country were so acceptable to the throne, that the latter monarch created him a Baronet, by patent, dated at Whitehall, the 26th of March, 1685. It is reported, that at the Revolution, he had the offer of a coronet, with the style and dignity of Earl of Closeburne, but he rejected the honour, doubtless for some good reason, which is not over apparent to his posterity. In the month of June, 1691, he was, by Act of Council, appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Dumfriesshire militia, and represented the shire of Dumfries in Parliament, for several years. He married, first, the Honourable Isabel Sandilands, daughter of John, Lord Torpichen; the marriage contract is dated the 25th of April, 1666; by her he had his successor, Thomas. His second wife was Sarah, daughter of Robert Fergusson, of Craigdarroch; their contract matrimonial is dated the 7th of December, 1672; by her he had a son, Roger Kirkpatrick^m, of Alisland, who died a bachelor. His third lady, whom Sir Thomas married in the year 1686, was Grizzel, daughter of Gavin Hamil-

* It is a tradition that, previous to the decease of any of the Kirkpatrick family, the person about to die beheld a swan upon the lake which formerly surrounded the castle of Closeburne. The last omen of this nature on record is said to have saddened the third nuptials of Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick, the first Baronet. On the wedding-day his son Roger went out of the castle, and chancing to turn his eyes towards the lake, descried the fatal bird. Returning into the hall, overwhelmed with melancholy, his father rallied him on his desponding appearance; alleging a stepmother as the occasion of his sadness. The young man only answered, "Perhaps before long you also may be sorrowful;" and expired suddenly that very night. On the head of traditions it may be observed, that an estate was lost to this family (as is said) by the obstinacy of one of the Lords of Closeburne, who, while at dinner, would not allow his drawbridge to be lowered to admit the visit of his cousin, the Laird of Caermichael. The irreful Laird rode on to Drumlanrig, where he made his will, and instead of settling the estate of Ross on his relative, according to his first intention, bequeathed it to the ancestor of the Duke of Queensberry. In former times many precautions were taken towards security during meals: in "Orders for Householde Servantes, first devised by John Harrington, in the year 1566," is the following ordinance: "That the courte-gate be shutt eache meale, and not opened during dinner or supper, without just cause, on pain the porter to forfeit for everie time one penny." (Hist. Cumberland, p. 232.)

ton, of Raploch, and widow of ——— Inglis, of Murdiestown; by her he had no issue. It may be worthy of remark, that the household book of this Sir Thomas, now in the custody of the present Baronet, contains a list of the wages given to his domestics, the smallness of which, when transformed into English money, appears almost incredible: his chaplain's yearly salary was five pounds twelve shillings and two-pence sterling; his butler's, one pound thirteen shillings and four-pence; valet, the same, with the perquisite of cast clothes; man cook, two pounds and a pair of shoes and hosen, &c.

Sir Thomas, the second Baronet, of Closeburne, in the year 1702, married Miss Isabel Lockhart, eldest daughter of Sir William Lockhart, of Carstairs, Bart., by the Lady Isabel Douglas, sister to William, first Duke of Queensberry; the children of this marriage were, 1. Thomas, born in 1704; 2. James, who died at Calcutta, a bachelor; 3. William*, ancestor of the present Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe, Esq.; and, 4. Robert, born in 1711, died an infant; and one daughter, who also died young.

Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick, the third Baronet, married Susanna, daughter and heiress of James Grierson, of Capenoch, by whom he had issue: 1. Thomas, who died young; 2. James; 3. George; 4. William; 5. Isabella, married to

* William, Sir Thomas's third son, had the estate of Alisland bequeathed to him by his father. He represented the boroughs of the Dumfries district in Parliament, 1737; and married Jean, third daughter of Charles Erskine, of Alva, (son of Sir Charles Erskine, of Alva, Bart.) Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland, descended from the illustrious family of Mar: John, Earl of Mar, Treasurer of Scotland, and the late Marie Stewart (daughter of Esme, first Duke of Lenox,) being his great grandfather and mother; and by the said Lady Marie he was related to the royal race of Stewart. Mr. Kirkpatrick died in the year 1775, having had issue three daughters, Grizel, who died young, Jane, and Isabella, and two sons: Thomas, who died young, and Charles, who changed his name to Sharpe, according to the will of Matthew Sharpe, of Hoddam, Esq. his mother's grand uncle, who bequeathed to him his whole estates. He married Eleanor, daughter of John Renton, of Lammerton, Esq. by Lady Susan Montgomery*, daughter of Alexander, Earl of Eglintoun, and by her hath issue, 1. Matthew, a Colonel in the army, who married Miss Hosea; 2. Charles Kirkpatrick; 3. Alexander; 4. William; and six daughters: 1. Susan, married to Captain James Erskine, second son of John Erskine, of Mar, who, but for the attainder, would have been Earl of Mar, and whose grandfather was created Duke of Mar by the exiled Prince of Wales; secondly, Captain William Walker; and, thirdly, to Sir Irlay Perkins, of Orton, Leicestershire, Esq.; 2. Jane, married to Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick, of Closeburne, Bart.; 3. Ellen; 4. Isabella; 5. Cecilia; and, 6. Grace.

* Lady Susan's mother was the beautiful Susanna Kennedy, daughter of Sir Archibald Kennedy, of Colcaen, Bart., the third wife of Lord Eglintoun. She was a woman of extraordinary personal charms, but of a wit and vivacity still more surprising. To her Allan Ramsay dedicated his imitable "Gentle Shepherd," and the unfortunate Boyse the first of his poems. In her old age, as Boswell informs us, Dr. Johnson disclaimed not to pay her a visit, and to express admiration of her colloquial powers. Her eldest son, Alexander, Earl of Eglintoun, was barbarously murdered by one M. Campbell, an exciseman; and it is somewhat remarkable, that this young nobleman made the third of the Eglintoun family who perished by the hands of assassins.

Robert Herreis, of Haldykes, Esq., and had issue; 6. Grizzel, married to the Honourable Captain Robert Sandilands, son of Lord Torpichen, and had issue; 7. Jean; and, 8. Christian. On the night of Monday, the 29th of August, 1748, the House of Closeburne, built by the first Baronet, partly with the materials of the old residence, of which he left nothing standing save the tower or keep, which from the style of its architecture is conjectured to be about eight hundred years old, was burnt to the ground, through the carelessness of drunken servants; in that fire were consumed all the family portraits, the greatest part of the plate, all the furniture, and, with the exception of the few charters quoted above, the whole documents and papers of any use or curiosity. After the destruction of Closeburne House, Sir Thomas took up his abode in the castle, which is of a square form, and supposed to have been built about eight hundred years ago. Sir Thomas died in the month of October, 1771, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir James, who married Miss Jardine, by whom he had a numerous issue. He died the 7th of June, 1804, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir Thomas, who married his cousin, Miss Jane Sharpe, daughter of Charles Sharpe, of Hoddam, Esq., by whom he hath issue, Eleonora, Mary-Anne, and a son, James, born in 1808.

Creation—26th of March, 1635.

GRIERSON.

For the account of this ancient family, see the APPENDIX.

LAWRIE.

For the account of this ancient family, see the APPENDIX.

DALYELL.

For the account of this ancient family, see the APPENDIX.

MONCRIEFF.

ALTHOUGH this family is designated of that Ilk, yet they are but a younger branch of the original stock, already delineated in the article of Wellwood Moncrieff, in the foregoing part of this Volume. We shall, therefore, merely give a brief recapitulation of this line anterior to their branching off from the main stem, and proceed with authentic documents furnished by the family. The first of the name on record, is

Matthew de Moncrieff, who in the reign of Alexander II. received a grant of the lands of Moncrieff, and from thence assumed the present family name. He left a son,

Sir John de Moncrieff, one of the Barons obliged to swear fealty to Edward I. His son,

Sir William de Moncrieff, in the reign of Robert Bruce, distinguished himself in the border contests against the English. His son,

Duncan Moncrieff, had a son,

Sir John de Monerieff, who died about 1410, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir Malcolm Monerieff, one of the Lords of Council; by his lady, Catharine Murray, of the Tullibardin family, he had several children, and dying in 1465, was succeeded by his eldest,

Sir John Monerieff, who married a daughter of Sir Archibald Dundas, of that Ilk; the eldest son of which marriage, was

Sir John Monerieff, who married Beatrix Forman, and had issue three sons.

There is a tradition in this family, of that Ilk, that its founder was John Monerieff, a younger son of Sir John Monerieff, and Beatrix Forman. This tradition is supported by several private memorials of the original family, we therefore proceed with

John Monerieff, who is said to have been so unfortunate as to kill in a duel a son of Lord Oliphant, in 1540, for which he was outlawed; after which he retired with his family to Orkney, and there acquired the estate of Rapness. He married Isabel Robertson, daughter of ——— Robertson, of Struan, by whom he had issue two sons: 1. David, his heir; and, 2. William, of whom Mr. William Monerieff, minister of Methven, was lineally descended; he was the grandfather of Dr. William Monerieff, Physician at Bristol. John Monerieff died in 1590, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

David Monerieff, of Rapness, who married, first, Barbara, daughter of ——— Barkie, of Tankerness, by whom he had three sons and one daughter: 1. David, who succeeded his father, and married Margaret, daughter of ——— Anderson, of Holmsound, by whom he had only one daughter, Barbara, married to Alexander Hunter, of Muirhouse, Esq., to whom she had only one daughter, Barbara, wife of Archibald Seton, of Touch; but this David dying without male issue, the line of descent was carried on by his third brother; 2. Thomas, afterwards Sir Thomas, the first Baronet of the family: he was made Clerk of the Exchequer and Treasury, and being a man of honour and economy, acquired great wealth, and in the year 1663, purchased the lands and barony of Monerieff, in Perthshire, the ancient inheritance of his ancestors, from his cousin, Sir John, of Monerieff, who died unmarried. This Thomas was afterwards created a Baronet by King James VII. of Scotland, and First of England, by his royal letters patent to him and his heirs male, dated the 30th of November, 1685; but this first Baronet dying without issue, the representation devolved on his nephew, Thomas, son of his younger brother; and, 3. Harry, who continued the line of descent: his daughter married Andrew Young, of Castle-yards, Esq. This David married to his second wife, Mary, daughter of ———

Nisbet, of Swannie, by whom he had a son, William, who went to the East Indies, where he acquired a handsome fortune, and left a daughter, Mary, married to Sir Thomas Frederick, Knt., and mother of Sir Charles Frederick, K. B. He died in the reign of King Charles I. and was succeeded by his eldest son, before-mentioned; but the line of descent being continued by his youngest son, Harry, we proceed with

Harry, third son of David Moncrieff, of Rapness, Esq., who married Barbara, daughter of Harry Herbert, of Cardiff, Esq., by whom he had two sons: 1. Sir Thomas; 2. Harry, of Rapness; and, 3. David, who was Provost-Marshal-General of Jamaica.

Sir Thomas Moncrieff, eldest son of the above Harry, on the death of his uncle, Sir Thomas, without issue, succeeded to the estate and title, as before observed, and was second Baronet of this branch of the family. He married Margaret, daughter of David Smith, of Methven, Esq., by whom he had two sons: 1. Sir Thomas, his heir; and, 2. David Moncrieff, of Moredun, Esq., one of the Barons of the Exchequer, in Scotland; also three daughters: 1. Margaret, married to Lieutenant-General Gordon, of Auchintoul; 2. Jean, died unmarried; and, 3. Janet, married to the Honourable Captain Charles Barclay Maitland, uncle to the present Earl of Lauderdale. Sir Thomas died in 1738, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Thomas Moncrieff, of Moncrieff, the third Baronet, who married Catharine, daughter of Sir William Murray, of Auchtertyre, Bart., by whom he had two sons: 1. Sir William, his heir; and, 2. Patrick, an officer in the army. He died in 1739, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir William Moncrieff, the fourth Baronet. He married Clara Guthrie, daughter of ——— Guthrie, of the family of Craigo, in Angus; by whom he had one son, Thomas, who succeeded him, and a daughter, who married ——— Cunningham, of Bonington, in the county of Mid Lothian, Esq. He was succeeded by his only son,

Sir Thomas Moncrieff, the fifth and present Baronet, who married Lady Elizabeth Ramsay, eldest daughter of the late Earl of Dalhousie, by whom he has one son, David, and a daughter.

MILNE.

For the account of this ancient family, see the APPENDIX.

KINLOCH.

For the account of this ancient family, see the APPENDIX.

NICHOLSON.

For the account of this ancient family, see the APPENDIX.

GORDON.

For the account of this ancient family, see the APPENDIX.

CALDER.

THE name and ancestry of this highly respectable family are very ancient, the former being obviously derived from Calder, a place so termed in Scotland, and the latter, in comparatively modern times, (it being difficult to authenticate the previous ancestors) from Hugh Calder, (son and heir to Alexander Calder, who, on the last day of August in the year 1440, received a grant, to him and his wife, Elizabeth Gordon, and their heirs, of the lands of Asswanlie, in the county of Aberdeen, in Scotland, from Sir Alexander Seton, Laird of Gordon and Strathbogie, &c. These lands were afterwards confirmed to them by royal charter, in 1450, two years prior to the battle of Brechin, (in 1452) which date of itself confutes the idle story (first mentioned in Gordon's History of the Gordon family, and from thence copied in part into the Appendix to the second volume of Nisbett's Heraldry), of the Calders of Asswanlie being descended from the Calder, who brought Crawford's cup to Huntly after the battle of Brechin*. Hugh Calder made those lands his place of residence, which were held by his descendants, until 1768, when, on the death of Alexander Calder, of Asswanlie, at Old Aberdeen, they were finally sold to the Earl of Fife, whose property they now are.

The next of the family, we find on record, is William Calder, sometime styled the Thane of Calder, who died in 1500, leaving a grand-daughter and heiress, Muriel, who married Sir John Campbell, third son of the Earl of Argyle, from which marriage descended the present Lord Cawdor, who possesses the original family property of Calder Castle.

The next of the family, and its direct founder, is Robert Calder, who entered on and was enfeoffed in the lands of Asswanlie, in 1555, he had two sons, George, who succeeded to the same lands in 1625, and

James, who settled at Elgin, and, from the records of that town, appears to have been a man of business and of property, from 1607 to 1636; he married Margaret Gordon, of Bledneck, in the county of Aberdeen, and had a son,

Thomas, who, in 1639, purchased of John Sutherland the lands of Sherrif

* The whole story is unfounded, as any way appertaining to the grant of Asswanlie; and it was probably invented when the Duke of Gordon, sometime about the year 1715, did give a gilt cup to Alexander Calder, of Asswanlie. This cup is now the property of Sir John Gordon, of Park, and its size, form, and ornaments, &c. &c. sufficiently confute the story alluded to.

Milu, near Elgin; he prospered greatly in the world, and successively became proprietor of lands at Barrow, Briggs, Myerside, and Tinscardine; he was also Provost of Elgin in 1665, and in 1669 completed his noble house at Elgin, a sketch whereof, taken in 1802, may be seen in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1803. He married Magdaline Sutherland, and had issue: 1. James, presently mentioned; 2. William, who married, first, Elspet Duff, and, secondly, Lucia Monroe, by whom, dying in 1692, he left issue, James, Alexander, and Margaret, (who, together with himself and his two wives, lie buried in the Duke of Gordon's aisle of the cathedral at Elgin), and, 3. Harriet, who married William Brodie, of Coltsfield, by whom she left no issue.

James, the eldest son, Laird of Muirtounne, in 1686, was created a Knight Baronet of Scotland, and married Grizel, daughter of Sir Robert Innes, of Innes, near Elgin, Knight Baronet, (by Jean, a daughter of Lord Ross, and descended from James, Earl of Moray, by her mother, Lady Grizel Stewart, who married Sir Robert Innes, and bore to him, besides other issue, Sir Robert Innes, father of Lady Calder, and Richard, father of the Lady who married the great grandfather of the present Earl of Chatham), by whom he had, among other children,

Sir Thomas, his eldest son, who was born in 1682, and in 1711, married Christian, daughter of Sir John Scott, of Ancrum, in Scotland, Bart. by whom he had, among other children,

Sir James, his eldest son, who married Alice, a daughter of Admiral Robert Hughes, and had issue, a daughter, Alithea, who married Admiral Roddam, of Roddam, in Northumberland, and died without issue; and four sons, viz. 1. Thomas, who died in the East Indies; 2. Henry; 3. James, who died unmarried; and, 4. Robert^b.

^b Robert, who entered into the Royal Navy in the year 1757, on board the *Nassau*, Captain James Sayer. His first voyage was to Halifax, (during which he was in the dreadful gale with Admiral Holborne); from whence he went to the coast of Guinea, where, as a naval Ensign, at the head of one hundred men, he carried in the colours at the surrender of Senegal.

From thence he proceeded to the attack of Goree, under Commodore Marsh, when, after a severe cannonade from the ships, of more than two hours continuance, the English were obliged to abandon the attempt and to quit the coast.

On his return to England in 1759, he again went out in the *Nassau*, one of Commodore Keppel's squadron, to a renewed attack upon Goree, which, after a severe contest, at length surrendered to the British arms. During this second attack, Mr. Calder was severely wounded.

After this, in the same year, the *Nassau* sailed to the West Indies, and was employed in the capture of Guadaloupe, Grandterre, and Mariegalante; she then returned to England, and being paid off, Mr. Calder accompanied Captain Josias Rowley into the Superb.

Sir Henry, the second son, succeeded his father, and married Miss Earle, of Beeston, in Norfolk, (her sister married Mr. Bulmer, of the same county), she

He then proceeded, as passenger, a second time to the West Indies, and joined Commodore Sir James Douglas, Bart. where, in 1761 and 1762, he was present at the capture of Dominique and Martinique; on the attack of the redoubts of the latter island, five hundred seamen were employed on shore, and Mr. Calder was one of the number.

In 1762 he was made a Lieutenant, and served in various ships in America during the peace of 1763. On the breaking out of the American war, he served in the *Terrible* with Sir Richard Bickerton, from which ship he transferred his services to the *Victory*, under Admiral Keppel, and was in his action of 1777, on Ushant, as a Lieutenant.

In 1779 he was made Commander, and in 1780 created Post, in the *Buffalo*, which was employed in the Channel fleet for some time; after this, he commanded the *Diana*, under Lord Howe, at the relief of Gibraltar, previous to which, the *Diana* was repeating frigate to Lord Howe, when the combined fleets chased him off the Scilly Islands, and the story related of the dangerous situation of that frigate is a true story. See *Naval Chronicle*. Subsequently to this, until the peace, he commanded the *Thalia* frigate.

Captain Calder next had the *Barileur* guardship, until the Spanish armament, when Admiral Barrington hoisted his flag on board that vessel, and Captain Calder still continuing her Captain, went with the *Admiral* to Torbay. Upon Lord Howe's taking the command of the Channel Fleet, he was sent with the *Barileur* to Admiral Elliot as his flag-ship; he was soon afterwards appointed to the *Stately*, of 64 guns, and then to the *Duke* guardship, bearing Admiral Roddam's flag; on quitting this ship, Captain Calder remained on shore during the residue of the peace. In 1794, Captain Calder was appointed to the *Theseus*, of 74 guns, at Chatham, and, when she was fitted, he joined Lord Howe in the Channel Fleet, from whence he went a third time to the West Indies, to strengthen Sir John Jervis.

On his return to England, Captain Calder was solicited to go as first Captain with Sir John, to the Mediterranean; he accepted the appointment, and was Captain of the Fleet in the memorable victory obtained over the Spaniards on the 14th of February, 1797, off Cape St. Vincent; he brought home the dispatches on this occasion, and was immediately knighted.

In the next year, on the 22nd of August, he was created a Baronet, after his return to England, and soon afterwards made Rear-Admiral of the Blue Squadron, hoisting his flag in the *Prince of Wales*, one of the Channel Fleet, in which ship, accompanied by seven sail of the line and two frigates, he was sent in pursuit of a French squadron, supposed to have sailed to the West Indies.

He followed them to Martinique, and from thence to Jamaica, where, after having made every possible inquiry, and hearing nothing of the flying foe, he returned and joined Admiral Cornwallis, in the short period of three months and a half.

Subsequently to this he was made Vice-Admiral of the Blue, and detached to protect the South Western part of Ireland, in which duty, with his squadron, he was employed nearly a whole year; from hence he proceeded to cruise off Rochfort, and then off Ferrol, off which latter place he remained nearly another year, prior to his victory over the combined French and Spanish Fleets, on the 22nd of July, 1805.

This victory, however, immensely great as it was under the circumstances of disproportion between force and force, (the French and Spanish fleets consisting of twenty sail of the line, seven frigates, and three brigs, and Sir Robert Calder having only sixteen sail of the line, one of which had been detached in the morning, and Sir Robert Calder having only sixteen sail of the line, one of which had been detached in the morning and could not get into action until it had nearly closed, and two frigates), the advantage the enemy had in being to windward and in a regular line of battle, a thick fog, and a dark night, which precluded the use of signals, was not sufficient to satisfy his ungrateful countrymen, although three vessels struck to his squadron, the *Rafael*, of 84 guns, the *Firme*, of 74, and the *Scipion*, of 74, (of which unfortunately, three

died without issue. He married, secondly, Miss Louisa Osborne, daughter of Admiral Osborne, by whom he had issue one son. Sir Henry died a Major-

the darkness of the night, only the two former could be secured) and two of his own ships were completely crippled.

His conduct, after the victory, did honour to his prudence, and undeniably paved the way to Nelson's victory in the battle of Trafalgar.

On the morning after the action, Sir Robert found himself three leagues to leeward of the enemy, with two of his crippled ships and the two captured ones, then to leeward of him about the same distance, and his two frigates having the two prizes in tow dismasted. These circumstances, added to the disappearance of the Malta (one of the disabled ships) in the morning, which consequently lessened the English force, obliged Sir Robert to edge down between them and the enemy, for their better protection, which enabled him to rejoin the Malta, but which of course brought the enemy further to windward; at the same time he was obliged to make the Dragon's signal to take the Windsor Castle in tow, in order to keep her to windward, and the enemy were to windward of the English squadron from four to five leagues, until the evening of the 24th of July, when they were lost sight of.

It is necessary to state here, that Sir Robert Calder had positive proof of sixteen sail of the line and five frigates of the enemy being close to him at Ferrol, ready for sea, and that they had previously made movements to come out, the wind being favourable for that purpose, and they only waiting for a signal from the heights, of the combined fleets being off the coast; there were likewise five sail of the line and three frigates, (enabled to get out from Rochfort, by the unfortunate detachment of Admiral Stirling to join Sir Robert, to be apprehended, whereas, if the same number of ships had been sent to Sir Robert, from England, as a reinforcement, in lieu of Admiral Stirling's blockading squadron, no apprehension from Rochfort could have been excited. To this untoward selection of ships might be ascribed, perhaps, all Sir Robert Calder's subsequent vexations. It therefore became necessary that he should be upon his guard, and act with great caution, so as not to risk his squadron, at a momentous crisis, when it was so very essential to assist in the prevention of a descent, either on England or Ireland, it having been since ascertained that an invasion was meditated, of the latter country, by the combined French and Spanish force; he justly then, in our opinion, preferred the salvation of his country to any possibility of increase to his own personal fame, and preserved the means he possessed, as he was bound to do, for more favourable opportunities, when an inclination for glory could be gratified, without involving the possibility of injury to his country.

Had the junction, before alluded to, been made between the enemy's squadrons, they would have had thirty-nine sail of the line, seventeen frigates, and eight corvettes, to oppose to the force under Sir Robert Calder's command, which comprised only fourteen sail of the line, the Windsor Castle, the two prizes, and two frigates, being sent away to return to England. At the same time, Admiral Cornwallis (whom Sir Robert Calder, having escorted the Windsor Castle, &c. to the North of Bellisle, and afterwards ineffectually pursued the defeated fleet joined off Ushant), was blocking up Brest with only sixteen sail of the line, four frigates, and three corvettes, where the enemy had twenty-two sail of the line, seven frigates, and a like number of corvettes. At the same time, Lord Nelson, then in his return from the West Indies, had only ten sail of the line, three frigates, and a brig; at the same time, Admiral Collingwood, then off Cadix, had only four sail of the line, two frigates, and two sloops, while the enemy's fleet, in Cadiz, consisted of seven sail of the line, three frigates, and three brigs; at the same time, Rear-Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton, then off Carthagena, was blocking up six sail of the line, three frigates, and two brigs, with only four sail of the line, two frigates, and one sloop; and at the same time, Rear-Admiral Russell in the North Sea, with about seven sail of the line, some frigates, and sloops, was watching the Dutch fleet in the Texel, consisting of at least as many vessels if not more.

General in the army, and Lieutenant-Governor of Gibraltar; he was succeeded by his son,

Sir Henry Roddam Calder, the present Baronet.

Creation—5th of November, 1686.

Thus stood the combined and English fleets in Europe, in July, 1805.

Total of the combined line, (including the fleet engaged by Sir Robert Calder, the ships out from Rochfort, and the Ferrol squadron)	81 sail of the line
Combined frigates	34
Do. sloop, &c.	18

altogether eighty-one sail of the line, thirty-four frigates, and eighteen sloops, &c.

The English force consisted only of fifty-six sail of the line, seventeen frigates, and twelve sloops, &c. so that the balance in favour of the combined French and Spanish force amounted to twenty-seven sail of the line, seventeen frigates, and six sloops*.

After this statement, it would be superfluous in us to say more, in defence of the conduct pursued by Sir Robert Calder, after his gallant action on the 22nd of July; we will merely add, that Dr. Halloran, in a note to his *Battle of Trafalgar*, thus expresses himself, and we cannot but coincide with the justice of his sentiments. "I have read without prejudice or partiality, and considered with all the attention of which I am capable, the trial of Sir Robert Calder; certainly from the evidence I could not possibly anticipate the sentence, and injured I cannot but deem an officer, who, though of unquestionable bravery, and having gained an important advantage over a superior force, is yet severely censured for an error in judgment! A sentence, which, it might be presumed, a court, composed of men, themselves weak and fallible, would have paused, and seriously indeed deliberated upon, before they thus indelibly placed upon record, what may hereafter sanction their own condemnation! For, if an error in judgment be severely censurable, where is the man, however brave, or skilful, or prudent, who, while subject to the failings incident to our nature, may not become obnoxious to a similar sentence? Bying was sacrificed, and Calder was censured, because they were not exempted from human fallibility! Were they not, therefore, evidently the victims, rather of popular prejudice than of actual demerits? Posterity has, too late, done justice to the one; to the other, it is to be hoped, the general sense of the Navy, and of every impartial Briton, has already proved a lenitive for his wounded feelings†."

* To this statement we have to add, that, at the same time, the homeward-bound East India fleet, convoyed by Admiral Rainier with an inadequate force, and valued at ten millions sterling, was expected in the Channel; at the same time too, two West India fleets, valued at three millions, were also expected to arrive in England. Sir Robert Calder was particularly instructed to cover and protect these important fleets, consequently he had a strong additional inducement not to risk his squadron, and to obey his orders, at the same time that he obeyed the dictates of the soundest prudence; and he had the satisfaction of knowing that these fleets reached England, safe and uninjured.

† The following lines appeared in the Gloucester Journal, soon after the decision of Sir Robert's court martial.

Lines on Sir Robert Calder, Bort.

"In ancient times, the Roman's eagle eye
Was fix'd on conduct, not on victory;
And Fabius' shield its steady lustre pour'd,
Midst all the lightnings of Marcellus' sword.
Unhappy Calder! we, like birds of night,
Are dazzled by an all-subduing light:
Though conquest crown'd, thy temperate valour weigh'd
Each doubtful point—then wisdom's voice obey'd;
And thou, like Fabius, didst prepare the way
For great Marcellus and Trafalgar's day."

Dispositive, if any were necessary to a man conscious of upright intention and the purest motives for all his actions, has lately been applied, in Sir Robert's gratifying appointment to the Post-Admiralship of Plymouth. we can only regret that the country should have been deprived so long of his valuable services, but we congratulate it now on this appointment, which has restored a brave, amiable, and honourable man, to that rank which he deserves to hold; may it speedily be changed for one more active, that the latter days of the gentleman, whom it has been our duty to render justice to, may be crowned with new laurels, to his own fame and the benefit of his country.

Sir Robert married, May 14, 1779, Amelia, only daughter of John Michell, of Bayfield, in Norfolk, Esq. by whom he has no issue.

Sir Robert was appointed Rear-Admiral of the Blue in 1799, Vice-Admiral of the Blue in 1805, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at Plymouth, 19th of June, 1810, where he hoisted his flag on board the *Salvador del Mundo*, the 28th of the same month. Sir Robert is now Admiral of the Blue Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet, so promoted in 1810.

INGLIS.

THERE are few surnames, if any, of greater antiquity in Scotland, than that of INGLIS, yet it is matter of regret, that there are so few evidences in existence respecting its precise line of genealogy: so little is indeed known of its origin, that there is perhaps no other surname which has engaged so much of the attention of antiquarians and genealogists. Some have affirmed, that the appellation was first adopted to distinguish the family of some English settler; and this opinion seems supported by the fact, that in ancient records the name of Anglicus is often mentioned, a fact that would be conclusive, if it could be proved that any of these were the ancestors of the present family.

Some genealogists, who are fonder of conjecture than of simple facts, have taken it for granted, on the authority of one well versed in Saxon lore, that their progenitor was Inglis, or Inglesius, brother of Iua, King of the West Saxons; but no dependance can be placed on such far-fetched derivations; it is sufficient, therefore, to notice, that the name of Inglis was frequent in Scotland, in the reign of Alexander III., upwards of five hundred years ago; for in 1296 mention is made of Walter, John, and Philip de Inglis, who were free Barons of considerable landed property, particularly in Roxburghshire.

The first well-authenticated common ancestor of the various branches of Inglis, was

Sir William Inglis, who is mentioned by several historians as having distinguished himself as a knight of singular valour and intrepidity in the early part

of the reign of Robert III., at a tournament which took place on the Borders, during a peace between the two kingdoms, where a large body of nobles and knights had assembled, in all the pomp of ancient chivalry. At this tournament, kept at Reulhaugh, the lists were held in presence of Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, and of Archibald, Earl of Douglas, the two Wardens of the Marches; and Sir Thomas Struthers, an English Knight, having thrown down his gauntlet against all Scotland; Sir William Inglis accepted the challenge, and killed him on the spot. This enterprise of noble daring was considered of such public importance, that the Scottish monarch bestowed the land and barony of Manner upon the national champion, stating this occurrence in the charter, and designating this estate as the future title of the elder branch of Sir William's descendants. This gallant Knight died in 1420, and was succeeded by his son,

John Inglis, of Manner, who, in addition to his tenure of the estates by royal gift, thought it expedient also to procure an additional charter of confirmation from his superior feudal lord, Archibald, Earl of Douglas. This John, also, according to the custom of the times, took part of the arms of Douglas, in addition to his own paternal coat, as a mark of feudal service; a circumstance which, doubtless, gave rise to the tradition that Inglis was a cadet of the house of Douglas. His son and successor was

Thomas Inglis, of Manner, who exchanged part of his extensive possessions with Sir Walter Scot, of Murdiestown, giving lands in Roxburghshire for others in Lanark. By his first wife he had issue, who were designed of Murdiestown, &c.; and by his second, Christian, he had several sons, of whom the third, William Inglis, is ascertained by authentic records to have lived some time about the year 1470. The Christian name of his son is not correctly known; but it is a fact, that this son,

——— Inglis, lived in repute, and had several children, of whom

John Inglis is, with good reason, believed to be the progenitor of this family. From corresponding dates it appears, that he must have been succeeded by his son,

James Inglis, merchant, burgess of Edinburgh, at the time of the Reformation in 1560, who purchased from John Lawson, of Boghall, a considerable property of houses in Edinburgh, which continued in possession of the family for many years, till they were burnt down by accidental fire. By Margaret Loch*, his wife, he had issue three sons, Archibald, Cornelius, and Thomas.

* This family has since risen to great repute, as Loch of Drylaw, the first possessor of which estate was James Loch, a considerable merchant in Edinburgh, in 1641.

Archibald Inglis, the eldest son, succeeded, and was entered burgess of Edinburgh, in right of his father, in 1581. He was an eminent merchant, and acquired much wealth. He died in the year 1599, and by Sarah Spiers, his wife, he left issue an only son,

James, who succeeded him, and purchased from Alexander Douglas the lands of Nether Cramond^b, which have ever since remained in the family. He married Sarah, daughter of John Morrison, of Preston Grange, Esq., by whom he had two sons, John and Thomas, and two daughters; Catharine, married to William Little, of Heberton; and Sarah, married to John Macmoran, merchant, in Edinburgh. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

John Inglis, of Cramond^c, a man of abilities, honour, and integrity. He married Janet, daughter of John Ellis, of Southside, by whom he had two sons; John, a youth of promising parts, who died of a fever, in the course of his travels, at Paris, the 20th of June, 1664; and James, born twenty-eight years after his parents' marriage, afterwards Sir James, his heir; and one daughter, Janet, married to James Holburn, of Menstrie, Esq. He was succeeded by his son,

Sir James Inglis, of Cramond, who was created a Baronet by King James VII. by his royal patent, dated the 22nd of March, 1687. In his father's lifetime he married Anne, daughter of Sir Patrick Houston, of Houston, Bart. By her he had a son, Sir John, his heir, and four daughters: 1. Anne, married to Robert Drummond, of Lundin; 2. Margaret, died young; 3. Janet, married to Sir John Clerk, of Pennycuik; 4. Jacobina, died unmarried. Sir James died in 1688, and was succeeded by his son,

^b This barony is in the parish of Cramond, in Mid Lothian. The name is derived from "Caer Amon," or the fort or castle on the river Amon, which river flows through it. Nether Cramond extends along the shores of the Forth, and the banks of the Amon; and on a rising ground, looking down upon the ocean, stands Cramond House, the seat of this family, surrounded by some of the finest old timber in the kingdom. The most ancient part of this residence was built by the Inglis family, about the year 1680; but considerable additions were made to it by the late Sir Adam, previous to 1772, and since that by the present Baronet. The ancient residence on the estate was a palace of the Bishops of Dunkeld, of which there remains a square tower, having three vaulted stories.

^c This John had so great an attachment to the now established form of religion in Scotland, that on his absolute refusal to join in the then conformity in 1662, he had a fine of £6000 Scots imposed on him by the Scottish Parliament. It appears that his enemies were not content with this, for he was afterwards, in 1671, summoned before the Privy Council, at which examination he acknowledged that he had attended at six conventicles held in the kirk at Cramond, for each of which offences, then termed "most heinous," he was amerced in a sum equal to one fourth clear annual rent of his estates, and ordered into prison, not only until the fine was paid, but longer, during pleasure. The fine was soon after paid, and his oppressors thought proper, from motives of policy, to release him from further imprisonment.

Sir John Inglis, who had a liberal education both at home and abroad. Soon after his return to his own country, from his travels, he was appointed Postmaster-General for Scotland. He married Anne, daughter of the Right Honourable Adam Cockburn, of Ormiston, Lord Justice Clerk, by Lady Susan Hamilton, his wife, daughter of John, fourth Earl of Haddinton. By her he had six sons: 1. James, who died in infancy; 2. Adam, his heir; 3. John, the present Baronet, a merchant, and Deputy Barrack-Master for Scotland, who married Christian, daughter of Sir Robert Sinclair, of Longformacus; 4. Patrick, also a merchant in Edinburgh; 5. Charles, a Captain in the Royal Navy; 6. James, who died young; also six daughters: 1. Susan, married to John Craigie, of Dumbarnie, Esq.; 2. Anne, died young; 3. Christian, married to James Wauchop, of Edmonston, Esq.; 4. Margaret, married to John Erskine, of Deer, Esq.; 5. Anne, married to Hugh Horne, of Westhall, Esq.; 6. Janet. Sir John died in ———^d, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

Sir Adam Inglis, Bart., an Advocate, who married Lady Dorothea Primrose, daughter of James, second Earl of Roseberry. He was born in 1714, studied the law at Leyden, and entered Advocate in 1736. He died at Cramond in 1772, and was succeeded by his next brother,

John, the present Baronet; whose only surviving son, Adam Inglis, Esq., of Southfield, was called to the bar in 1782.

Since coming to the estates of his family, Sir John has paid particular attention to their amelioration, and to the welfare of his tenantry; and to establish a Sunday School amongst them he has paid over a sum of money to be laid out at interest. In the parish of Shotts his exertions have been as successful as they were patriotic; for though that part of the parish on the East of the great road was a very few years ago in a mere state of nature, yet it is now subdivided and inclosed by walls of stone, raised from the surface of the land, by which he has not only beautified and enriched the country, but also trebled the value of the lands. Whilst industry, amelioration, and private interest, thus go hand in hand, our resources must increase, and employment and support will always be found for the most extended population.

Creation—22nd of March, 1687.

* This Sir John attained the age of eighty-eight, without suffering so much as one day's confinement from ill health. Of these years, sixty-three were spent in the uninterrupted harmony of the married state, and in a close friendship with the house of Ormiston, the Lord Justice having married Sir John's mother, by whom he had a daughter, Jean.

STUART.

For the account of this ancient family, see the APPENDIX.

HALL.

For the account of this ancient family, see the APPENDIX.

THRIEPLAND.

THOUGH this family is of considerable antiquity in the county of Perth, yet we have not been able to trace it further than the first Baronet, whose industry and honourable conduct raised his family to wealth, and whose loyalty and patriotism in support of the rights of the crown and people, dignified them with hereditary title. That the progressive conduct of such a man should be held up to imitation, is a subject of national concern; we shall, therefore, enter fully upon a review of his life, as interesting to his countrymen, and reflecting lustre upon his descendants.

Patrick Thriepland, of the burgh of Perth, Esq., first appears as Treasurer of that corporation, in 1657, and as one of the Bailies, in 1659. This office he held until 1662, in which year we find him active in signing and supporting the declaration^a of the town of Perth, against the solemn league and covenant.

^a " Declaration appointed to be signed by all persons in public trust, conform to the act of parliament, dated the 5th of September, 1662.

^b W^r. the Provost, Bailies, Dean of Guild, Treasurer, Council, and Deacons of crafts of the burgh of Perth, under subscribing, sincerely affirm and declare, that we judge it unlawful in subjects, upon pretence

In 1664, he was appointed Provost of Perth, and held that office for several successive years, in which his services were always directed to the welfare of that town, particularly in 1669, when he procured an act of parliament for a fifth market to be held annually on the 9th of October, called St. Dionis's Fair. In 1670, he was succeeded as Provost by his brother, George Thriepland, Esq., but resumed the office in 1671, previous to which he must have acquired the present family estate, as he is then, for the first time, called "Thriepland, of Fingask." Provost Thriepland continued in office during the next four years, and was knighted by King Charles II. in 1674, at the end of which time, he received thanks from the Chancellor for his diligence in punishing the keepers of conventicles; but by this he seems to have offended what was called the popular party, for in 1675, he was succeeded by Archibald Christie, who had been elected Bailie the preceding year; and the Council having met on the 11th of October, in that year, they, as it has been stated, in one voice, for avoiding the great confusion still threatened, and giving suitable satisfaction to the inhabitants who complained loudly against the long continuance in office of the Provost, Bailies, and Dean of Guild, ordained, that in future no Provost, Dean of Guild, or Bailie, should continue any longer in those offices than for the space of two years, and in order to make the same regulation more effectual, and to remain unalterable, the Members of Council then present solemnly swore never to vote contrary to the spirit of that resolution, and also ordered, that those of the Council not present should, upon their first appearance there, take an oath to the same effect. This very extraordinary proceeding was immediately followed up by another; for they summoned the six absent Members to appear the next Council day, to fulfil these regulations, on pain of forfeiting their rights as burgesses, &c. This party business was now carried so far, that about Michaelmas in that year, a tumult was raised against Provost Thriepland and his friends, which produced great animosities amongst the inhabitants of Perth; but Provost Christie having died on the 26th of October,

of reformation, or other pretence whatsoever, to enter into leagues and covenants, or to take up arms against the King, or those commissioned by him, and that all these gatherings, convocations, petitions, protestations, and erecting and keeping council tables, that were used in the beginning, and for carrying on of the late troubles, were unlawful and seditious, and particularly that those oaths whereof the one was called the National Covenant, as it was sworn and explained in the year 1638, and thereafter, and the other called the Solemn League and Covenant, were and are in themselves unlawful oaths, and were taken by and imposed upon the subjects of this kingdom, against the fundamental laws and liberties of the same: and that there lieth no obligation upon us, or any of the subjects from the said oaths, or either of them, to endeavour to change or alteration of the government, either in church or state, as is now established by the laws of this kingdom."

Wilson, the Dean of Guild, was chosen Præses in his room. Previous to this, the popular party thought it necessary to send one of their Bailies to Edinburgh, to counteract the statement which Sir Patrick was supposed to have sent to the Lords of Privy Council; a measure, followed up by citing before the corporation, such Members as had refused to obey their authority; and on the 2nd of November, the Town Council met to elect a Provost in room of Christie, deceased, and to fill up the vacant seats, at which time, they had so far cooled as to continue Sir Patrick as a Member of the Council. On the 10th of March, in the following year, 1676, the Council met by warrant of a decret of the Privy Council at Edinburgh, dated the 1st of that month, which set forth, that there was a tumult at the last election at Michaelmas, and therefore ordered them to proceed to a new election; in this it was also stated, that Sir Patrick was considered as fairly elected Provost before the tumult began, and was acknowledged as such by the Privy Council. In consequence of this, he was again elected, but gave up the office on the following year, to the great regret of the more moderate part of the inhabitants. From this time, we have no further mention of Sir Patrick, until the 6th of October, 1687, when he was again appointed Provost by the King's order, and created on the 10th of November following, a Knight Baronet of Nova Scotia, by patent, with remainder to his heirs male; which patent passed the Great Seal of Scotland, and was registered, the 30th of January, in the year 1688. The last public act we can trace of this venerable character was on the 18th of February, 1689, when Bailie Deas having entered protestation that all Members of the Council should purge themselves of Popery, and that none should continue in their station but such as were true Protestants, conformable to the Prince of Orange's Declaration, and who would give due obedience thereto, and let it appear to God and the world, Sir Patrick most frankly gave his oath in presence of the Council, as he should answer to God, that he was always a true Protestant, as well as at that time, and that he never should become a member of the Popish Church. Sir Patrick Thriepland died soon after in the same year, 1689, and left issue an only son,

Sir David Thriepland, the second Baronet, of Fingask. He married Catharine Smith, eldest daughter of David Smith, of Barnhill, Esq.; by her he had

* The Smiths, of Barnhill, are a younger branch of Smith, formerly of Braco, but now of Methven; a name of great antiquity in Scotland, and sometimes called Gow, which is the same name in Gaelic. Some genealogists have drawn their pedigree from Neil Cromb, third son of Murdoch, of the clan Chattan, who lived in the reign of William the Lion, and who is said to be progenitor of all the families of Smith in

several children, of whom the eldest, Stuart, succeeded him, and a daughter, Elizabeth, married Henry Smith, of Cammo, Esq., to whom she had no issue. Sir David married to his second wife, a daughter of Sir James Ramsay, of Bamff, but we believe had no children by her; and dying in 1746, was succeeded by his sole surviving son,

Sir Stuart Thriepland, the third Baronet, of Fingask, a Member of the Royal College of Physicians, of Edinburgh, of which he was also President. He married ———, daughter of ——— ———, by whom he had three sons, 1. Patrick-Murray; 2. Stuart-Moncrieff Thriepland, Advocate and Attorney General to the Honourable East India Company at Bombay; and, 3. David, a merchant in Bengal. Dying on the 2nd of February, 1805, he was succeeded by his eldest son,

Patrick-Murray Thriepland, of Fingask, Esq., who has not taken up the title.

Creation—10th of November, 1687.

Scotland; but we are not able to trace them with any degree of certainty earlier than the early part of the fifteenth century, when Thomas Smith, who resided in Perthshire, was Apothecary to King James III. who settled a pension upon him in 1417. His son, Patrick Smith, is the first designated of Braco; he lived in the time of James IV. and had a son, William, who married Agnes Scott, a daughter of the family of Balwearie, in Fife, by whom he had a son, Patrick, who succeeded him, and married Christian, daughter of ——— Haldane, of Killour, an ancient cadet of the House of Gleneagles. The issue of this match was Alexander, who by his wife, Margaret Oliver, daughter of William, brother to the Laird of Pitfego, had a son, Patrick Smith, of Braco, who, in 1659, married to his second wife, Margaret, daughter of Henry Stewart, of Killinan, of the family of Ochiltree, the second son of which marriage was David Smith, of Bamhill, Esq., who by his second wife, a daughter of ——— Bruce, of Culmahudy, was father of Catharine, who was first married to ——— Williamson, merchant in Perth, and, secondly, to Sir David Thriepland, as in the text.

DICK.

FOR the account of this ancient family, see the APPENDIX.

GRANT.

It is not easy to determine of what people the GRANTS are descended, whether they were originally Scots or Picts, or if they came into Scotland from some neighbouring kingdom. Mr. Nesbit, in his *Heraldry*, says, that there is in the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh, a genealogical manuscript, written by one Van Bassa, a Dane, who brings the Grants from Denmark or Norway. Sir George Mackenzie, in his manuscript of *Genealogies*, brings them from England; others will have it that they came from France, and others bring them from Ireland. For their descent from Denmark it is pleaded, that the names Suene or Sueno, Alan or Awlan, frequent among the Grants, are Danish, and that the three antique crowns in their arms prove their being of Northern origin. In favour of a French descent it is said, that the surname, Grant, or Grand, points to that country; and for an Irish origin it is contended, that Ciran or Ceran is an Irish name, (thence the clan Cheran are called) and that the names Patrick, Donachor, Duncan, (frequent among the Grants) are Irish. All these are but mere conjectures, and do not, therefore, challenge a critical examination; but still the three opinions that fetch the Grants from England, France, and Denmark, may be reconciled, for it is no way improbable that they came into England from France about the time of William the Conqueror's expedition, in the year 1066, or soon afterwards.

As to the surname of Grant, the word may be Saxon, Irish, or French. In the Saxon tongue, Grant signifies crooked or bowed. Thus, Cambridge, the town and university in England, so called, signifies a crooked bridge, or rather a bridge upon Cam river, or, the crooked and winding river. The Saxons called this town Grant Bridge; Cam, in British, and Grant, in Saxon, being of the same signification. So, Mons Grampius, the Grampian Hill, was called by the Saxons, Grantz Ben, or the Crooked Hill; but we cannot see how, from this Saxon word, the surname should be borrowed. In the old Irish, Grandha signifies ugly, ill-favoured; Granite signifies dark or swarthy; Grant and Ciar signify much the same thing, or are synonymous words; and there being a tribe of the Grants called Clan-Chiaran, it is the same as Clan Grant. Thus, the surname might have been taken from a progenitor that was Chiar, or Grant, that is to say, a swarthy or greyheaded man; and though in time Grant became

the common and prevailing surname, yet some always retained the other name, Chiaran, and are called Clan-Chiaran. In the French language *Grand* signifies great, brave, valorous; and from thence many are inclined to think, that the surname Grant is taken from the French, *Grand*, which in the Irish is sound and short, and thereby the letter *d* in the end of the word is changed into *t*, and thus *Grand* into *Grant*. The surname, it seems, was thus understood in this land above five hundred years ago; for Richard Grant was made Archbishop of Canterbury in the year 1229, and is in Mr. Anderson's Genealogical Tables, as well as by others, expressly called Richard Grant. But the English Historians of that time, writing in Latin, call him *Richardus Magnus*, i. e. Richard Grant, or great; which plainly shows, that they took Grant to be the same with the French *Grand*, and the Latin *Magnus*. To which let us add, that in the old writs the particle *the* is put before the surname Grant; for in a bond and contract between the Laird of McIntosh and Sir James Dunbar, of Cumnock, in the year 1449, to which afterwards the Laird of Grant is a witness and arbiter, he is called John the Grant, of Frenchie, which in French would have been written *Jean le Grand de Freuchie*.

Though thus we should fetch the Grants originally from Denmark into France, thence into England, and from thence to Scotland, and derive the name Grant from the French *Grand*, it is no way inconsistent with the opinion of those who think, that they who now are incorporated into the numerous clan of the surname of Grant, were, in past times, before they lived together in one country, and under one master, different tribes, and of different surnames; that the clan Allan came from Lochaber, and were properly Camerons or Mac Gilinaomh; that the clan Cheran came from Ireland, where Ciaran is a frequent surname; so also with respect to the other tribes that now call themselves Grants, such as the Turners, the Mac Clays, Mac Gili Charricks in Strathspey, &c.

There is no doubt whatever that this first and original line of the family was great and powerful in the earliest days of the Scottish monarchy; but the first whom we can specifically trace by authentic vouchers is,

Gregorius or Gregory de Grant, Sheriff Principal of Inverness in the reign of Alexander II., between the years 1214 and 1249. At that period, and indeed until the year 1583, the shire of Inverness comprehended, besides what is now so called, all Ross, Sutherland, and Caithness. This one consideration is a convincing proof that Gregory was a man of no small influence and power; for on such only did the early monarchs confer the important office of Sheriff, particularly over districts so extensive; for such only could discharge their

duties with political efficacy. He married Mary, daughter of Sir John Bizet, of the family of Lovat, with whom he became possessed of the lands of Stratherrick, and had by her four sons: 1. Sir Lawrence, his heir; 2. Robert, who, by a deed to which he is witness, appears to have been also Sheriff of Inverness, after his father's decease; 3. Lucas, ancestor of the family of Dellachapple; 4. Allan, progenitor of Achirnack: but the primogeniture of the two last has been subject of dispute. This Gregory died in the reign of Alexander III. and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Lawrence de Grant. In a competition, in 1258, between Archibald, Bishop of Murray, and John Bizet, of Lovat, the father of Walter Bizet, mentioned in Rymer's *Fœdera*, this Dominus Laurentius de Grant is particularly noticed as a friend and kinsman of the said Bizet, and to this deed Robert de Grant, next brother to Lawrence, is a witness. And it further appears, that these Grants then resided in Stratherrick, at that period a part of the province of Moray. Sir Lawrence had two sons, 1. Sir John, his heir; 2. Rudulphus de Grant, who being firmly attached to the Bruce interest against Baliol, was, with his eldest brother, and his uncle Robert, above mentioned, taken prisoner by Edward I., in 1296. Sir Lawrence was succeeded by his eldest son,

John de Grant, of whom Mr. Rymer, in his *Fœdera Anglicana* makes mention, upon the occasion of the memorable victory gained by Edward I. over the Scots at Dunbar, in the year 1296, where ten thousand of the Scots lay on the field, overpowered by the greatly superior number of the English. This defeat so much discouraged the unhappy Baliol, that he resigned his crown and kingdom to Edward, who with his victorious army marched north as far as Elgin; and upon his return to Berwick received the submission of many of the great men in Scotland, whose names were taken down upon four large rolls of parchment, yet extant, commonly called Ragman's Rolls.

Edward dismissed many, upon their swearing allegiance, but carried others with him to London, either because they would not take the oaths that were offered to them, or, perhaps, because he was more afraid of their power and influence in the country. Of these are expressly mentioned John Cumming, Earl of Buchan; Simon and Richard Fraser; John, Earl of Athol; John de Grant, &c. They were kept that winter in London, but dismissed the next summer upon their parole. There is another Grant mentioned in Ragman's Roll, who was dismissed at Berwick, and who was second son of Sir Lawrence before mentioned. This Sir John was succeeded by his son,

Sir John de Grant, of which gentleman very respectful mention is made upon

several very honourable occasions, particularly in 1333, when we find him a commander in the right wing of the Scottish army, at the battle of Halidown Hill*.

So much was this gentleman in favour with King David, that he conferred upon him the honour of knighthood, on account of his gallant behaviour on the fatal day at Halidown Hill; and in the year 1359, we find him commissioned with Robert Erskine, ancestor of the family of Mar, and Norman Leslie, ancestor of the Earl of Rothes, as Ambassadors to France, to renew the ancient league, and to negotiate other affairs; which embassy they discharged honourably. By his wife, Elizabeth ———, he had a son, and a daughter, Agnes, married to Sir Richard Cumyn, ancestor of Altyr. Dying at the close of the reign of King David II. he was succeeded by his son,

Sir Robert, who was as great a favourite of King Robert II. as his father was of his predecessor; for in the year 1385, a war breaking out between England and France, the King of France sent over to Scotland a supply of men and arms, and a subsidy of about fifty thousand French crowns, to animate the Scotch to make a diversion for France, and invade England. Of this sum, Sir Robert Grant, and about twenty more, received considerable shares, to enable them to support their military preparations, which were then conducted totally upon the feudal system. Sir Robert died in the reign of Robert III. and was succeeded by his son^b,

* Edward Baliol, by the assistance of the English, was crowned about the year 1332, and had next year laid siege to Berwick; whilst David II., at that time very young, was then at Dunbarton, ready to sail for France; when the Scotch chiefs hastily gathered together an army, under the command of the Lord Douglas, who, provoked by the treachery of the English at the siege, as recorded in our Seton genealogy, rashly ventured a contest against very unequal numbers. This battle was fought on the 9th of July. The Scottish army did not exceed fifty-eight thousand, whereas that of the English was supposed to have been above one hundred thousand, and posted on very advantageous ground, upon an almost inaccessible hill. Unhappily for the Scotch, who were not to be alarmed by difficult or hazardous enterprise, they determined to dismount and climb up the hill, and left their horses with their servants, who ran off upon some alarm; this gave the English cavalry such advantage, that the Scotch suffered a total defeat. John de Grand had a command in the right wing, under Randolph, Earl of Murray, in whose charter from Robert the Bruce, in 1313, all the Gentlemen and Barons within the earldom, extending then from Speymouth to Lorn, were bound to follow the King's standard; and Sir John de Grant's battalion on that day was composed of his own clan and followers.

^b This statement respecting the absolute continuation of the male line, we have drawn from the family papers; but it has been contended by some writers, that Sir Robert left no son, and that his daughter, Maude, or Matilda, was heiress of the estate, lineal representative of the family of Grant, and married to Andrew Stuart, son of the Sheriff of Bute. This account they contend is conformable to the ancient

Malcolm de Grant, who began to make a figure as head of the clan, soon after Sir Robert's death; though then but a young man. He was one of those gentlemen of rank and distinction, mentioned in a convention for settling certain differences, between Thomas Dunbar, Earl of Moray, and Alexander de Insulis, Dominus de Lochaber. He died about the beginning of the reign of King James I. of Scotland, and was succeeded by his son,

Patrick, who from his low stature was called Patrick Begg; and who, by a charter in the archives of Castle Grant, is designated, "Patricius Le Grant, Dominus de Stratherrock." The first wife of this Patrick was the daughter

genealogical tree, and to the universal tradition of the country, and connects very well in point of chronology, with the history of the Stuarts of Bute; for as some time before the year 1390, Sir John Stuart, commonly called the Black Stuart, son of King Robert II., was, by his father, made Hereditary Sheriff of the county of Bute, and was ancestor of the Earl of Bute, so this Sheriff's son might have married the heiress of — Grant, about the year 1400.

Notwithstanding, say they, that this Andrew was the son of such an honourable family, he assumed the name and arms of Grant, which is a proof of the power and importance of the clan at that very time. Otherwise the name had probably then been sunk into the Stuarts, who very near this time were raised to the high dignity of being Kings of Scotland; but so jealous were the Grants lest any alteration should have been introduced in consequence of this marriage, that the eldest son of this Andrew, by his wife, Maude, was not, according to the ordinary and common use of patronymicks, allowed to be called Patrick M'Andrew, but Patrick M'Maude, with a view to do honour to their heiress, and to preserve the family name. This principle, it has been observed, prevails among many of them so much at present, that however honourable this marriage was in every respect, yet as they look upon it as an interruption of the male line, and introducing strangers among them, many of them refused to acknowledge that there ever was such an heiress, or such a marriage; but, on the other hand, in opposition to that clanish pride, it is still supported by the tradition of the country, and is every way consistent with other known parts of history. Those who contend for this arrangement of the pedigree, assert, that Andrew (Stuart) Grant, died about the year 1420, and was succeeded by his son, Patrick; the same Patrick whom we have recorded in the text, as the son of Malcolm.

* Though it is certain that, before this time, the family had pretty large possessions in the country of Strathspey, yet it is generally agreed, that he was the first Laird of Grant who fixed his residence in that country; which soon brought his clan after him, both for his and their common safety, and to maintain their just importance among their neighbours. The tradition of the country is, that the clan Allan, and clan Chitran, were in the country of Strathspey, and the neighbourhood, before this time. It is supposed, that they came from Stratherrock; that the clan Allan settled first in the lands of Duman, near Ballachcastle; and that the clan Chitran took up their residence for some time upon the river Ern, in Dunduff, Ferness, Artmach, &c. and afterwards came into Achmarrow, in the parish of Corndal. It is likewise said, the tribes called Shach'd Gil Charrick Shock Ewan Dernick, and Shock Ewan Rerich, came into Strathspey in the time of this Patrick. The first were so called from Duncan Carrath, of whom are descended the Mores; and their ancestors being expert in rowing the cowrachs upon the lochs and the river Ness, in going to and from the town of Inverness, they brought the use of that leathern boat into the country of Strathspey. The second was so called from one Ewan Dernick, (i. e. strong listed); of him came the M'Roberts, who

and heiress of ——— Wiseman, of Mulben; by whom he had the estate of Mulben, and some others in that country. His second wife was the daughter of ——— M'Lean, of Dowart, who was killed at Harlaw, in 1411; by her he had his son and heir, John Roy, for whom his father projected a marriage with Matilda Cummin, the heiress of Gilbert Cummin, of Glenchirniek, which though it took place, and proved favourable to the family, was, however, in its consequences, fatal both to the father and the son. The Cummins were so much provoked at it, as will be noticed more fully, that they waylaid Patrick as he returned from the marriage, or from a hunting match, and killed him. The assassins fled for refuge into the kirk of Kinkardine; where Patrick's friends pursued them, and were so enraged for the loss of their chief, that they broke through the force of any superstitious regard, for the sanctity of the kirk, and burnt it down, so that the villains perished in the flames; this is supposed to have happened in the year 1436. By the same marriage he had also a daughter, Elizabeth, married to William Pilche, burgess of Inverness; and with her he gave in life-rent, the davoch of Dreggie, and half davoch of Glenbeg, in Inverallan, of Strathspey, as appears by a document still extant.

John, his son, commonly called John Roy, succeeded him^d. By his lady, Matilda Cummin, as appears by the family MSS. he had three sons; 1. Dun-

lived in Lettroch and Colquhock; the principal man of them was called Baron Roip, and his descendants called Shoch'd Bharon Phroip. The third was so called from one John Roich. These, however, are only traditions, but it has been usual, in all the Highland districts, for gentlemen of fortune to accommodate their faithful servants in good possessions; such people taking the names of their benefactors, and incorporating gradually with the natives of the country, embarking in the interests, and imbibing their manners.

^d This John Roy is expressly mentioned in the family MS. preserved by the Laird of M'Intosh; he is there designed father of Duncan Grant, of Freuchie; but whether they had that title sooner, or when they first assumed it, is not certainly known, nor whether it was taken from a Heathery Mott near to C. Grant, or the more ancient name of the barony, since called Ballach Chastle, which signifies the Spotted Castle. The circumstances of John Roy's death, are vouched by public monuments yet remaining in the country. His history is as follows:—When he was young, his father, who appears to have been a prudent sagacious man, and well knew how to promote the interests of his family, very wisely projected for his son a marriage with the heiress of ——— Glenchirniek, in the parish of Duthel, a very large, fertile, and beautiful lordship, as we have already noted; but the lady's friends, unwilling to sink their family into any other, were utterly averse to the intended marriage. However, the young people did not choose to wait their consent, but were accordingly privately married. The lady's name, it has been said, was Bigla, probably an appellation only given her, on account of her low stature; her real name being Matilda. Upon the North-West bank of the river Spey, near to the place of passage for the boat of Gartemore, there is to be seen a large green mote or hill, called Thom Bigla, i.e. Bigla's Hill; the river washes this hill on one side, and on the other there are vestiges of a dry fosse or ditch, at that time frequently used about houses. The fosse was intended for defence, it was usually deep, the sides of it faced or lined with stone, and a regular drawbridge laid over it. Bigla

can, progenitor of this line; 2. Patrick McEvon Roy, ancestor of the clan Phaidrick, or house of Tullochgorum, of whom are sprung the Gunns and Groat,

house was placed within this ditch, and a tradition prevails in the country, that a line from the salmon net was secretly conveyed into the house, to which a small bell was hung, and when the fish were involved in the net and struggling to get out, the people of the house were alarmed by the ringing of the bell, and by this means were directed to go and take out the salmon. The lady, as is supposed, might have delighted in that diversion; or, as some think, was put upon it through necessity, to divert her melancholy when confined to this place, to protect her from the Grants before her marriage. Tradition says, that this marriage having taken place, her friends were not a little irritated, and the more so, as the Grants were already possessed of many estates that formerly had belonged to the Cumins, (or, as they are now called, Cummings) and they well judged, that if Grant got the great lands of Glenchernich, they might all be soon rooted out of the country. John Roy was a man of temper and prudence, he therefore bore with some little injuries, and laboured by all mild and prudent ways to secure his new acquisitions; these not succeeding so well as he wished, he had recourse to a piece of commendable policy, and with that view laid his plan, with his uncle, the chief of the McLeans, between whom and the Grants there subsisted some ancient connections. The concert was thus laid, that McLean with a body of his clan should enter into the country of the Cummings, and carry off all the cattle, of the sept of Glenchernich, and raise what is called in the Highlands, their harship; which they were not to abandon unless Grant should join in the pursuit, but upon a signal agreed upon between McLean and Grant, McLean was in that event to drop his prey. Accordingly McLean acted his part, and carried off the spoil of the Cummings towards Deithel. The Cummings found themselves too weak to interfere with the McLeans; but, in the meantime, Grant cunningly employed some emissary in whom he could trust, who went about among the Cummings, and represented to them, that by their obstinacy they had brought all this distress upon themselves, and that he saw no relief but from their asking the Laird of Grant's assistance, which they perhaps might obtain, if they gave him proper assurances of their future friendship. Their present distress made them readily fall in with the proposal; they accordingly sent a respectful message to Grant, who speedily raising his men, joined with the Cummings, pursued the McLeans, and came up with them, about two miles westward of Deithel, at a place called Feigen. The McLeans, upon their appearance, not knowing that Grant was joined with them, at first faced about to them, as if to receive them, and give them battle; when the Laird of Grant, in the meantime, hastily rushing forward to make the signal, as had been agreed upon, one of the McLeans, ignorant of the concert, let fly at him an arrow, by which he was mortally wounded, and of which he died in a few days. After this the Cummings received their effects, and the McLeans, according to concert, left the country; thus unfortunately fell John Roy Grant. On the place where he died, his clan raised a cairn, which to this day is to be seen at Foringin, and is called Cavin Eoin Ruich; the Cummings religiously performed their promise; and from henceforth yielded the peaceable possession of Glenchernich to the Grants, which was a great enlargement of their estate in that country. This affair has been stated however in another light, and it has been said, that the Cummings being forfeited about this time, and the Gordons getting the gift of the forfeiture, although but newly settled in the country, and the law about forfeiture not being of force, without strength of men to support their claim, that therefore they chose to compromise matters with the Grants, and being satisfied with Strathbogie, yielded to them their legal title to Glenchernich. Both accounts however may be true; and it is further reported concerning this exploit of the McLeans, that to perpetuate the ancient friendship between the two clans, it was agreed upon, that at the death of each of the chiefs, the surviving chief should receive the other's sword; accordingly John Roy's sword was at that time given to the Laird of McLean; and, when he died, his sword was sent to Castle Grant; which bond of friendship subsisted for several generations afterwards.

or Groots, in Caithness, who boast of including in their tribe the great Hero, Grotius, whose common and familiar name was Groot; 3. Duncan, of the same appellation as the elder brother, and who was progenitor of the clan Duncan, or house of Gartenbeg. Some however assert, and it must be confessed they are supported by the tradition of the country, that these two younger sons were illegitimate, that Patrick's mother was a daughter of Lamb, of Tullochgorrie, and Duncan's a maiden of the family of Grant. Amongst other monuments, belonging to this Sir John, and now preserved at Castle Grant, is a monument, inscribed "Dominus Johannes Grant, Miles, Vice Comes de Inverness, Anno 1434;" accompanied by the three antique crowns of the family arms. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Duncan Grant, who soon discovering himself to be a man of great prudence, and good conduct, was therefore in very great esteem with his neighbours, and much employed in accommodating their differences. In the year 1488, the Laird of Fruchie, which was the family title for several generations, was with a body of his clan, along with the other clans, who adhered to King James III. who during his difference with the nobility, having given them battle on the 11th of June, his army was routed and himself slain; but had he deferred fighting for a few days, victory might have declared for him, as the Gordons, Grants, Sutherlands, Forbeses, and Frasers, were on their march to have joined him. Duncan married Muriel M'Intosh, daughter of Malcolm Begg M'Intosh, chief of the clan Chattan, by whom he had two, twin, sons; 1. John, his heir; 2. Patrick, progenitor of the family of Ballindalloch, from whom are descended the Grants, of Tomvullin, Tulloch, Dunlugas, Adire, Dalvey, Rothmars, &c.; from him also is the present Sir William Grant, Master of the Rolls, and Member of Parliament for the county of Banff. Duncan also had a daughter, Catharine, second wife of Duncan, Laird of M'Intosh, her cousin. Duncan died before the year 1492, and was succeeded by his grandson; but the line of descent comes regularly through his eldest son,

John, who was a man of distinguished honour and integrity. He had two sons; 1. John, heir to his grandfather, Duncan; 2. William, ancestor of the Grants, of Blairfindy, in Glenlivet. This intermediate generation is proved, by a precept of sasine, from the Earl of Huntly, for infefting this John Grant, in Farmerstown, in Aberdeenshire, and Kinnara, in Inverness, dated at Bog of Gight, the 8th of September, 1478, in which he is called son and heir of Sir Duncan, of Fruchie; but this John dying before his father, Sir Duncan was succeeded by his oldest grandson,

John, who from his delight in poetry, was called Bard Roy. This gentleman

possibly foreseeing some disputes that might happen between him and his brother, or their heirs), wisely determined to settle the point of succession; with that intent, in the year 1492, he resigned into the King's hands the barony of Freuchie, and all his other lands, and thereupon obtained a charter of confirmation, in 1493, under the Great Seal; indeed it is doubted, whether they ever had any other charter, but possession and their sword, before this time. This John married Margaret Ogilvie, daughter of Sir James Ogilvie, of Deskford, and of Mary Innes, by whom he had a son and a daughter, viz. John, who succeeded him, and the daughter was married to Hector M'Intosh. He had, likewise, by the daughter of Baron Stuart, of Kincardine, a natural son, called John, who was the progenitor of Glenmoriston^f. He was succeeded by his legitimate son,

^f In the year 1476, the Earl of Huntly got an interim administration of the earldom of Ross, on its annexation to the crown, and by his commission, in 1482, committed to Hutcheon Ross, of Kilravock, the government of Red Castle, and the lordship of Ardmeanoch. The constable, deputed by Kilravock, suffered himself to be surprised, and the castle taken by Hector M'Kenzie, son to the Laird of Kintail; and by Kintail's instigation, who aimed at the possession of the forfeited earldom, the Highlanders of Kintail and Strathglass, were sent to plunder the lordship of Ardmeanoch. Kilravock prosecuted Hector M'Kenzie, and obtained a decret against him, May 12, 1492, and the Earl of Huntly, as Lord Lieutenant of the North, commissioned the Lairds of Grant, M'Intosh, Kilravock, and others, to march Knaynash, M'Kaynach, and others, (so it is in the commission) with three hundred men, which they accordingly did, and very severely chastised the M'Kenzies. In the year 1499, this John, the Bard Roy, was again employed as arbiter in another difference that happened between Sir James Dunbar, of Cumnach, and the Laird of M'Intosh; for in these times faction and divisions were so frequent, both at court and in the country, that gentlemen were obliged, for mutual defence, to enter into bonds of amity and friendship, and sometimes to take and give bonds of service or man-rent. These, in the present times, would appear in a very peculiar light; the following is a copy of one of those bonds.

"At Inverness, the 20th of June, 1499, Sir James Dunbar, of Cumnach, Knt. and Ferchard M'Intosh, Captain of the clan Chattan, have chosen the following persons, to agree them in all points, viz. and "Quhilk persons ordain, that Sir James, betwixt this and Michalmass next, shall get a resignation from Davie Dunbar, his brother, of the lands of Durris, with the pertinents, into the King's hands, and take them by charter and sasine, and give them by charter and sasine, heritably to the said Ferchard, for service made and to be made, and all this against Michalmass next; for quhilk, the said Ferchard, at the sasine taking, shall give to Sir James, and his heirs, a letter of man rent, for him and his heirs, in best form, (his allegiance to the King's Grace, and his service to the Archbishop, Duke of Ross, and to the Earl of Huntly, and his son, Alexander, excepted), and Sir James, his son, shall marry Janet, daughter of the said Ferchard; and Ferchard's son, Duncan, and failing him, any other lawful son of Ferchard, shall marry the daughter of Sir James, or the daughter of one of his brothers, of John, the Dunbar of Aleser, whom God assoilize, or of Davie Dunbar; and for payment of the Tocher, Ferchard shall give three hundred merks, or so many kye, as my Lord of Murray shall determine or ordain," &c. &c.

^f John More Grant, natural son of John, the ninth Laird of Grant, was the progenitor of this family of Glenmoriston, called Shock'd Eximore, about the year 1500. He was the first proprietor of the lands of Cowlentback, near Inverness, and was designed by them in the year 1545. At what time he or his descen-

John, who was a minor, and left under the guardianship of his uncle Patrick Grant, of Ballendalloch. His grandfather, the Laird of M'Intosh, looked carefully after his education, but when he came of age his uncle did not act.

dants got the lands of Glenmoriston, we do not pretend to determine. We find Patrick Grant, of Glenmoriston, in arms against the government at Gilehranky, in the year 1689; at Cromdale Hill, in 1706; Sheriff Muir, in 1715; and at Preston, in 1745. These Grants forfeited in 1715; but their claim was proposed and purchased the estate from the Barons of the Exchequer. Glenmoriston was but few years removed to the possession of the estate, when the rebellion broke out in 1745, in which these Grants joined, and means were found to preserve the estate upon this occasion. Of this house is descended the family of Carron, called Shoch'd Evin Ruidh. John Roy, son of John More, of Glenmoriston, obtained the Lands Carron from the family of Huntly. He it was who, in a debate about the Marbles, killed John Grant of Ballendalloch. He had four sons: Patrick, of Carron; Robert, of Nether Glen of Rothes; James Teine, the famous outlaw; and Thomas. Patrick's great grandson was Colonel John Grant, who was killed at the attack of Fort Lazaro, near Carthage, in the West Indies, April, 1741. This gentleman had a son; Elizabeth, his eldest daughter, was married to Captain Lewis Grant, of Achterblair; Anne, the second daughter, married John Grant, of Lurg; but the estate fell to the heir male.

Robert Grant, grandson to Robert Grant in Nether Glens, claimed the succession, but died before he could make out his title. Upon his death, Charles in Aldclash, his eldest son, made a proof of his propinquity; yet, after all, the matter became so embarrassed, and Achterblair had such large claims of debt upon the estate, that Charles was obliged to compound with him. He got five hundred pounds, and disposed in favour of Achterblair in the year 1750. There are several families descended of Glenmoriston: Carron, as Grant of Lynachearn, Grant of Asmore, Grant of Deldragon and Croskie, and several others in Glenmoriston.

The family of Easter Elches is descended of Duncan-Donach a Guisk, in a direct line. From his son, Patrick, commonly called Petru Aig, was Captain John Grant, of Easter Elches. His son Patrick applying to the study of the law, made a very great proficiency, and cleared the whole estate. He was admitted Advocate in 1712, made one of the Senators of the College of Justice in the year 1741, and in 1744 was appointed one of the Lords Commissioners of the Justiciary. His son, John, was also bred to the law, was appointed Sheriff Depute of the counties of Murray and Nairn, and afterwards promoted to be one of the Barons of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer. But notwithstanding all these advantages to himself and family, as he had always been bred in England, and was there married to a daughter of Lord Milton, he became alienated from his paternal estate, and, upon the temptation of a great price, sold it to the Earl of Findlater, in the year 1758, after it had been in the possession of the Grants for upwards of three hundred years. Mr. James Grant was the third son of Donach a Guisk; his first settlement was at Ardnelly; and he afterwards purchased the lands of Loggie, in Ardelach. He had two sons, John, of Loggie, and Robert, of Lurg. John, of Loggie, purchased the lands of Moyrass. He disposed these lands in favour of his son James, and John M'Kenzie, his wife, daughter to Simon M'Kenzie, brother to Scaforth, by his disposition the 19th of February, 1663.

Alexander, the fourth son, was Professor of Philosophy in the University of St. Andrew, who having no issue, mortified a sum of money, by which he intended to have supported three youths in the study of philosophy. The money was let-rented by his wife; and by bad debtors a good part of it was lost. To make it up, the money was not employed for the support of any young men in the study of philosophy, but the rents were accumulated until it came to a principal sum of four hundred pounds, which by agreement between the patron and college of St. Andrew's, was lodged in the patrons' hands, and two students to philosophy have ever since been regularly supported by it.

honourably as might have been expected; for as he had got into possession of the estate and writings of the family, he was unwilling to part with them, reserving the claim to the chieftantry. It is said, the Laird of M'Intosh interposed, and promoted an agreement; and upon being informed that the clan were favourably disposed to receive their young chief, he sent Dowgal M'Gill Chalun, with two hundred chosen men, to join the young Laird, in case Ballendalloch should prove refractory. But he (however loth to part with his possessions, and give up his pretensions) did not choose to bring things to extremities; he therefore accepted terms of agreement, received his nephew with all due respect, surrendered all his possessions, and readily gave up all his claims. John married —— Leslie, daughter to the Earl of Rothes; she was sister of Norman Leslie, and was first married to —— Hay, of Naughton. It has been asserted by some that she had no issue, but that John married a second wife; however it appears, by the family papers, that she was the mother of three sons and three daughters: 1. James, who succeeded; 2. John, the progenitor of the Grants of Shoggie and Carrimonie, in Urquhart, from the first of which is lineally descended Charles Grant, Esq., M. P. for the county of Inverness, and Chairman of the Court of Directors of the East India Company; 3. Patrick, predecessor of the Grants of Bonhard, in Perthshire: of the three daughters, the eldest, Isabel, married to Sir Archibald Campbell, of Calder, in 1545; the second married, first, to Sir John Halliburton, of Pitcurr, and after his death to Hugh Lord Lovat; and the third, Agnes, married to Donald, son and apparent heir of Ewan Allanson, chief of the clan Cameron, as appears by contract, dated the 22nd of October, 1520. This Laird of Freuchie died about the year 1527, and was succeeded by his son,

James, commonly called Shemas nan Creach, or the Bold, expressive of his bold and daring character, which, in conformity with the genius of the times, led him to resent any injury or insult offered to his clan, by ravaging the territories of his enemies. He was much in esteem and favour with his Sovereign, as his predecessors had always been; and was much employed in quelling insurrections and disturbances in the Northern counties, upon several important occasions. He married Elizabeth, (daughter of Lord Forbes, by Catharine Stuart, daughter of John, Earl of Athol) by whom he had a son, John, who succeeded him, and two daughters; Marion, married to John Fraser, Esq. brother-german to Hugh, Lord Lovat; and the second daughter, Jannet, married on the 26th of January, 1552, to Alexander Sutherland, of Duffus. He was also in such favour as to receive a royal grant in 1555, exempting himself

and clan from the jurisdiction of all law courts, except the Court of Session. James nan Creach died 1553, and was succeeded by his only son,

John, commonly called Evin Baold, or the Gentle; a man of solid judgment, and of mild and gentle manners. He was a strenuous promoter of the Reformation, and was a member of that Parliament whereby the Roman Catholic religion was abolished, and the Protestant religion established; and it is much to the honour of this family, that in every memorable period since that time they have zealously contributed to support the Protestant religion in Scotland. John was twice married; his first lady was Margaret Stewart, daughter to the Earl of Athol, by Mary Campbell, daughter to Colin, Earl of Argyll, and by her he had two sons, 1. Duncan, whose son John continued the line; 2. Patrick, progenitor of Rothiemurchus; and two daughters; the eldest, Catharine, was married to Colin M'Kenzie, of Kintail; and the second, Mary, to ——— Gordon, of Abergeldie. He married, secondly, Isabel Barclay, daughter to ——— Barclay, of Towie, by whom he had only one son, Archibald, the progenitor of the family of Bellintomb, afterwards represented by Sir Archibald Grant, of Monymusk.

Duncan, the eldest son, died before his father, having married Margaret, daughter of William, Laird of M'Intosh, by whom he had four sons: 1. John, who succeeded to his grandfather; 2. Patrick, the progenitor of Easter Elchies; 3. Robert, ancestor of the family of Lurg; and, 4. James, of Ardnellie. Duncan died in 1581, before his father, who lived till 1585; and his widow was married successively to Abergeldie, Pitsligo, and Duffus.

John, the seventh of that name who had been representatives of that family, was son of Duncan, and succeeded his grandfather. This John was much employed in public matters, and at the same time minded well the interests of his own family, and had the peculiar appellation of John of Freuchie. In 1599 the Privy Council passed an act for apprehending jesuits, Popish priests, and excommunicated persons; and a committee of noblemen and gentlemen were named for executing that act, of which John Grant, of Freuchie, was one. This John of Freuchie, and Fraser of Knock, were curators for the Laird of Calder in 1598, and in the year 1614 he was one of the jury that passed sentence upon and condemned Patrick-Stuart Stuart, Earl of Orkney. From many instances of his conduct, and by his good administration of his estate, he appears to have been a gentleman of distinguished merit, great judgment, and good economy. From the Falconers, John of Freuchie bought the estate at Lathen, and built the castle of it in the year 1613. He likewise purchased the lands of

Rothiemurchus from the Shaws, which he gave in exchange to his brother for the lands of Muchrach. He acquired also the lands of Arduellie, in Rothies, and gave them to his brother, Mr. James, the progenitor of the family of Moyness. This John, of Freuchie, married Lillias Murray, daughter of John, Earl of Athol, and Catharine, daughter of Lord Drummond; and King James VI. and his Queen honoured the marriage with their presence. By this lady he had an only son, John, and four daughters: Jannet, married to Lord Duffus; Mary, to Sir Lachlan M'Intosh; Lillias, to ——— Innes, of Balveney; and Catharine, married to ——— Ogilvie, of Kempeairn. He had also a natural son, Duncan, progenitor of the Grants of Cluny; and died in the year 1622. He left an opulent and free estate to his son,

Sir John, who entered upon the possession of his fortune with every advantage; yet by his profuse living, and attendance at court, he greatly reduced the family fortune, and what he retained he left greatly incumbered. His profuseness and extravagance were so very great, that when he was made a Knight he got (and not unjustly) the epithet of Sir John Sell-the-land annexed to him. Sir John Grant married Mary, daughter of Walter, Lord Ogilvie, of Deskford, by Marion, daughter of William, Earl of Morton, by whom he had eight sons and three daughters: 1. James; 2. John, died a Colonel, unmarried; 3. Patrick, (who was guardian to his nephew, Lodovick, Laird of Grant, and was also a Colonel in the Civil Wars; he married a daughter of ——— Sutherland, of Duffus, by whom he had three daughters: Mary, married to Patrick Grant, of Rothiemurchus, and had Thomas Grant, of the same place; Anne, married William Grant, of Dalvey; and another, married to Fraser of Belladrum; his second wife was Sibella M'Kenzie, daughter of the Tutor of Lovat, by whom he had no issue; he had a natural son, Robert Grant, of Cour, who married the widow of James Grant, of Achterblair, by whom he had a son, Patrick, an eminent Physician in the island of Antigua); 4. Alexander, (married Isabel Nairn, daughter of ——— Nairn, of Moringe, by whom he had three daughters; the first was married to ——— Lesslie, of Buctrom, and the second to George Cumming, of Rhuletick, whose daughter married to Robert Grant, of Tarnmoire); 5. George, a Major in the army, and Governor of Dumbarton, died a bachelor; 6. Robert, married Dunbar, daughter of ——— Bennagefield, by whom he had Robert Oge, of Miltoyn of Muckerach; 7. Mungo, of whom are descended Tamdow, Knockandow, and Tullachgruiban. &c.; 8. Thomas, of Ballinacanan, in Urquhart, (he married Mary, daughter of Colin Campbell, of Clunie, son of Sir John Campbell, of Calder, by whom he had two sons: 1. Ludovick, of Achnastank, father of Captain Thomas Grant; 2. Patrick, of Cul-

vullin, father of ——— Grant, of Bellifurth; and a daughter Mary, married to Mungo Grant, of Bellochard). Sir John's daughters were, 1. Mary, (married first, in 1644, to Lord Lewis Gordon, afterwards Marquis of Huntly; he died in 1653, and she was mother by him of the first Duke of Gordon; she married secondly, the Earl of Airly, and died, at a great age, about the year 1711). 2. Anne, married Kenneth McKenzie, of Gairloch, in 1640; and, 3. Elizabeth, married Sir John Byres, of Coats. Sir John died at Edinburgh, in April, 1667, was buried in the abbey church of Holyrood House, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

James, who became the representative of the family in times of very great disorder, both in church and state. The imposing the public Liturgy and Catechisms on the church, was the measure which, in 1638, first gave birth to the national, and then to the solemn league and covenant. Under such circumstances, it could not be expected that the Grant would be permitted to stand neutral; accordingly he openly joined the Covenanters in the years 1638 and 1639, and afterwards subscribed the solemn league and covenant in 1643; but was at the same time considered as a steady loyalist, as appears by the patent, and was much respected by his Sovereign. In 1640 he married Mary Stewart, daughter of James, Earl of Moray, by Anne, daughter of the Marquis of Huntly, by which match he had two sons and three daughters, that arrived at years of maturity: 1. Ludovick, his heir; 2. Patrick, ancestor of the family of Wester Elchies. Of the daughters, 1. Mary, was married to ——— Ogilvie, of Boyn; 2. Margaret, to Sir Alexander Hamilton, of Haggs; 3. Anne, to Robert Mackenzie, of Redcastle. Had the Laird of Grant lived in better times, he would have made a brighter figure, as a man of solid judgment, a firm friend, a true patriot, and a good economist; but having found the estate greatly burthened by his father's profusion, he could not possibly avoid adding to its incumbrances. He lived to see the restoration of King Charles II., and was a Member of the Parliament that met in 1661. In the year 1663 he went to Edinburgh to see justice done to his kinsman, Allen Grant, of Tulloch, in a criminal prosecution for manslaughter; in this he was successful, but died shortly after, and was buried in the abbey church of Holyrood House. In the same year, 1663, "as the reward of virtue, and in consideration of the many, good, eminent, and faithful services done and performed to his Majesty, and his royal predecessors, by his Majesty's loveit, James Grant, of Freuchie, and his predecessors, and especially that he and his friends and followers had followed the royal standard under the conduct of the Marquis of Montrose, and had on all occasions shown their attachment and steady adherence to royalty," a patent was made out, constituting and cre-

ating "him the said James Grant, of Freuchie, and the heirs male gotten or to be gotten of his own body, which failing, his nearest and lawful heirs male whomsoever, Earls of Strathspey, Lord Grant, of Freuchie and Urquhart," &c. Falling sick, however, about the time it was made out, and dying soon after, it did not pass the Seals; but the patent itself is preserved in the family archives. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Ludovick Grant, who at the death of his father was a minor, and by law fell under the tuition of his uncle, Colonel Patrick Grant, who was very faithful to his trust, and true to his pupil, in the management of his fortune, and gave him a liberal education. He married Janet Brodie, the daughter and only child of Alexander Brodie, of Lethen. Upon the death of the Laird of Lethen, Grant had a legal right to part of his lands, which was not disputed, and he also claimed the whole estate in his lady's right. This occasioned great and expensive debates between him and the heir male, which was at length compounded. Lethen had been fined in the year 1685, in forty thousand pounds Scots, on account of the favour the family had shown to the Presbyterians after the Restoration. This fine was given by King James VII. to the Scotch College at Doway, which showed not a little the bigotry and bad administration of that monarch. However, there was no mitigation to be obtained at Court. Lewis Innes, of Drumgask, Rector of that College, came to receive it, and actually got from the Laird of Grant as much as twenty thousand pounds Scotch. In the year 1677, Ludovick Grant, notwithstanding all his incumbrances, by the favour of his father-in-law, bought the barony of Pluscarden, which was a most valuable acquisition. It was a gift from the family of Lethen, always to descend to the second son of Grant; accordingly, in 1709, Ludovick resigned it in favour of his second son, James. During the reigns of the two royal brothers, the Court could not be the thriving scene for such a person as the Laird of Grant; and because he and his lady were favourers of the then distressed Presbyterians, he was fined in forty-two thousand five hundred pounds Scotch. This made him act with greater caution, which got the payment of the fine put off to the Revolution.

Yet, for all the caution he affected, he acquired to himself, and very justly, the character of patriot. In that very year, 1685, being then a Member of the Parliament, the Court meant to drive at all hazards to repeal the statutes against Popery; but a junto of patriots had formed the resolution, that if the point was carried, they should show their boldness and patriotism by entering their protest against it. All of them, however, except one or two, by some means were taken off, but the Laird of Grant had the fortitude to offer his

protest, and when he was insisting to have it on record, it is said, that the Duke of York from the throne should have made this reply: "His Highland Majesty need not be afraid, the protest shall be marked," which gave occasion to call the Laird of Grant the Highland King. The less that Grant was in favour under these two reigns, the more he was regarded at the Revolution, and when the Prince of Orange called the convention of the estates to meet in Scotland, the 14th of March, 1689, Grant was a Member of it, and one of the Committee nominated by the estate, for settling the government.

His attachment to the liberties of his country, and to those principles on which the Revolution was founded, appeared by his readily raising a regiment at that time. King James having landed in Ireland, and King William meeting with great opposition in England, a force could not be found sufficient to reduce the malcontents in Scotland. To remedy this, some brave patriots offered to raise regiments for the service of the government; the Earl of Angus raised a regiment of twelve hundred foot, which behaved very gallantly at Dunkeld; in the autumn of the year in which they were raised, Argyle, Mar, Glencairn, Strathnavern, Blantyre, and Bargaie, raised each a regiment of six hundred men, as likewise did the Laird of Grant, who was the only commoner that raised one upon that occasion*.

* The service Grant performed to the government upon this occasion, particularly at Cromdalehill, will appear from the following account of the state of affairs at that time in the country. In the battle of Killichranky, the 16th of July, 1689, Viscount Dundee had four thousand foot and one hundred horse, and M'Kay had about the same number of foot and two troops of dragoons, who fled without so much as once firing, and the foot were defeated. The greatest slaughter was made by twelve hundred Athol men, who had promised to join M'Kay, but betrayed him; and planting themselves in the narrow defiles, cut off many of M'Kay's forces in their retreat. The news of this defeat soon reached London; but no important consequences followed in Scotland, as might have been expected. So discerning was King William, however, that (before any express reached London with the accounts that Dundee was among the slain) in a conference with his Secretary, the Earl of Shaftesbury, he said, "If this is all that's done, you will hear Dundee's dead, and whatever our other loss may be, that will make the victory on our side;" and accordingly it proved the entire ruin of King James's affairs in Scotland. For Colonel Canon, who assumed the command, had three hundred of his troops cut off at Perth in the month of August, that year; in that same month, he, with three thousand men, attacked Colonel Cleland and the Cameron regiment at Dunkeld, yet Cleland had so advantageously posted his men in the church and houses adjacent, that Canon was beat back with the loss of four hundred. The Camerons behaved with bravery, and suffered very considerable loss besides that of their brave Colonel Cleland, who fell at the age of twenty-one years. In the spring, Colonel Buchan came over from Ireland with about forty officers, and took the command; and in April, with about fifteen hundred of the M'Leans, Camerons, M'Donalds of Glengarry and Kappoch, and some Grants of Glenmedart, marched towards the Lowlands to harass the King's troops, until the Highlanders could raise a greater force. In the passage through Strathspey they pillaged and burned the country; then went forward to Strathmore, expecting to be joined by the Gordons, and in their way burned the House of Edingassie, and laid waste to

The Laird of Grant was a Member of Parliament in 1690, and one of the Committee appointed by that Parliament to visit Universities, and to turn out all insullicient, immoral, and disloyal teachers.

He kept his regiment in pay a whole year upon his own charges; yet, notwithstanding all his services, the many losses he sustained by the rebels, and the long and faithful attendance in Parliament, though he made application for redress of grievances, yet nothing effectual was obtained. He was referred to the Committee for rescinding fines, and had an act made in his favour with

estate. Having intelligence there that the King's troops were in pursuit of them, they returned to the Highlands. The Laird of Grant suspecting they would make another visit to his country, called in his people, with their effects, and put a strong garrison into Castle Grant; and in the meantime gave notice to Sir Thomas Livingston, who was at Inverness with a regiment of foot, and six troops of dragoons and three of light horse, advising him of the situation of the rebels, and recommending that he should make a forced march in the night to intercept Colonel Buchan in his march through that country. Sir Thomas lost no time, but immediately marched with his dragoons and light horse, leaving the foot to follow. Conducted by Captain Grant, of East Elehis, he arrived in the morning of the 1st of May, 1690, at Duardi, within view of Castle Grant, and that he might not be discovered, was directed through the valley Achinarrow, and to cross the Spey, at the Ford of Dellachaple. The enemy in the meantime had come to Cromdale, on the 30th of April, and choosing to keep near the hill between Lethundie and Coolmurdy, their advanced guards discovered the King's forces fording the river, and gave the alarm by a running fire; upon this, several of the Grants mounted the dragoon horses and led the way, all the horse dragoons and gentlemen of the name of Grant came up pretty quick, surprised the enemy, and pursued them about half a mile, when they tired about, as if they meant to give them battle; but observing the Grants' foot coming up, they retreated precipitately; about two hundred of them were killed, and had not the very steep hill of Cromdale been so near, where the horse could not pursue, it is probable few of them would have escaped. The garrison of Lethundie were all made prisoners; of the King's forces few if any were killed. A party of the McLeans and Camerons, next day, fell down upon Abernethy and, crossing the river, were pursuing their retreat homeward, but were attacked on the Moor of Grainish, near Averemore, where some of them were killed, and the rest found shelter in the rocks of Craigy-Lachie. It is likewise worthy to be mentioned, that McDonald, of Keppoch, who was ever zealous for plunder, but never chose to fight for his King, would not encamp with the rest at Lethundie, but lay with his men in the grove line about half a mile from the camp; so that he escaped without any loss at the attack, and marching through the Breas of Abernethy, he came on the 3rd of May to Lochin Lean, in Rothiemurchies. Grant, of Rothiemurchies, estate had already been plundered; this made the people drive their cattle to the adjacent hills, and their other valuable effects, for security, they placed in an island in the Lochinlean, with their wives and children, and Rothiemurchies himself remained with a guard of twenty-four men to attend them. Keppoch looked upon this as a treasure fallen into his hands, and his first demand was a high contribution in money, under pain of military execution; when this was not complied with, the two clans fired at each other for a whole day, without any loss on either side. Keppoch being unwilling to lose time, detached a party to bring a boat from Lochnich, in Bodowach, which he manned, and ordered the party to attack the garrison; but Rothiemurchies observed the boat, and suffered it to approach pretty near the island, and then in his own boat well manned, attacked the assailants under a brisk fire from the island, and thereby seized Keppoch's boat and made his men prisoners. Keppoch despairing of success in that attempt, marched homeward. This was the last appearance upon that occasion that any of the Scotch Highlanders made for the abdicated King.

respect to Lethen's fines. The Doway fine was never recovered. All the favour he ever obtained was, that three of his sons got commissions in the army, and his lands were erected into a barony, which was a very great benefit to the country, and to his family. By his first lady he had four sons and four daughters: 1. Alexander, who succeeded his father^b; 2. James, who succeeded

^b Alexander lived but a year after succeeding to the estates, yet, in his father's lifetime, he had made a considerable figure. He had a very liberal education, and after a course of academical studies, passed some years abroad in studying the civil law, and the laws of nations; and visited several foreign courts and countries. His genius leading him to a military life, he soon obtained the command of a regiment of foot, and rose to the rank of a Brigadier; and during the course of the war in Queen Anne's reign, served with the greatest applause. He was the almost inseparable companion of that great General and patriot, John Duke of Argyle, and shared the same fate with him, both in the dangers of the field, and in the snare of the frowns of the court. In the year 1711, when the Duke was stripped of all his places, Brigadier Grant lost his regiment, but in 1713, upon the accession of King George I., both were restored to favour and place. When an attempt was made to surprise the castle of Edinburgh, and the Governor, Colonel Stuart, fell into suspicion and was imprisoned, Brigadier Grant had that important trust then committed to him. In October, when fifteen hundred of the rebels landed in East Lothian, and marched towards Leith, he, as a volunteer, attended the Duke in drawing them out of that place of defence, and in November he went with him to the battle of Sheriff Muir. Although his regiment was not in the action, he was made Governor of Sherrness, but in the years 1716 and 1717, on a change of ministry, the Duke of Argyle was again dismissed, and the Brigadier fell under the same eclipse of royal favour. Nor was he less zealous and faithful in the senate than in the field. His love to his country, and knowledge of its interests, brought him soon into Parliament; and such esteem had the ministry of his talents and integrity, that he was one of the Commissioners nominated in the year 1706 to treat of an union between the two kingdoms, in which capacity, he was zealous in drawing up that plan of an incorporating Union, which was afterwards approved of. When the Union was enacted, he was named by the Parliament of Scotland a Member of the first British Parliament; in that and the subsequent Parliament he went cheerfully along with the court measures, until about the year 1710, when a jacobite ministry was introduced, who pursued the interest of Versailles and St. Germain's, more than that of Great Britain. He then, like a true patriot, disdained to be partaker in any degree in these measures, which he looked upon to be so destructive to his country's interests; his sincere and true attachment to which, he had good opportunity to discover, when an open rebellion was made in favour of a Popish Pretender. Though he himself, when the rebellion broke out, was with his regiment in the southern parts of the kingdom, yet he strictly commanded his brother, Captain George, to raise his men and employ them in the service of the government. Accordingly, eight hundred men were raised, well armed, from amongst his own tenantry: a garrison of them was placed in the castle of Ballrenie, to keep the Gordons in awe; about four hundred went and joined in the reduction of Inverness, and the rebels being driven from thence, they marched after them into the county of Murray, to prevent the Marquis of Huntly, after his return from Sheriff Muir, from disturbing the country. The Marquis surrendering himself to Colonel Grant, they joined the Earl of Sutherland, to hasten the reduction of the Earl of Seaforth, which he prevented by submitting to the government; though afterwards he broke off, upon hearing of the Pretender's landing in Scotland. The Brigadier was no less zealous as a Justiceary. His country was very much in disorder about that time: for the insurrections at and about the time of the Revolution, the disloyal and disorderly practices of the malecontents in the North, and the scarcity of grain in the end of King William's reign, had encouraged outlaws, bankrupts, &c. inasmuch, that these and robbers became common. Whole companies of such banditti, under their leaders, such as Glendye, Angus McDouald, called the

brother, of whom afterwards; 3. George, early went into the army, and was made Major, and promoted to be Governor of the castle of Inverness, in which station he continued till the year 1746, when the castle was taken and destroyed by the rebels; and, 4. Colonel Lewis, who was sent to the West Indies in the year 1740, under the command of Lieutenant-General Lord Cathcart, and after the unsuccessful attack upon Carthagera in the beginning of the following year, he died of the disease of the climate. The daughters were, 1. Elizabeth, married in 1704, Hugh Rose, Esq., of Kilravock, and died in 1712; 2. Anne, married in 1710, to Colonel William Grant, of Ballindalloch; 3. Janet, married to Sir Roderick M'Kenzie, of Seatwall; and, 4. Margaret, married Simon, Lord Fraser, Lord of Lovat, in 1717. The Laird of Grant after the death of his first wife, in 1697, married Jean, daughter of Sir John Houston, but had no

Hawked Steer, Alaster More, Peter Brown, and others, had greatly oppressed the peaceable inhabitants, and even in the country of Strathspey several such were entertained and had their abettors; in order to do away this, and to protect the country, Brigadier-General Grant, who was appointed Justiciary of the counties of Inverness, Murray, and Banff, was so successful, that he not only sent them out of his own land, but so effectually suppressed and cut off the Captains and leaders of these banditti, that the country was entirely cleared of them, which very much raised his character, and made him be looked upon as the true guardian and protector of the North. He married, first, December, 1693, Lady Elizabeth Stewart, eldest daughter of James, Lord Downe, but by her he had no surviving issue. He married, secondly, Anne, daughter of John Smith, Esq., Speaker of the House of Commons, Maid of Honour to Queen Anne, but by her he had no issue.

To give a full and just character of Brigadier Grant, would be very difficult; but without flattery it may be said, that he was one of the most polite and best accomplished gentleman that Scotland could boast of. Equally well qualified for the court and the camp, and alike incorrupt and faithful in both. He acquitted himself in all the public offices in which he acted with uncommon and universal applause; no one could be a more affectionate husband, a more upright master, or more steady friend. As a chief he maintained his authority, but so tempered it with benevolence and kindness to his kinsmen, that he was at once revered and beloved by them. He despised the empty grandeur and numerous retinue, with which his predecessors and some other chiefs affected to be attended; he was heard frequently to say, that there was much more joy in a few select true friends, than in the greatest train of pomp and magnificence; and what added a true and noble justice to all his other good qualities, he was a man of piety and virtue, and honour, influenced by a manly, rational, and undisguised profession of true religion; a firm Protestant, a true member of the church of Scotland, an enemy to vice, an encourager of virtue, piety, and useful religion. He was a just patron of all good orders, a strict attender upon the public ordinances for divine worship, and in every respect a great and good man. He lived but a short time at Castle Grant after he came to the full possession of the estate; but in that time he begun those plantations and other improvements, which now so much beautify that elegant seat of the family. He laid the foundation of a private library in the several sciences; but, alas! he was cut off in his bloom of life. The death of his lady, his want of issue, and some other political discouragement, unhappily too much affected his soul, and plunged him into deep melancholy, of which he died at Leith, August, 1719, in the fortieth year of his age. He was succeeded by his brother, as in the

issue by her. He died in 1718, in the sixty-sixth year of his age, was interred in the abbey church of Holyrood House, and was succeeded by his eldest son, but he dying without issue, we proceed with the second, James.

Sir James, second son of Ludovick, succeeded his brother; and he, after obtaining a very liberal education, and being by the care of his grandfather, (Alexander Brodie, Esq., of Lethen), provided with a handsome fortune when he came of age, was led by his inclinations to a country life. He married Anne, only daughter of Sir Humphrey Colquhoun, of Luss, in 1702; and Sir Humphrey being the chief of the name, it was specially provided by the marriage articles, that James Grant, of Plusecarden, should assume the surname and arms of Colquhoun, and if ever he should succeed to the estate of Grant, his eldest son should bear the name of Grant, and his second the name of Colquhoun.

Upon the death of Sir Humphrey Colquhoun, of Luss, Sir James entered upon the possession, and assumed the title of Luss, with the surname and arms of the family. Sir Humphrey being desirous that his estate and honours should go together, he resigned into the Queen's hands his patent of Knight Baronet, and obtained a new patent in favour of the said James Grant Colquhoun, and his heirs of the barony of Luss. In virtue of such patent, James Grant Colquhoun had the honour of knighthood before his brother (the Brigadier) died, and upon his death succeeding to the estate of Grant, and re-assuming that name, he dropped the name of Colquhoun, but retained the Baronetage, it being vested in his person, and the estate of Luss went to his second surviving son, according to the deed of entail. Sir James was always a Member of the British Parliament, and in all his conduct acquitted himself as a gentleman of strict loyalty, a friend to liberty, and revolution principles. Upon the death of his lady, in the year 1724, and of his eldest son, Humphrey, in the year 1732, though he still kept his seat in Parliament, he chose to retire very much from public business, and live privately¹.

¹ The following statement is so highly illustrative of Highland politics, as drawn up by an author of the time, that we cannot refuse it a place here. At the same time, all must premise that we do not vouch for the accuracy of many of the sentiments, which seem rather dictated by party spirit, than liberal feeling.

Sir James was a gentleman of a most mild temper, and though he was punctual in doing his duty in the House of Commons, and was always regarded by his Sovereign, yet, his good disposition led him to pay less regard than was necessary to the maintaining and balancing aright his country's interest. Whilst he held a seat in Parliament, he gave his interest to the friends of the government in his neighbourhood, according as the ministry thought proper; but it happened that some of those who thus got a seat in Parliament, were kept in it by his favour, took opportunity to get themselves in the favour of the ministry and the country interest, and thereby thought to have kept themselves in place independent of this family. This practice

After the rebellion was over, at the next general election, Lord President Forbes, of Culloden, set up his favourite, the Laird of M'Leod, as candidate for the county of Inverness, the largest and most extensive of any in Scotland; and whereof the Lairds of Grant had almost without any interruption been the

a plan of politics under the direction of Duncan Forbes, of Culloden, by which an attempt was made to deprive Sir James of his seat in Parliament as representative of the county of Inverness; which made Sir James and his friends to exert themselves so successfully, that he made his election good, in opposition to the united force of all the other Highland chiefs, Barons of that country, of Culloden, and all his adherents. The election, as it is said, was to be opposed or embarrassed by force and violence; some Barons were to be stolen, and others to be carried away by legal diligence. Thus, both parties being upon their guard, several hundreds of gentlemen with their servants entered the town of Inverness, in Sir James Grant's retinue, and took possession of the town house; the other party thus found their measures disconcerted, so that Sir James's election became unanimous, and notwithstanding the great number of men who were assembled, the high spirits they were in, and their being reciprocally heated and enraged against one another, yet they all were dispersed in peace. But, however great, and acceptable the victory was, and though it had no ill effects at that time, yet the consequences of it since have been very sensibly felt.

Duncan Forbes, of Culloden, soon after this, became Lord President of the Court of Session. This was a considerable accession to his natural interest; he was a man of distinguished abilities, and an honour to his country. But with all his attainments as a scholar, lawyer, and judge, he was naturally proud, revengeful, fierce in his resentments, implacable, vain, and obstinate in his measures; blind to all the favours his family owed to the family of Grant, by which it had been raised to any degree of political importance in the country; and forgetful of the strict friendship that for many years had obtained between the families. The disappointment at this election had so exasperated him, that he thought of nothing more than revenge, which chiefly pointed against Ludovick Grant, of Grant, Sir James's eldest son, who at this time was in possession of the estate of Grant, and had the direction of the public measures of that family. It would be in itself no less difficult, than foreign to the design of these memoirs, minutely to pretend to trace this political difference through all its sources, it is sufficient to observe, that it occasioned mutual recrimination on both sides, that several other families were unhappily dragged into the quarrel, and that neither of their families nor their partisans in any considerable way ever received any benefit by it, whilst many have been considerable losers. The M'Leods' family appear most to have reaped any advantage from it, who until this time, and for many years had lived very retired and in great obscurity. Lord President Forbes's resentments were deeply and indelibly lodged; he represented to his neighbour Barons, that the Grants at the election were most insolent and provoking; this engine he so successfully employed, that it continued and increased his interest with the other Highland chiefs; which, supported with the natural interest of his personal merit, and the weight of his place setting him at the head of the law in Scotland, made him a very powerful adversary, and the unnatural rebellion that soon after broke out in the year 1745, contributed not a little to increase his power, and to give him opportunity too successfully to wreak his revenge. By his place as Lord President he was one of the officers of state for Scotland, and the only one who resided in the North. By his political situation in the county of Inverness, where the greatest part of the disaffected chiefs had their estates and followers, the Court was directed to him as the person of the greatest influence with these Highland chiefs, to secure some of them in the service of the government, and to divert others from joining in the rebellion. To enable him to answer these purposes, the Court instructed him to raise twenty companies of one hundred men each, but he soon discovered his gross partiality in the distribution of these; for his

representative in Parliament, ever since the Union; but, at this time, the Lord President, whose pride and resentment were equally high, had made this so much his favourite measure, and had it always so uniformly in view, and made all his advantages from his place, as Lord President of the Court of Session,

favourite and partizan, the Laird of McLeod, had four of these assigned him for his share. Sir James Grant a little before this time, had gone to London, and had left directions with his son, who would very zealously served the government; but it was not consistent with President Forbes's politics, to let him appear in that light as far as he could prevent it. Therefore, as a kind of snare, he offered him only one of these companies; if he had refused it, he then knew he would have him at his mercy, as it would have given him a very good opportunity to represent him as disaffected, and therefore backward in the government's service. If on the other hand he should accept of this company, Mr. Forbes very well knew the genius and disposition of that people as well as most others in the Highlands of Scotland; he, therefore, could not but be well persuaded, that Mr. Grant, of Grant, must be greatly at a loss what to do with the company, to whom he should give it, or how he should raise it. It so happened, that Mr. Grant accepted of this company, probably from no other view, than to prevent the misrepresentations he otherwise must have met with from President Forbes. The Grants are without doubt a body of as brave men as any other clan in Scotland, as loyal, as happily united under their chief, and among themselves, and in revolution principles, as any other name or body of people in North Britain; if they had been in a body called to the field upon this occasion in the service of their country, they would have turned out most readily; but their pride could never digest what they called an insult to them, to make them appear in so contemptible a light, and the government's putting so little trust in them, as to offer them only one company out of twenty. It therefore was with the greatest difficulty that Mr. Grant, of Grant, could get any of his people to engage in the company, on any account whatever. This spread, not what is properly called disaffection to the establishment, but a kind of disgust and resentment, for the great injury that this people supposed to have been done them by this measure. In the unhappy mood which these circumstances placed them in, there were several other incidents that not a little inflamed them. Their country was on every hand almost surrounded with rebels, by the Duke of Gordon's people in Strathbogie, Glenlivet, Strathaven, and Badenoch; and their own country of Urquhart, completely surrounded by the McDonalds, Camerons, Frasers, Chisholms, and McKenzies. This situation gave too good access to the emissaries of the rebels to disperse their strength among them, and particularly amongst whom, was John Roy Stuart, a native of their country, and one who on several accounts had particular attachments and connections with the gentry of that country. He had served as Quarter-Master in the Scotch Greys, but by some means had been seduced to enter into the French service, where he had been for above twelve years, and there became a zealous partizan for the Pretender. He unfortunately came into the country of Strathspey about this time. He knew the disposition of the country too well to attempt seducing any of them into the Pretender's service; though he actually levied a regiment in Scotland, which at that time was called the Scotch Royals, one which had not three men from the country of Strathspey whom he was able to seduce into the rebellion. But notwithstanding that, in other respects he certainly did a great deal of mischief, he cooled the minds of the people, and at least blunted the edge of their loyalty, so far as to make them lukewarm.

Notwithstanding this, their young chief, however uneasy at the situation in which both he and the people were placed, would not in the least rebate any of that just zeal, which he knew it was equally his duty and interest to discover upon that occasion. His first opportunity was, when General Cope came through the country, and though he was not let into the secrets of that measure, nor of the design of his march, yet

and the trust he had from the government during the rebellion, so thoroughly subservient to this point, that Sir James Grant and his friends, considering the great expense and other inconveniences, in carrying the election for that county upon the former occasion, and that the difficulties now were rather increased,

intended, without any call from those in power, to have raised his men and joined Sir John Cope. It was now that the first unhappy effects of John Roy's intrigues, and President Forbes's conduct appeared. The people showed great backwardness, all had become in some degree politicians of that time; and therefore instead of assembling eight or nine hundred men, which Mr. Grant designed, that measure was necessarily put off, and another substituted in its place, viz. that about forty or fifty of the most respectable gentlemen of the country, with their servants, should go to receive and welcome Sir John into the country. This was so far executed, that they actually set off, and rode a little up the country, with intent to have waited on Sir John; but unhappily new councils were listened to. This was called acting officiously, going to war without any regular call, arming themselves contrary to law, throwing away their lives, and exposing their fortunes, to their rebel neighbours; and in a word, it was asserted, that it was doing what no other gentlemen or noblemen in Scotland had done at that time, not even the Duke of Argyll, though he was then one of the regents of Scotland, and had the Pretender's son and his adherent in his neighbourhood, and whom, no doubt, he had it in his power to have crushed and destroyed, had he chosen to have so forwardly volunteered in the service of the government. This reasoning, although it had but little influence upon Mr. Grant, of Grant, appeared very plausible to the bulk of the people, who, in consequence, would not move. The measure consequently adopted was this; that only one gentleman, or two, should be sent with compliments to Sir John, and to assure him that, whenever they were properly called, they would cheerfully take up arms in defence of the government. This message was either badly delivered, or Sir John grossly misrepresented it, as appears from his trial printed in London. Had the Duke of Argyll, upon the Pretender's son landing, and Mr. Grant, of Grant, also upon this occasion, vigorously exerted themselves, there is no doubt, but the rebellion would have been checked in its very infancy; but the law was directly against them; and the Duke of Argyll was a warrantable precedent for Mr. Grant to have followed, even if the people of his country had been more forwardly disposed than they really were. Upon the Pretender's son landing, and setting up his standard, orders were immediately brought, from London, to Sir John Cope; to march after him and give him battle; with this intent, he marched northward, with about fifteen hundred men, until he came to Carvriarick, a pass between Badenoch and Lochaber. He there had either intelligence of the rebels and their situation, or found that his forces could not subsist in that country, where every thing was scarce and dear; he therefore returned, and marched forward to Inverness, which gave opportunity to the rebels to fall down upon the low country, and from Perth by Stirling, to march to Edinburgh, where they soon got possession of Holyrood House. Their numbers were so much exaggerated, that the disaffected every where, after this emergency, became more and more emboldened. Among others, the Camerons and McDonalds broke in upon Mr. Grant's country, of Glenmoriston and Urquhart, and were treating the people very barbarously, there, in order to compel them to join in the rebellion. When this was notified at Castle Grant, it was immediately thought of to march over a number of men sufficient to protect these countries, provided it could be done in a legal way. To make sure first of the people, the whole country was alarmed to a general rendezvous; they convened very well, and made a very good appearance, and were ready to stand in their own defence against the enemy of the government. When Mr. Grant understood this, and was accordingly determined to march his men over into Urquhart, he thought himself obliged to act in concert with Mr. President Forbes; he therefore communicated the design to him, and desired to have authority to billet his men while on their march. It was no part of Mr. Forbes's plan, that Mr. Grant should make any part of appearance as a man of power; therefore he was told in return to his message, that his pretending to march

thought of securing seats in Parliament, both for Sir James and his son also, where. Accordingly, Sir James was elected for the burghs of Cullen, Banff, &c. and his son made his election for the county of Murray, in the room of Alexander Brodie, Esq. of Brodie, who had been three or four times returned for

any men was rather premature; and, in place of that, his company was then called for, and though with great difficulty, was, in a few days, sent down to Inverness. Sir John Cope marched from Inverness, Aberdeen, and from thence was sent, by sea, to East Lothian; when the rebels had notice of this, they marched from Edinburgh, and gave him battle, and almost routed him at a place called Preston, about seven miles distance from Edinburgh. After that, they continued about Edinburgh until the beginning of November, when the bulk of the rebel army marched into England. But to protect the country, for the rebels, and to raise contributions and levy men, parties were detached into all the disaffected countries where they had any interest. Lord Lewis Gordon, the Duke of Gordon's youngest brother, by some means, had been seduced into the rebellion; he was sent north in the character of Lord Lieutenant of the counties of Aberdeen and Banff; and when he was raising his contributions about Keith, in Lord Findlater's estate, complaint was made to his Lordship, then at Castle Grant, with his son, Lord Deskford, Lord Bracco, and others, who looked upon Castle Grant as a place of refuge and protection, from the insults they might otherwise have met with from the rebels. This gave occasion to Mr. Grant, of Grant, to march his men down from Strathspye to Mulben, a country belonging to the estate of Grant, and in the neighbourhood of Lord Findlater's estate; and particularly to Cullen House, where a detachment of Mr. Grant's men were sent to be a garrison. When Mr. Grant was in these countries, with about seven hundred men, he had intelligence that Lord Lewis Gordon's people had marched that morning, from Keith to Spey side, with a view to oppose the McLeods from passing that river. About the same time, he had notice from Elgin, that the Laird of McLeod, with about four companies of his men, had been cantoned, for some time, about Fores and Elgin, and now that they understood, that he and his men were come into the country, they were determined to attempt to force the passage of Spey. Mr. Grant gave McLeod immediate assurance that he would stay in the country for some days, and would favour their passing the river; accordingly, early next morning, his men were rendezvoused upon the hill, between Mulben and Gordon Castle, and within a few miles of the river, in order to drive away the rebels. By the time McLeod was supposed to be upon his march, two gentlemen were detached to conduct him in the road, and to suggest to him, that Mr. Grant could most easily, and without any interfering with the rebels, command their passing the river Spey, at Boat of Bridge, in the country of Mulben. Before these gentlemen got up with McLeod, he was advanced far on the road from Elgin to Fochabers; and, as he knew there were none of the rebels on the west side of Spey, he was sure he could scantly march, at least to the river side. He therefore continued his march, and when he came there, he had certain intelligence, that Lord Lewis's people had all abandoned that enterprise of opposing McLeod's passage; upon their knowing that Mr. Grant with his men were in the neighbourhood. They were scarcely three hundred; however, with the advantage the river gave them, and the favour of the country which assembled to assist them, they thought themselves sufficient, to have prevented McLeod's commanding the passage, and they doubtless would have attempted it. But, when they knew that they had the Grants behind them, they saw they would have fallen between two fires, had they continued at Spey side until the McLeods came up; they therefore wisely retreated, the bulk of them in the night time, leaving a few only to make a sort of show, as if they had meant to resist, and even these had left the water side, long before the McLeods came in view of it; who accordingly met with not the least opposition. It is therefore evident, that their commanding that passage, and meeting with no opposition, was only owing to the Grants being in the neighbourhood at that time. However, as it was not their business to allow Mr. Grant any share of public merit upon these occasions, instead of making the just acknowledgments to him, the circumstances

that county; chiefly by the favour of the family of Grant. Sir James did not live long after this election; he had been much afflicted by the gout in his stomach, of which he died, January 16, 1747. He was a gentleman of a very amiable character, justly esteemed and honoured by all ranks of men; his

of Mr. Grant's proposing their making their passage of the river, at Boat of Bridge, rather than at Fochabers, was insisted upon as an effect of inconstancy and irresolution, and otherways misrepresented to make him still appear in the most unfavourable light. But these, and all the other effects of malice and envy, had no effect to make him in the least alter his conduct. The night M'Leod was at Fochabers, Mr. Grant was with his men at Keith; next day, attended only by two or three gentlemen, he rode down from Keith to Cullen, about eight miles, and waited on the Laird of M'Leod, and entertained him and his friends, at his father-in-law's house, the Earl of Findlater's seat, at Cullen, and there they publicly spoke of their further intended proceedings against the rebels. About this time, Lord Desford and Sir Archibald Grant, went down to Culloden House, and represented to the Lord President, that the Grants were gone down to the low country, to protect their friends and their estates, from the ravages of the rebels; and that, as the city of Aberdeen was laid under very heavy contributions, and the whole country greatly oppressed, Mr. Grant would be willing to carry his men forward, to relieve his friends there, provided the government would give his men proper arms. In expectation of a favourable answer to this message so respectfully delivered, Mr. Grant proceeded with his men as far as Strathboggie, when the Lord President gave him for answer, that he had no authority to arm his clan, and therefore he hoped he would not interfere with the King's troops. Upon this, Mr. Grant gave notice to M'Leod of his resolution to return home, which he accordingly did; and was scarcely got to Castle Grant, when he had intelligence how the M'Leods were dispersed and routed by the rebels, at Inverary, the 27th of December, 1745; soon after this, the rebels had another victory over the King's troops, at Falkirk, which was said not to be of any service to them; it was pretended, that the Highlanders had loaded themselves with the spoils of Falkirk, and went home with them to their own country. This was also given out, as the occasion of their breaking up their camp at Sterling, and then marching northwards, which they accordingly did in two columns; one by Aberdeen and the Coast road, and the other by the Highland road, through Badenoch, Strathspey, and Inverness. Whilst they marched through Strathspey, where the Pretender's son stopped a night, at Saverlarnier, Mr. Grant, who was then at Castle Grant, within six miles of them, put his men under arms, and placed out guards, advanced to within a very short distance of the Rebel army. They passed through the country without doing the least damage to any individual, but they were not long in quarters at Inverness, when they demanded hostages of the country. Mr. Grant upon this found it high time, for him and his friends, to retire from Castle Grant; and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland was, by this time arrived, at Aberdeen; thither they all went to wait upon his Royal Highness, who received them with all possible attention, and treated Mr. Grant's proffered services to the government, in a very different manner from what he had met with from the Lord President. Though, in consequence of the misrepresentations that had been made of him to the Duke, he was for a short time not so favourably looked upon, yet he was readily assured, that his men would be thankfully received, get proper arms, and be entered upon pay. Mr. Grant then endeavoured to convene his men, but it was not in his power to bring above two hundred men to join the Duke's army, who were immediately placed upon the advanced guards, at Inverary and Old Raim. In the meantime, Rothiemurchus, Tullochgorrum, Dellachaple, and Whiteraw, four of the most respected gentlemen of Strathspey, were obliged to go down as hostages to the rebels' head quarters at Inverness. There nothing would satisfy, unless they would oblige themselves for the country, to observe a strict and exact neutrality while the war continued; this they were constrained to agree to; and an actual deed in writing was drawn up and subscribed by them to that effect, which proved an effectual bar against Mr. Grant's further success, in levying men for the Duke's army. He

natural temper was peculiarly mild, his behaviour grave, composed, and equal; and his social conduct was full of benevolence and goodness. To his clan he was indulgent, almost to a fault; to his tenants just and kind; and did not very narrowly look into things himself, but committed the management of his fortune to his factors and favourites. To sum up his character, he was a most affectionate husband, a most dutiful and kind parent, sober, temperate, just, peaceable, an encourager of religion and learning, a lover of all virtue and good.

He returned several times to the country for that purpose, but his endeavours were all frustrated, and his attempts several times attended with considerable danger to himself and friends, particularly at Castle Forbes, near Balveny, where he very narrowly made his escape from detachments of the rebel army, who were watching his motions; and yet notwithstanding all the great fatigue he underwent, and the great expense he had been put to, still the merit of all was lost by this unhappy neutrality, which his friends were obliged to accept of. At the time this neutrality was devised and executed, Mr. Grant was either with the Duke of Cumberland at Aberdeen; or with a part of the army, and such of his own men as he had prevailed with to attend him, who lay about Oldrain, Strathboggie, &c. The Duke's army marched from Aberdeen, about the 9th of April, and crossed the river Spey, at Fochabers, upon the 12th, which cleared the county of Banff of the rebels; but before this, Lord Nairn with a battalion of Athol Highlanders, had taken possession of Castle Grant, and John Roy Stuart, with his regiment, and the Chisholm, had been cantoned about Elchies and Rothes; as soon as they were removed, and the very day the Duke crossed Spey, Mr. Grant returned to his country, and did all in his power to persuade his people to take arms, and follow him to the field with the Duke of Cumberland, but that was totally out of his power to do, as neither the Pretender's son nor Lord Nairn had committed any ravages in the country. The decisive battle between the King's forces and the rebels, was fought the 7th of April, on a moor, near Culloden, where the rebels were routed and dispersed; one consequence of which was, that the Grant hostages exchanged their masters, and became the prisoners of the King's forces. It was not certain but the rebels might rally again, and Mr. Grant likewise thought, that there might be otherways still occasion for his men to serve his Royal Highnesses purpose, in searching for and suppressing the dispersed rebel Highlanders. Accordingly he continued to employ every means to collect his men together, and bring them to the Duke's assistance. When they understood the situation of their friends, the hostages, they were the more easily prevailed upon, and about seven or eight hundred actually, about the 20th of April, were assembled and marched to Inverness; these were first sent up to Strathmore among the McIntoshes, and then sent over to Urquhart and Glenmoriston. There the greatest offenders, and which had been most forward to promote the rebellion, would scarcely come into their master's and your chief's presence, however near a hundred were prevailed upon, to come and surrender themselves, in expectation that they would have got protections, and been allowed to return to their own country. Indeed, both Mr. Grant and they, at least, hoped that this would be the case, but unfortunately it did not turn out to be so; some say through wrong report, that was made when they were given over to the King's forces, as if they had not surrendered but been taken prisoners. They were then sent on board the King's ships, where they lay in great misery for some weeks, and were afterwards carried to Tilbury Fort, and kept under close confinement; and though all endeavours were used to bring them on their trials, yet it was all in vain. From whatever mistake, the hard treatment these people met with may have proceeded, it was no part of Mr. Grant's intention, that they should have met with such ill usage. They were the only body of people, who fell into the hands of the government, during or after the rebellion, who were never brought to any legal trial. The bulk of them were transported to America, many of them died in prison, and some few of them returned from America to their own country.

men; he was very solicitous for the welfare and support of the families, both of Grant and Luss; and when upon the death of his eldest son, Humphrey, and the resignation of the second son, Lodovick, of the estate of Luss, in favour of his third son, James, he was put into the possession of it, it gave Sir James the highest satisfaction. He was very happy in his children, and they in him. By his wife, only daughter and heiress of Sir Humphrey Colquhoun, of Luss, (who died in 1724), he had issue five sons and five daughters; 1. Humphrey, who died in 1732; 2. Lodovick, of whom afterwards; 3. James, (a Major of the first regiment of Scotch Highlanders; he succeeded to the estate of Luss; and married Lady Helen Sutherland, sister of the Earl of Sutherland, by whom he had issue); 4. Francis, a Lieutenant-Colonel of the Royal Scotch Highlanders, afterwards General in the army; married Miss Cox, and left a numerous family; 5. Charles, a Captain in the Royal Navy. The daughters were, 1. Jean, married, in 1722, to William Duff, Lord Braco, afterwards Earl of Fife; and was mother of the late and present Earls; 2. Anne, married, in 1727, to Sir Harrie Innes, of Innes, ancestor of Sir James Innes Ker, heir of the Roxburgh estate; 3. Sophia, died unmarried; 4. Penuel, married, in 1739, to Captain Alexander Grant, of Ballindalloch; and, 5. Clementina, married to Sir William Dunbar, of Durn. Sir James dying at London, in 1747, was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

Sir Ludovick, who, after a course of liberal education to qualify him for the bar, was admitted Advocate in 1728. On the death, however, of his brother Humphrey, he became heir-apparent of the family, and his father devolving upon him the whole care and management of the estate, he laid down the practice of the law, and represented his father as chief of the clan. His exertions in favour of the Protestant succession, during the rebellion of 1745, have been already declared in a note; it is, therefore, only necessary further to observe, that he was representative in Parliament for the county of Murray from 1741 until 1761, when his son, the present Sir James, was elected in his stead. Sir Ludovick was, in private life, an affectionate husband and kind father, a steady friend, benevolent and warm-hearted, of great hospitality, and an excellent chief of a clan; respected for his talents, and beloved for his virtues, both public and private. His first wife was Miss Dalrymple, daughter of Sir Robert Dalrymple, of North Berwick, by whom he had a daughter, who died unmarried at the age of nineteen. He married, secondly, Lady Margaret Ogilvie, eldest daughter of James, Earl of Findlater and Seafield, by Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Kinnoul. By this Lady (who died universally, justly, and deeply regretted in January, 1757) he had one son, James, born in

May, 1738, who succeeded him, and eleven daughters, of whom six survived their father; viz. 1. Marianne; 2. Anne-Hope, married to Robert-Darby Weddell, D.D., Dean of Ripon; 3. Penuel, married to Henry M'Kenzie, Esq., of the Exchequer, author of "The Man of Feeling," &c.; 4. Mary; 5. Helen, married to Sir Alexander-Penrose-Cumming Gordon, of Albyn and Gordonstown, Bart.; and, 6. Elizabeth. Sir Ludovick died at Castle Grant, the 18th of March, 1773, and was interred at Duthil, the family burying-place. He was succeeded by his only son, the present

Sir James Grant, of Grant, Bart., who married, in January, 1763, Jane Duff, only child of Alexander Duff, of Hatton, Esq., by Lady Ann Duff, eldest daughter of William, first Earl of Fyfe. By this Lady he has had seven sons and six daughters, the survivors of whom are three sons and four daughters; viz. 1. Lewis-Alexander; 2. Francis-William, a Colonel in the army, Colonel of the Inverness-shire regiment of militia, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Inverness, and representative in Parliament for the county of Moray; 3. Robert-Henry. 1. Daughter, Anne-Margaret; 2. Margaret, married to Colonel Stewart, of Lismurdie, by whom she has five sons and one daughter; 3. Jane; 4. Penuel. Lady Grant died on the 15th of February, 1805, to the unspeakable grief of her husband and family; and, indeed, not of them only, for her character was too amiable not to acquire for her general esteem whilst alive, and general regret and lamentation when dead. In every condition of life she was a pattern to her sex. She was modest without affectation; she knew how to stoop without sinking, and to gain people's affections without lessening their regard. Her piety was exemplary, and her charity universal. In a word, she was truly wise, truly honourable, truly good. Of Sir James himself, as he still survives, the compiler of this sketch does not yet feel himself at liberty to speak. The following brief notice of some of the public appointments he has held, may, however, be proper, and must suffice as a conclusion to this article. He has at different periods of his life represented the counties of Moray and Banff in Parliament. At the beginning of the late war in 1793, he levied the first regiment of Fencible Infantry, and in the year following the 97th regiment of the line. He is General Cashier of Excise for Scotland. He was Lord Lieutenant of the county of Inverness, from the year 1794, the time when that office was revived in Scotland, till 1809, when the infirm state of his health obliged him to resign it to his Sovereign, who appointed his son to succeed him.

STEWART.

FOR the account of this ancient family, see the APPENDIX.

DUNBAR.

THE Scots charters preserved in Durham, and the Registers of Kelso, leave us no room to doubt that the Earls of Dunbar and March, were descended of Gospatrick, Earl of Northumberland. After Northumberland (one of the seven Saxon kingdoms of England) became a province, the Earls thereof were only official and provincial, and not hereditary, and they were often changed at the pleasure of the sovereign. Before the conquest of England, Crinan had been Earl of Northumberland; his son, Maldred, was father of

Gospatrick I. This nobleman, and others of the Saxon nobility, being dissatisfied with the arbitrary government of William the Conqueror, (who distributed his favours liberally to the Normans, but sparingly to the Saxons) became the objects of his resentment, and were forced to fly into Scotland, about anno 1068; but they soon made their peace, returned into their own country, and Gospatrick, by advancing large sums of money, got the earldom of Northumberland. Yet, he did not long enjoy it; for having again joined the English malcontents, against the Normans, he was divested of the earldom, and exiled a second time into Scotland, anno. 1072. From thence he travelled into Flanders; and returning into Scotland, Simon Dunelmensis says, that King Malcolm gave him Dunbar, with the adjacent lands. His subsequent conduct showed that the King had not misplaced his favours; for he served him faithfully, and contributed to restore peace and order in the kingdom. It was he who destroyed the nest of robbers that haunted Cockburn Forest, for which service he was made Thane (but not Earl) of Dunbar and Lothian, about

anno 1080^a. Gospatrick married Algithe, daughter of Uclitred, Earl of Northumberland, and Elgiva, daughter of Ethelred, King of England, and had three sons, and a daughter, Ethelreda, married to King Duncan II., natural son of King Malcolm Canmore. Gospatrick was succeeded in the thanedom of Lothian, by his youngest son,

Gospatrick II., and first Earl of Dunbar. He was a great donor to the abbey of Kelso, and in the register of that abbey are many of his charters wherein he is styled *Gospatricius Comes*, but in the inquisition above-mentioned he is called only *Gospatricius Frater Dolphini*, and so he was not then created Earl^b. In 1137, the Earls of Dunbar, Monteith, and Angus, fought the battle of Cletherton, wherein the Earl of Gloucester fell, but the victory was uncertain. In 1139, his sons were of the hostages given for observing the peace made with England. This Earl was also made Warden of the Marches, and it is recorded, that the Kings of Scotland and England allowed him the privilege to be in-borough and out-borough, that is, to judge on either side of the Borders, for which office he held Brampton, in Northumberland, and other lands on the English side, and his successors enjoyed his office and privilege. This Earl is generally believed to have married the daughter and heiress of Patrick de Dunbar. He died anno 1166, and his son,

Gospatrick III., the second Earl, succeeded him; he is styled in the register of Kelso, "*Gospatricius Comes filius Gospatricii Comitis*." It is not known to whom he was married. He died anno 1166, and left three sons: 1. Waldev, who succeeded his father; 2. Patrick, who was Laird of Greenlaw; and 3. Ucltred, supposed to be the progenitor of the family of Dundas. Earl Gospatrick had likewise a natural son called Edgar, who in 1139, and afterwards, greatly infested and ravaged the English Borders.

^a Some writers who too much regard the jingle of words, will not allow that *Gospatricius* is a proper name, and will have it to mean *Comes patricius*; but this is their mistake, for *Gospatricius* is a proper name; and in the "*Inquisitio per David principem Cumbrie ab possessionibus Ecclesie Glasnevensis* (see Collect)," three of this name are witnesses. This inquisition was made before the year 1120. *Gospatrius* seems to be a Saxon name, and to signify God's Patrick, (or Saint, or Holy Patrick), as Gospel signifies God's spell, or word.

^b In a charter granted by him to St. Cuthbert, of the lands of Ederham, in the reign of King David I. he is called "*Gospatricius Comes, frater Dolphini*," Mr. Simson says, that he was created Earl of Dunbar by King David I., about 1120, and here let it be once for all observed, that none of the Earls of Dunbar are styled Earls of March, before anno 1260, though many of their charters are extant, and they are witnesses in many royal charters.

Waldeve, the third Earl, was a donor to the religious of Kelso*. We have not been able to trace Waldeve's marriage; but he died 1182, and left two sons and a daughter: 1. Patrick, the heir; 2. Gospatrick; and Alicia, married to Philip, ancestor to the Earl of Winton. He was succeeded by

Patrick the first, the fourth Earl, who in the register of Kelso, is styled, "*Patricius comes filius Valdevi comitis.*" He was reckoned very devout, according to the religion of those times, and founded a monastery of Red Friars, or Mathurins, at Dunbar, anno 1218, and his lady founded a nunnery for the Cistercian nuns at St. Bothan's, in Berwickshire. This Earl married Adda, or Ilda, daughter of King William the Lyon, and by her had two sons and as many daughters: 1. Patrick, his heir; 2. William, ancestor of the family of Home. 1. Daughter, Adda, married to Walter, the second Lord High Steward; and, 2. Agnes, married to William Sinclair, ancestor of the Earl of Orkney. Earl Patrick died anno 1232, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Patrick the second (the fifth Earl) who was in great favour with King Alexander II., and much employed by him. Allan, Lord of Galloway, having died without lawful male issue, his natural son, Thomas Dow Mac Allan, gathered about ten thousand followers, seized upon the lordship, fortified the castles, and ravaged the country around. The King in person marched against him, and drove him into Ireland, but he soon returned with a body of Irish, and was joined by one Gildroth, a man of desperate fortune; on which Earl Patrick and Walter, Lord Steward, were sent against them, soon reduced them, and made them submit to the King's mercy, anno 1235. After this, Earl Patrick reduced Somerled of Argyll, and brought him to submission about the year 1242; and having thus served his King and country for some years, he was inflamed with the zeal of those times, and engaged in the Crusades. He there commanded the Scots that went with Lewis IX. of France into the Holy War; Walter Stewart, of Dundonald, and David Lindsay, of Glenisk, were of the number; and he died at Damietta, in Egypt, in 1249. His lady was Christiana, daughter of Walter, the third Lord Stewart, by whom he had a son, called Patrick; and, it seems, he had a daughter, who, from one of her husbands, was called Adda de Curtney^d.

* He gave the first charter to the family of Dundas, as follows, "*Waldevius filius Gospatricii, omnibus prohis hominibus salutem, Sciatis me dedisse Helie filio Uchredi, Dundass, proservitio dimidii militis, &c.*" The Dundasses bear the lion of Dunbar in their arms, and are probably descended from this family.

^d She was so called, perhaps, from some of her lands; she got the lands of Home from her father, and in her vicinity gave a charter to the abbey of Kelso. By a charter of William the second of Home it is apparent that she was the daughter of this Earl Patrick the second.

Patrick the third died before his father. He married Christiana, daughter of Robert Bruce, Lord of Annandale, and by her had a son, Patrick. This lady founded the nunneries of Coldstream and Eccles.

Patrick the fourth (the sixth Earl) who succeeded his grandfather, was the first whom we find styled Earl of March. He was much in favour with King Alexander III. Anno 1252, Walter Cumming, Earl of Monteith, fortified the castle of Edinburgh, and refused to surrender it; but the Earl of March soon reduced it, and made Walter implore the King's clemency. After this we find Earl Patrick a commander in the battle of Largs*. Next year the Earl of March and Lord Stewart reduced the Isle of Man and all the Western Isles; and, in 1266, Magnus, King of Norway, yielded all pretensions to those islands for four thousand marks, and an annuity of one hundred marks. This brought about the marriage of Eric, son of Magnus, with Margaret, daughter of King Alexander, who were married by proxy at Roxburgh, the 25th of July, 1261. Upon the death of King Alexander III., the 19th of March, 1286, without surviving male issue, this Earl, with his three sons, Patrick, John, and Alexander, James, Lord Stewart, John, his brother, Walter, John, and Alexander, his uncles, and Robert Bruce, Lord of Annandale, entered into an association, and bound themselves to adhere to that person as sovereign, who by right of blood should succeed to the crown. But when, in October, 1290, Margaret, granddaughter of Alexander III., died, and King Edward I. of England stirred up several competitors for the crown, on purpose to break the Scots among themselves, the Earl of March became one of the competitors, in right of his great-grandmother, Adda, daughter of King William. Some think that he was set up as a claimant to weaken the Baliol and Bruce, but this is not likely; for after others had dropped their pretensions, this Earl, it is said, kept up his pretensions as long as he lived. Earl Patrick died anno 1294, and by his wife, Cecilia, daughter of John de Wer, left three sons: 1. Patrick, his heir; 2. John; 3. Alexander; and a daughter, married to James, Lord Stuart. He founded a convent of Cannelites, or White Friars, at Dunbar, in 1263. His successor was

* This battle arose from the following circumstances: upon the death of Malcolm Ceanmor, anno 1163, his brother, Donaldbane, Lord of the Isles, yielded up all the Western Isles to the King of Norway, for his assistance in usurping the crown of Scotland; and the Norwegians kept possession of these islands till the year 1263. In that year, Haco, King of Norway, seized the isles of Cumra, and landed a great force at Largs; but King Alexander gave him battle in August, and totally routed his army, in which battle the Earl of March commanded the right wing, as Alexander, Lord Stewart, did the left wing, and the King in centre.

Patrick the fifth (the seventh Earl) who did not insist on his father's claim to the crown, and the distractions of the times brought him now to join one side, now another. In this he was not singular: there were very few who were not forced, at times, to submit to the superior power of King Edward; and this Earl's situation, having lands on either side of the Borders, exposed him to continual danger. In 1292 he was summoned by King Edward's letters (as many more were) to attend him in his wars against France, but he thought not fit to obey. In 1296, when King Edward had subdued almost the whole kingdom, this Earl, and Robert Bruce, father and son, Gilbert Umphraville, Earl of Angus, &c. were forced to swear fealty to him; but when the Scottish affairs had a more favourable aspect, he declined to serve the invader, and when he was chosen by the Parliament of England as one of the representatives for Scotland, he refused to accept of that choice, or to serve in such a Parliament; yet when Robert Bruce came to the throne in 1306, we find this Earl, the very next year, in the enemies' interest, and his strong castle of Dunbar in their hands; and when, in 1313, all the strong places in the kingdom (except Dunbar, Stirling, and Berwick) were reduced by King Robert, this Earl and Adam Gordon were sent by the English faction to London, to represent their condition. Next year, viz. 1314, we do not find that he was in the memorable battle of Bannockburn; and though King Edward II., in his retreat from the battle, whilst pursued by Sir James Douglass with four hundred horse, got into the castle of Dunbar, and thereby escaped being made prisoner, yet the Earl of March could not prevent this, for the castle was in the hands of the English. And it is certain, that next year, viz. 1315, this Earl was in King Robert's interest; for in a convention held that year at Air, which entailed the crown (failing issue of King Robert) on his brother Edward, and his issue male, which failing, on Margery, daughter of King Robert and her issue, this Earl swears, and sets his seal to this entail. He married Marion Mac Duff, daughter of the Earl of Fife, and dying 1315, left two sons, viz. Patrick, his heir, and George¹, of whom de-

¹ George, the second son, on the resignation of his brother, the eighth Earl, got a charter under the Great Seal of King David Bruce: "*Dilecto consanguineo suo Georgio de Dunbar omnes et singulas terras de Camnoch, cum pertinent' infra vicecomitat de Lanark; ac omnes et singulas terras de Glenken et de Mochrum, cum pertinent' infra vicecomitat de Dunfries*" &c. dated at Stirling, the 25th of July, in the thirtieth year of the King's reign, which is 1368. In this charter he is justly called by the King, his beloved cousin; for Lady Christian Bruce, his father's mother, was father's sister of the great King Robert, who was father of King David. He married Alicia, daughter of Sir Gilchrist Mure, of Rowallan; by her he had two sons, David and Patrick. David, the eldest, dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother,

Patrick, afterwards Sir Patrick Dunbar, who got from his father the estate of Mochrum, which has continued ever to be one of the chief titles of the family. He made a great figure in the reign of King

